# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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# U.S. Planes Blast Axis Lines in Libya, Tank Battle Raging South of Tobruk; Australia Faces Fighter Aircraft Need

## Axis Ships Raided by RAF; Rumblings on Gas Ration; Survivors Tell Sea Epic

**The World's Day—May 29, 1942**

### The War: Ships in Axis Convoy Hit by RAF

**RAF Sweeps:** British bombers were reported to have fired four ships in Axis convoy off Dutch coast as relays of RAF planes attacked German air fields and railway targets in Northern France.

**Nazi Claim:** Berlin Radio quoted "competent quarters" as saying toll of ships sunk in continuing air battle with Murmansk-bound Allied convoy had now reached 15, totaling 105,000 tons.

**British-French Fight:** British communiqué told how Vichy planes attacked British air-naval forces off Algiers, May 18. One plane was shot down on each side and a British flying boat made a forced landing.

**In China:** Chinese forces starting a new offensive to relieve the situation in Chekiang announced that they had gained territory around Ichang, above Hankow.

**Brazil:** Brazilian warplanes were reported to have sunk two Axis submarines and captured a third, also capturing a submarine "mother ship."

**Libya:** Marshal Rommel's forces were reported to have split up into small groups back of the Allied lines 35 miles from Tobruk.

### Washington: Widespread Protest on Gas Rationing

**Increased opposition** to nationwide gasoline rationing was voiced in both houses of Congress. [Page 7.]

**A "work or fight" policy** was announced by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Board, who said that skilled workers now deferred in the draft will be called into the Army if they refuse war jobs. [Page 1.]

**C. I. O. President** Philip Murray indicated that he would seek a vote by membership of the United Mine Workers to pass upon or repudiate his dismissal from the Vice-Presidency of the union by John L. Lewis. [Page 1.]

**A rush of applicants** in all sections of the country to join the new Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as officers was underway with about 100,000 women seeking the 450 available posts. [Page 3.]

**Attorney General Biddle** said he hoped the Supreme Court would pass "on the whole procedure" involved in the deportation order issued against Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader. [Page 8.]

**The Senate designated** June 13 as Douglas MacArthur Day—in tribute to the heroic defense of the Philippines by General MacArthur, Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright and the officers and men who fought at Bataan and Corregidor.

### New England: Sea Epic Told by Ship Survivors

**Epic** of courage and devotion to duty related by survivors of torpedoed American freighter, landed at Groton, Conn. [Page 2.]

**Eighth** in series of fast patrol craft to be launched at Lawley Shipyard, Neponset. [Page 5.]

**John L. Lewis' invasion** of farming was disavowed by President of Agricultural Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. [Page 2.]

### National: Fuel Oil Cut Confronts Northwest

**Drastic curtailment** of fuel oil supplies for the Pacific Northwest was announced at Seattle by William D. Shannon, District Priorities Manager.

**The Navy** is now ready to triple the size of the submarine fleet with which the United States entered the war as a result of a speed up in submarine construction, correspondents touring the nation's armed plants learned at Groton, Conn.

### Americas: Brazil and Mexico in New Front

**With Brazil** "shooting on sight" and already credited unofficially with sinking two U-boats, and Mexico declared by its Foreign Office to be at war with the Axis, the American front broadened. Argentina's Congress met to debate Acting President Castillo's "neutrality-at-any-cost" policy. [First Page, Second Section; "Viva Argentine Democracy!" Editorial Page.]

**Reactions** in Berlin and Rome to the Mexican acceptance of war were beamed toward playing down the significance of this step. In Milan, the semi-official Popolo d'Italia remarked that Mexico has "entered the service of the United States plutocracy."

### Europe: New Wave of Nazi Terrorism Begun

**Nazi Terrorism:** Execution of six persons in Prague was believed start of new wave of Nazi terrorism in reprisal for attempted assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, Reich's "Protector" for Bohemia and Moravia. [Page 7.]

**French rations:** June meat ration in Unoccupied France was fixed officially at 180 grams—or less than six ounces—per person a week.

### Japan: Diet Ends Its Special Sessions

**The Japanese Diet** ended its special sessions.

## Mica Boom in Granite State Adds to Varied Industries

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CANAAN, N. H., May 29—New England, which once had the only steel mill in the country and was the chief center of agriculture this side of the Atlantic, today added to its versatility by springing a mining boom.

Owners of mica deposits turned to the digging up of more mica, after being exhorted to at a mica mass meeting here. The mineral has been coming from the Far East but is now being cut off, like rubber, and America has to use more of its own.

"Practically every electrical device is dependent upon the use of mica," Raymond B. Ladoo of Washington, Chief of the Mica Division of the War Production Board, told the New England miners.

"Mica is so important to mechanized warfare that it may truly be called one of the basic essentials. In dollar value, the amount of mica in a finished tank or bomber or submarine is trifling, but none of them can function without it.

[The strategic value of mica is illustrated in the fact that the Italian air line, Lati, which operated from South America to Europe, devoted 80 per cent of its cargo space to mica during the six-month period from December, 1940, to May, 1941.]

"There are many deposits of strategic grade mica of excellent quality in New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Maine, and in several southern states.

"But our domestic industry has been allowed to die down and now we are faced with the task of rebuilding it to levels of production never before reached. It must be done quickly and probably not economically, by peacetime standards."

### The Christian Science Monitor Index

**Friday, May 29, 1942**


Boston and New England News ..... 2, 4, 5, 8
Chess ..... 10
Daily Features Page ..... 21
Editorials ..... 22
Entertainment Timetable ..... 8
Financial Pages ..... 16-18
Hollywood Letter ..... 15
Theater and Arts Page ..... 14
Radio Timetable ..... 4
Real Estate Column ..... 5
Rhode Island Letter ..... 8
Sports Page ..... 10
The Home Forum ..... 12
Wholesome Conversation
Today's Woman ..... 15
Traveltalks ..... 3

**Weekly Magazine Section**

How to Tell Them ..... 2-3
Night School for Epicureans ..... 4
They're Improving on the Impossible ..... 5
Austria's Pearl in a Nazi Setting ..... 6
Back to the Old Harbor House ..... 7
Young Britain Lends a Hand ..... 8-9
Books and Features ..... 10-16


**Memorial Day**

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on May 30, a legal holiday.

**Weather Predictions**

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT


**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2**


## Factory Hum Music of 1942 Memorial Day

**Holiday observances of quiet nature planned as N. E. turns day into one of war production.**

Personal comforts will be sacrificed by millions of New England civilians tomorrow as the Nation's first Memorial Day of the present war is observed in a way that looks forward instead of back—an attitude of relentless devotion to the means of victory.

Workers in war production plants will continue at their lathes and presses as if it were any other week day; others who mark it as a holiday will travel, in the main, on crowded trains or busses because gasoline and rubber are needed to win the war.

Parades and exercises will be held as usual in every New England city and hamlet, wreaths will be placed on the graves of those who carried the Nation through to victory in the perilous days of the Civil War, Spanish War and the first World War, and honor will be paid the first to make the supreme sacrifice in World War II.

But no one will be allowed to forget that the country today is facing its greatest crisis and that the grim tasks of the moment are graver than those confronting the heroes of past conflicts.

**Production Call**

Significant as the day is to devout observers throughout New England, and to those who customarily think in terms of a day off at the office, it will be overshadowed by the productin call of Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, who said: "Memorial Day is set aside as a day to honor the memory of American soldiers and sailors who have fallen fighting for their country . . . but we cannot honor them this time by taking a holiday. We can honor them by showing that we are as determined as they were to defend our country without counting the costs to ourselves."

In answer to this call, New England industry will be functioning as usual. No workers needed in producing the tools of war will be on the sidewalks watching the parades and only a trickle of traffic is expected to take to the roads in a reckless use of gasoline needed to meet the regular weekday demands for transportation. Fully 60 per cent of New England's filling stations are said to have exhausted their May supplies of gasoline anyway.

**Stations Closed**

This means that virtually every other gas station along the highways will be closed for the two-day holiday season.

Trains, airlines and bus lines,


*Continued on Page 2, Column 6*


**Front line appeals cite unescorted bombers' peril in attacks on enemy positions.**

By Joseph C. Harsch
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MELBOURNE, May 29—With an extraordinary unanimity which seldom occurs in war reporting, Australia's front-line correspondents poured back to their papers a mass appeal for more and better fighting planes, coupled with warnings of steady Japanese increases in air strength along the island front.

All point out that for long flights our bombers must make their attacks unsupported by fighters. Japanese bombers almost invariably execute their missions under heavy protecting screens of fighters. All warn against complacency. All talk about increases in the enemy's air strength.

The Sydney Herald correspondent said:

"In daylight raids against Rabaul Allied bomber pilots, after completing their tasks are almost invariably called upon to become fighter pilots in order to protect themselves and get their valuable machines home. Inevitably there are losses of fine aircraft and fine crews. There is no ground for complacency. In this air war the enemy seems to have endless supplies of aircraft easily available. Furthermore, these planes are every bit equal to ours and often superior to ours."

**"An Ugly Fact"**

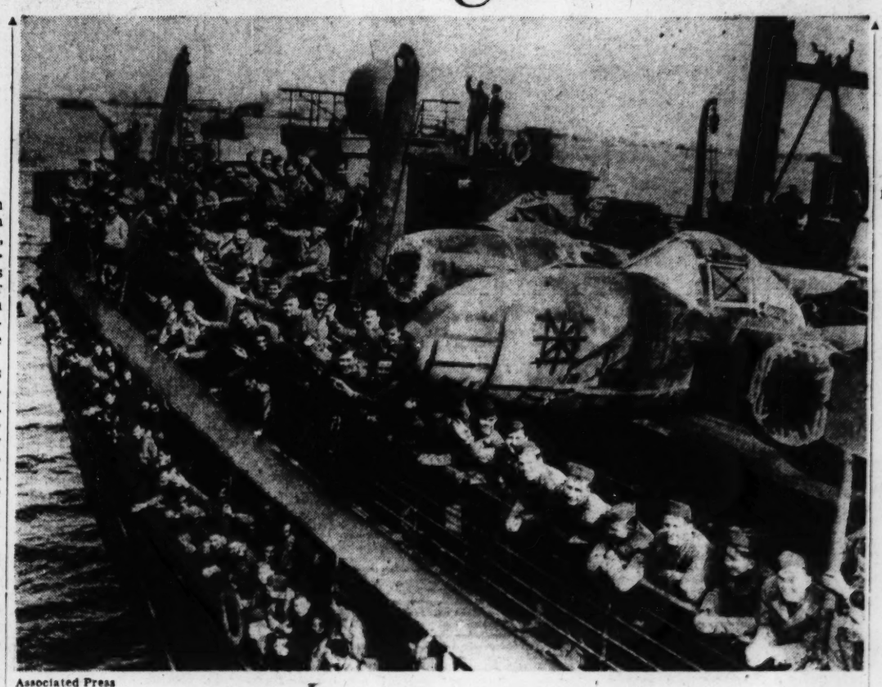
The correspondent of the Melbourne Argus said:

"Japanese fighter strength in the New Guinea air war is an ugly fact which must be faced and overcome if we are to win the vital battle for command of Australia's northern approaches.

"The bad news is that the Japanese, who have consistently had numerical air superiority in northern battle zones are now threatening to achieve tactical superiority. This is not giving away military secrets. The Japanese certainly know it. We still believe the Japanese are copyists, that everything they do falls short of perfection. The fact remains that in the New Guinea area alone they are employing large numbers of some of the finest aircraft in the world. These include the crack new model Zero, which in its class probably has no peer."

Obviously, something lies behind this unanimous plea and warning


*Continued on Page 9, Column 5*

Associated Press

**Man and Air Power for Australia**

**Cheering United States troops wait at the end of a long convoy trip across the Pacific to disembark somewhere in Australia. On board, too, are warplanes. Note the fuselage of a knocked-down twin-engined fighter plane on the top deck.**

**Brazil bombs Axis subs in 'shoot-to-sink' policy — Japanese use poison gas in China.**

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

General Marshall's promise today that American troops would invade the European continent was punctuated by reports of destructive work in Libya by American Kittyhawks and Boston bombers. The state of the fighting in the desert 25 miles southeast of Tobruk was uncertain, for Marshal Rommel's advanced tank units had gone far beyond the Allied first lines, but were themselves in danger from the British in their rear, but the American-made planes appear to have destroyed more than 65 Axis supply trucks.

How serious the Rommel advance may be is uncertain, considering that this is the season for hot sandstorms in the desert. So far, the Axis leader seems to have been feeling out the strength of the opposing British, possibly with a view to cleaning up Tobruk, and thereby giving him another much-needed port. Otherwise, with Tobruk holding out, as it did for many months previously, the problem of watering the Axis forces becomes serious—particularly inasmuch as the Germans so far have not shown any superiority in the air in North Africa. The fighting, at present, is going on some 50 miles from the Egyptian frontier with the original two German columns split up into smaller units, making the exact state of the battle difficult to determine.

Another sign of the Americas participating in the war is the promptness with which Brazil, after announcing a policy of "shoot at sight" against marauders, following the sinking of at least six Brizilian ships, has proceeded to carry out the policy. Its warplanes have attacked three Axis submarines and a submarine "mother ship." Two of the submarines are reported to have been sunk, the third and the mother ship captured. Elsewhere the struggle at sea continues with a medium-sized United States merchant vessel torpedoed in the Atlantic.

The work of American airmen in China, although limited in scope, always is effective. It has made Japan's advance into Yunnan Province from Burma so difficult the Chinese now are converging on Tengyueh, a Chinese city that fell into Japanese hands three weeks ago. The situation in Eastern China is still obscure. Kinhwa, provisional Capital of Chekiang Province, appears to be still in Chinese hands, although the Japanese, having received some 10,000 reinforcements and having started to use poison gas, have by-passed the city in their southward advance.

The Russian theater failed to produce any news of moment, the Russians being for the first time silent on events around Kharkov, while the Germans, although alluding to heavy Russian losses, omit to specify any of their own gains.

### Desert Battle

A German armored force was repulsed today after slipping around British positions as far as Sidi Rezegh, 50 miles inside the British defensive system in the Libyan Desert.

At Sidi Rezegh, one of the main battlefields of last winter's campaign, the Germans were met by a British armored force. There is heavy fighting, almost entirely by tanks, in a 50-mile-wide belt between there and Ain el Gazala, region of the westerly British land positions.

No fixed British land positions have been taken in the fighting which broke out with Axis armored forces late Tuesday night.

Defenders were Free French forces who reported they destroyed at least 35 Italian tanks in repulsing this assault.

A German column which by-


*Continued on Page 9, Column 1*


## 'We Will Invade Europe,' Marshall Tells West Point

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 29 (AP)—An invasion of the European continent was promised today by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, who told the West Point graduating class that American troops "are landing in England, and they will land in France."

General Marshall said the Army would total nearly 4,500,000 men by the end of this year, instead of the previously announced estimate of 3,600,000. During the past four weeks alone, said the Chief of Staff, the Army has grown by 300,000 men.

"Your utmost endeavor, backed by high and unselfish purpose, will be required to bring this struggle to a triumphant conclusion," he told the graduating cadets.

"No compromise is possible, and the victory of the democracies can only be complete with the utter defeat of the war machines of Germany and Japan."

**First Definite Statement**

Gaining significance in view of the current discussions of high ranking United States Army officers with British officials in London, General Marshall's assertion that American forces "will land in France," was the first definite statement by any American official that a ground offensive against the continent was part of American-British strategy.

General Marshall recalled that prior to Dec. 7, 1941, members of Congress, seeking his justification for expansion plans for the Army, wanted to know "where American soldiers might be called upon to fight and just what was the urgent necessity for the Army that we were endeavoring to organize and train."

"In reply I usually commented on the fact that we had previously fought in France, Italy, and Germany; in Africa, and the Far East; in Siberia and Northern Russia," General Marshall said. "No one could tell what the future might hold for us. But one thing was clear to me, we must be prepared to fight anywhere, and on short notice.

"The possibilities were not overdrawn, for today we find American soldiers throughout the Pacific, in Burma, China, and India. They have flown over Japan. They are landing in England, and they will land in France. We are determined that before the sun sets on this terrible struggle, our flag will be recognized throughout the world as a symbol of freedom on the one hand and of overwhelming power on the other."

**No Confusion Now**

The Chief of Staff said the confusion which existed in the minds of many Americans before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was a thing of the past, and the American people, "solidly behind the Army, are supporting wholeheartedly every measure for the prosecution of the war, and they are meeting with calm courage the vicissitudes inevitable in a war extending to the four corners of the earth."

"This attitude," General Marshall said, "is exemplified in heroic measure by the parents and wives of those men who fought to the last ditch in the Philippines. Their fortitude was magnificent during those agonizing days of tragic uncertainty regarding their sons and husbands. The letters that have come to me from the mothers or wives of men lost in that Homeric struggle are my greatest reassurance that America has steeled itself for a terrible struggle, with the implacable determination to hammer out a complete victory—decisive and final."

The citizen-army which the cadets will join in two weeks as second lieutenants was described by General Marchall as "in physique, in natural ability, and in intelligence, the finest personnel in the world."


**From 'Shangri-La' to Siberia: Intimate Message: First page of second section.**


## Nazi Reign Of Terrorism Grips Czechs

*By the Associated Press*

Friday, May 29

The attempted assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, Hitler's "Protector" for Bohemia and Moravia, apparently has set in motion another widespread wave of Nazi terrorism.

Dispatches from Europe tell of executions, threatened executions, and mass arrests throughout the occupied areas.

The Berlin Radio announced that six persons had been executed in Prague presumably for complicity in the attack on Herr Heydrich and there were strong intimations that more executions would follow.

A Czech Government spokesman in London reported receiving advices that hundreds of Czech officials, university professors, and students had been arrested by the Nazi for questioning.

"The borders have been closed and the whole Protectorate is one vast prison," the spokesman said.

**To Be Incorporated?**

He expressed belief that Bohemia and Moravia would be incorporated at once into Germany and Protectorate officials dismissed or reduced to local posts.

[The Berlin correspondent of the Swedish paper Afton Tidningen, according to a radiocast heard by CBS in New York, is of the opinion that 10 executions are taking place in Germany every day. A British Broadcasting Corporation program, also heard by CBS, quoted a Belgian worker as saying that German workers blame the Belgians for accepting employment in Germany, because they are "prolonging the war."]

The six who were executed in Prague apparently were members of one family. There was no indication that the victims were directly connected with the attempt on Herr Heydrich, but the Nazis previously had announced that entire families of persons involved in the plot would be executed summarily.

**Himmler in Charge**

London heard reports that Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, was en route to Prague to take personal charge of reprisals for the assault on Herr Heydrich.

Unconfirmed dispatches from Stockholm received in London said Norwegian patriots on the island of Sotra, opposite Bergen, had shot and killed the Nazi Gestapo chief for western Norway. The advices, which did not identify the secret police chief by name, said the Germans had arrested the entire male population of the village where the attack occurred, evacuated all families, and set fire to their homes in retaliation.


**Nazi food chief and general 'purged': Page 6.**
**Nazis speed Dutch "enslavement": Page 6.**


## American Labor Reorientated By Swift Changes of War

By Richard L. Strout
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 29 — The American Labor movement is undergoing rapid and violent changes. The Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor are coming closer together. The United Mine Workers, one of the most entrenched and richest unions in the country, is heading toward a rupture with the C. I. O. and seems destined to sever connections shortly and launch a new, aggressive move of its own under the enigmatic John L. Lewis.

Nor is this all. The war emergency is pressing down on Labor and workers are finding themselves "frozen" into their jobs, with wages gradually being stabilized, amid the imposition of "work or fight" orders. Organized Labor has not officially resisted these moves and in fact has already voluntarily given up its strike weapon.

A further controversy has suddenly appeared. After President Roosevelt commuted the sentence of Communist Earl Browder, Attorney General Francis Biddle has just handed down a ruling certain to precipitate a long court fight that C. I. O. west coast labor leader, Australian Harry Bridges is a Communist and hence deportable.

This has precipitated an immediate chorus of indignation from other C. I. O. leaders, who deny the charges and point to the recent full co-operation Mr. Bridges and workers under his domination have given to the war effort. As a matter of fact, whether Mr. Bridges had anything to do with or not, the shipping situation on the West Coast is generally admitted to be considerably better at the present time than on the Atlantic coast.

**Sharp Change in Attitude**

Mr. Bridges forms a curious link between Mr. Lewis and Philip Murray, C. I. O. head whom Mr. Lewis yesterday ousted from his vice-presidency in the Mine Workers' Union.

Mr. Bridges went along with Mr. Lewis in his hostility to President Roosevelt and his support of the mine leader for many months, till last summer. Mr. Lewis formerly was, and many people consider he still is, an isolationist, bitterly opposed to Mr. Roosevelt's policy of collaborating with Britain and France.

Then last summer about the time Germany attacked Russia, Mr. Bridges took a new course. He is now opposed to Mr. Lewis and a strong supporter of Mr. Murray. Mr. Bridges' change of position seems to have been about parallel with the shift in the Communist


*Continued on Page 9, Column 7*


## *'Luxury' Victim of U-Boat Proves Sea Story Is Fact*

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—They thought there was something fishy about Harley Archie Olson's story when he was rescued—bronzed, sleek, and healthy—after 29 days alone at sea on a raft.

So, when the rescue vessel arrived at Key West, Fla., with the radio operator whose ship was torpedoed April 19, the Federal Bureau of Investigation detained him while checking his tale.

But they found that his story—one of the most amazing to come out of the Battle of the Atlantic—was true, and Mr. Olson, stopping in New York on the way home to Portland, Ore., told about it:

"I didn't lose any weight, I was never afraid of sharks, I had plenty to eat and drink, I enjoyed sun bathing by day and slept comfortably at night.

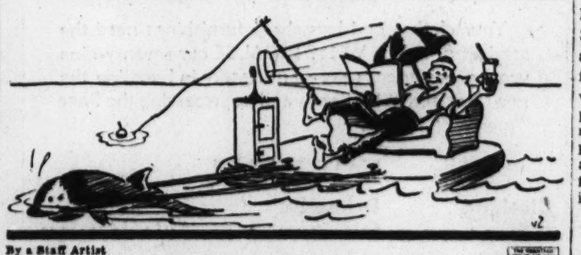
"I had more trouble explaining why I wasn't half-starved or half-mad from thirst or something than I did while waiting on the raft to be picked up.

"They thought I was a 'plant.' They thought I was placed on the raft by a German submarine. I was held in Miami until my fingerprints were checked in Washington and until they learned I was an American citizen employed by the steamship line."

After the torpedoing, Mr. Olson leaped overboard, sighted a liferaft, and clambered on it. Soon he spied another, then some wreckage, then part of another raft. Pooling the best of his findings, he chose the most seaworthy raft and loaded it with food, water, canvas for covering and sails, and an old settee.

By day, he lounged on the settee fishing with a net made from bandages in a first-aid kit, or just drowsing. By night, he covered himself with canvas and curled up on the settee.

"Gentle waves rocked me to sleep," he said. "I guess I was pretty lucky, all right."



By a Staff Artist

**Shipwrecked sailor on settee sails the seas to safety**

# Lewis Organizing Drive for Dairy Farmers Repudiated Within the C. I. O.

## New Bedford Strikers Fail To Heed Order

Despite appeal of the War Labor Board to return to work at once the walkout of 156 weavers in the big plant of the Hathaway Manufacturing Company at New Bedford, Mass., continued today. They were employed on an important war order.

The WLB telegraphed the strikers to "end this strike and return to work immediately," adding that the Board would not pass on the issue until the men went back to their jobs.

The office of the mill said today over the long distance telephone that it had received the same wire from the WLB and that the plant was being kept open for return of the workers.

More than 600 employees were reported idle today because of the strike. The mill employs something over 2,000 workers. The rest are engaged on other production, much of it for the war.

## Boston's Fireboat Fleet Will Jump From Three to 21

Boston's present fleet of three fireboats, designed to protect the City's vast waterfront, will be increased to 21 through a grant of an undisclosed amount of money from the Federal Government, John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, announced today.

Eighteen towboats, now in Boston Harbor, are to be equipped with special pumps, similar to those used by auxiliary firemen on land. The pumps will be fastened to the decks of the towboats and each will be capable of spraying 500 gallons of water a minute.

The step was taken because the waterfront is regarded as particularly vulnerable to fire, Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly explained. He said that his Department had already given 125 men from the crews of the towboats 30 hours of special training in handling the pumps.

By a Staff Photographer

**Model Planes for Uncle Sam**

**These Boston schoolboys today received "ratings" from the Navy for completing the first of 7,500 model planes to be used to instruct civilian aircraft spotters and military gunners. Lieut. Commander E. S. Brewer, U. S. N., presented the certificates while Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Schools looked on. The boys, left to right: Orlando DeMascio, William Liu, Joseph Mascivecchio, Angelo Salemi, Sadazo Hamano and Russell Dearborn.**

## *Radioman Sticks to His Post, Saved After Dual Torpedoing*

GROTON, Conn., May 29 (AP)—The master of a torpedoed American freighter told today how the captain of a German U-boat sent his craft to the bottom, then tarried long enough on the spot to say: "Sorry, this is war."

Capt. George Hazeleaf of Oakland, Calif., and 29 members of his crew, who drifted five days in open boats, often drenched by heavy rains, were brought to the United States submarine base after rescue by a Navy ship.

For 5½ hours from the time he first sighted a decoy sail some miles away he sought to elude pursuit, only to lose to a submarine captain who, having put the survivors on the course to New York, voiced his regrets in good English.

**Scene Photographed**

During the entire exchange, said Captain Hazeleaf, photographers on the sub's deck kept snapping the scene.

Probably not until the war is over will Captain Hazeleaf know for sure whether it was a single submarine or a pack of U-boats that his staunch but slow-moving vessel encountered 200 miles off New York on May 21.

Only one man was lost, Second Mate Fred C. Martin of San Antonio, Texas, who was killed on the bridge as the second of three torpedoes (the first missed) crashed into the port side of the ship.

Radioman Charles Miller of New Orleans, La., stuck to his post to send out the ship's position. Unaware in the confusion of launching the starboard lifeboat that Mr. Miller had been left behind, Captain Hazeleaf suddenly saw him appear at the door of the radio cabin.

Almost at that moment, said the Captain, the sub sent another torpedo crashing into the doomed vessel.

**Fountain of Water**

"A tremendous fountain of water spurted up," said the skipper. "I never imagined a torpedo could cause such a geyser. We had started to row back to the ship for Miller but when that mass of water poured over the ship I didn't think he had a chance."

But Mr. Miller, a soft-spoken lad with a pleasant drawl, made it all right.

"I grabbed a rail," said Mr. Miller, "and held on with everything I had. Then I jumped and swam as hard as I could to that lifeboat."

Less than two minutes later, the ship plunged to the bottom.

The only other man separated from the crew was Romain Bonesio of New Orleans, who clung to the bottom of another lifeboat which had been overturned and plunged into the sea by the first explosion.

As the sub surfaced after sinking the freighter, it nosed toward Mr. Bonesio. Submarine sailors helped to right the boat, and pulled Mr. Bonesio out of the water.

## *Motion-Picture War Bond Drive Opens in Boston*

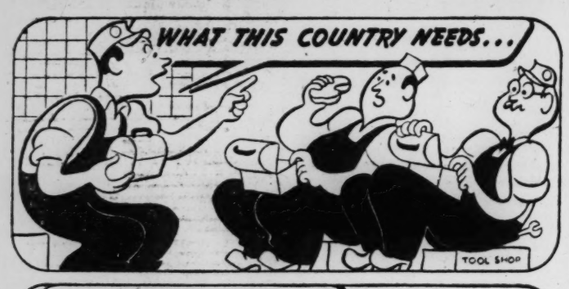
A hot noonday sun served only to brighten the official inauguration of the motion-picture industry's all-out drive for the sale of War Stamps and Bonds which took place on Boston Common today with colorful ceremonies presided over by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and including an impressive array of figures from the theatrical world.

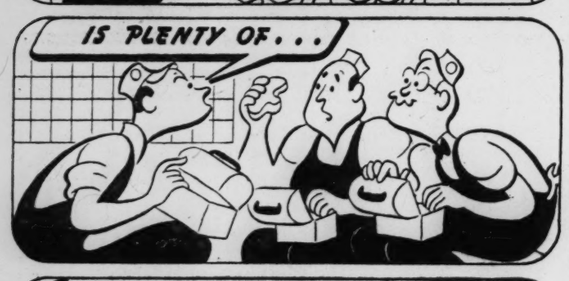
The festivities were staged on a specially constructed platform located on the Tremont Street side of the Common, facing West Street, and were radiocast over station WBZ, with Ranny Weeks as Master of Ceremonies.

Ray Bolger, Constance Moore, Benay Venuta, and Ronald Graham of "All's Fair" Company were there. Miss Moore and Mr. Graham opened with a duet, "Here's a Hand," with Johnny Green at the piano. Tommy Tucker and his orchestra accompanied Marion Francis, songstress, and a number of others helped to give the drive a rousing send-off.

Under the campaign, motion-picture theaters throughout the country, which weekly cater to 80,000,000 patrons, will become agencies where the War Savings Stamps and Bonds will be on sale day and night, including Sundays and holidays, for the duration.

The Massachusetts Committee, working under the auspices of the War Activities Committee of the Motion-Picture Industry, is headed by Co-Chairmen Samuel Pinanski and Nathan Yamins.

## Plane Model Honors Go To 6 Schoolboys

A boy of Chinese parentage, and a lad whose parents were Japanese, were the first and second Boston schoolboys, respectively, to receive today an official Naval certificate and "rating" for completing the initial model planes wanted by Uncle Sam for training civilian defense aircraft spotters, and gunners.

The awards were made in the office of Superintendent of Schools Arthur L. Gould by Lieut. Commander E. S. Brewer, U. S. N.

Six boys, ranging from grade 6 to 11, built the first and the best planes in their respective grades, and received the ranking of "cadet."

The models, of hard wood, about six inches to a foot in wing spread, will be employed to teach A. R. P. spotters the distinctive profile of United Nation and enemy aircraft.

Under the sponsorship of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, the scheme was adopted several months ago. Boston school children have to date constructed more than 3,500 of the 7,500 planes which represent the city's quota.

For completing the first model plane in the city, William Liu, ninth grade student at the Abraham Lincoln School, South End, was given special congratulations. Second honors went to Sadazo Hamano, eighth grade student at the Clarence R. Edwards School, Charlestown. Students Liu and Hamano are of Chinese and Japanese parentage, respectively.

Those who received diploma-like ratings included, in addition: Angelo Salemi, sixth grade student at the Samuel Adams School, East Boston; Russell Dearborn, seventh grade student at the P. T. Campbell School, Roxbury; Joseph Mascivecchio, tenth grade student at the Dorchester High School for Boys; and Orlando de Mascio, 11th grade student at the Dorchester High School for Boys.

## Gas Company Promotions Made

Election of three men to Vice-Presidencies of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company was announced today by E. M. Farnsworth, President of the Company, together with other changes in personnel.

E. H. Eacker, assistant to Mr. Farnsworth since 1937, becomes Vice-President in charge of the company's electric division and investigation department. In the President's absence he will exercise the duties of President.

Otto Price, Auditor of the company since 1935, has been made Vice-President in charge of accounting.

Thomas F. Smith, Assistant Vice-President in charge of distribution since 1940, becomes Vice-President in charge of distribution.

## *Mountain Resorts 'Expect Boom Year'*

CONCORD, N. H., May 29 (AP)—Even the somber cloud of gas and tire rationing has its silver lining.

George D. Roberts, president of the White Mountain Regional Association reported today that summer hotel resorts in that area had heavy advance bookings and that those within easy distance of train and bus lines "expect a boom year."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## Farm Union Head Opposes Milk Effort

**John L. Lewis' dairy farmer campaign has been repudiated by the leader of the agricultural workers' union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, it is reported in the National Grange Monthly, published at Springfield, Mass.**

**Thus the two C. I. O. union presidents working in agriculture stand at odds, Mr. Lewis being head of the coal miners' union, the United Mine Workers of America.**

**The Grange is the strongest farm organization in New England and one of the two major farm groups of the country. Its official organ reports hostility within the C. I. O. to Mr. Lewis' invasion of agriculture in the following editorial:**

"The master of the National Grange has received assurance from a number of sources that the C. I. O. as an organization, is not behind the efforts of John L. Lewis to organize the American dairymen as a branch of the United Mine Workers, which is itself an affiliate of the C. I. O.

"The following extracts from a letter by Donald Henderson, International President of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, will interest those who have watched the efforts of Mr. Lewis:

"'The present activities of John L. Lewis, in attempting to organize these dairy farmers into a district setup of the United Mine Workers, is calculated to create disunity, confusion and disruption of the all-important war program. It is calculated to create disunity by setting farmer against farmer, labor union against labor union, by crystallizing a fight between farm organizations and the labor movement as a whole, and thereby causing conflict and disunity between farmers, laborers and administration. . . .

"'Today when national unity is so essential to victory, farmers and workers must co-operate closely with each other, and with the present Administration, to defeat fascism, both abroad and at home. Any policy calculated to disrupt that unity between farmers and workers and the Administration, and thereby to disrupt the war program, is playing into the hands of appeasers and agents of fascism, intentionally or unintentionally. . . .

"'In the name of my own union, I want to extend a pledge of full co-operation to you and other farm leaders throughout the nation, in eliminating any activities which tend to disrupt national unity and in achieving victory in the present war against fascism at home and abroad.'"

There is much coolness among C. I. O. leaders in Boston to Mr. Lewis' dairy farmer program. A number of C. I. O. members feel that he should not attempt to organize farmers.

Incidentally, the first State president of the Massachusetts C. I. O., Michael F. Widman, Jr., is now in general charge of organization of District 50 of the United Mine Workers. Dairy farmers are being organized as a division of this district, which originally was confined to workers in gas, coke, chemicals and other coal products.

It was District 50 which presented the charges of "treason to the principles of labor," "sabotage," etc., which prefaced the expulsion of Philip Murray from the vice-presidency of the United Mine Workers this week. Mr. Widman read the District 50 criticism to the committee meeting which later ousted Mr. Murray.

## Duplicate 'Papers' Rationing Dodge

Discovery of three instances where motorists obtained two duplicate automobile registration certificates just before gasoline rationing started was reported today by William F. Campbell, chief accountant of the State Registry of Motor Vehicles.

The cases were uncovered during an investigation by the Registry of all certificates issued between May 1 and May 14 to track down instances where duplicate registrations might be used to obtain two gasoline ration cards.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

FAIR — WARMER — RAIN — COLDER — TONIGHT

**Boston and Vicinity:** Warmer tonight than last night. Gentle to moderate winds.

**Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island:** Warmer tonight than last night.

**Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire:** Much warmer than last night.

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday, 11:36 p. m.; height 11.7 feet.
Saturday, 12:01 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Saturday, 12:18 p. m.; height 11.0 feet.
Sunday, 12:54 a. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Sunday, 12:54 p. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Monday, 1:10 a. m.; height 12.0 feet.
Light all vehicles Friday by 8:41 p. m.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 8:43 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:43 p. m.


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Robert J. Keller

**"A Ticket to Holidayland, Please"**

**Heavy demand on railroad transportation as thousands of Bostonians headed out of the city for the two-day holiday caused the "all sold out" sign to be posted at the Parlor and Pullman car windows of the Boston & Maine Railroad at North Station as early as 9 o'clock this morning. Extra coaches were being added in an effort to take care of the throng. With gas unavailable for holiday driving transportation lines were experiencing one of the biggest rushes of business in many months.**

## Factory Hum the Music for Memorial Day

*Continued from Page 1*

however, are looking forward to one of the biggest week ends since the automobile took over the transportation of vacationists to beach and mountain resorts. For with automobiles stored away in garages, the beaches and summer camps will have their customary Memorial Day openings at the hands of people who get to them by ways other than self-propulsion. Washington encourages this type of vacationing which invites business without detracting from the military effort and helps to build morale.

An indication of how free the highways are expected to be over the weekend was given by the Public Works Department figures today showing a 35 per cent drop in traffic during the last week in Massachusetts. Long distance routings have dropped considerably greater than that.

Nantasket boats will initiate their regular summer schedules on Memorial Day with the opening of Paragon Park. Those who can get to their beach cottages will do so, many of them for the first time this year. But the proportion of those who are just spending a week-end, rather than intending to open a summer season at the seashore, will be proportionately greater this year.

That summer travel generally will show a marked decline this year is one reason for hotels, railroads, steamship and bus lines anticipating tremendous strains upon their facilities this weekend, which is expected to be one of the travel concentration periods of the season. It is the first real opportunity for most people to recuperate from the rigors of winter in the open. And to many thousands it will be a two-day respite.

The usual solemn exercises in churches, on Boston Common, and on village greens throughout New England will be staged. Practically every town and city, including Boston, will have its parade, some quite elaborate, others simple processions to the cemeteries. A feature of Boston's observances will be Mayor Maurice Tobin's dedication address at the Wood Avenue playground in Hyde Park, and the Army's bivouacking on Boston Common at 10 a. m. to hold close order drills, precision marching and other military rigmarole.

At the Hyde Park exercises, the playground will be renamed the Wesley G. Ross Playground in honor of the first Hyde Park youth killed in the present war. Mr. Ross was a casualty at Pearl Harbor.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will march as marshal of the parade in his home City of Newton, Mass., which commences at 2 p. m.

At Fort Devens and Camp Edwards observances will include drills, parades, and gun salutes.

On the railroad front, Boston and Maine Pullman sleepers bound for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont leaving this afternoon and tonight have been sold out. Telephone inquiries have deluged a staff that has been trebled in numbers. The streamlined Yankee Clipper was ordered out of service today because of seating limitations, being supplanted by a steam-propelled train with a long line of extra coaches.

At noon yesterday both the Boston & Maine Bus Lines and the Maine Central Bus Lines reported practically all trips sold out to and from Boston today and extra trips which have been arranged on some lines selling almost as fast as buses can be secured to operate extra runs.

Most Federal agencies in Boston connected with the war effort will be open tomorrow, Memorial Day.

All naval recruiting stations will remain open both tomorrow and Sunday forenoon, according to Lieut. George M. Powers, officer in charge of naval recruiting in this area. Naval offices open at 8 in the morning and close at 10 at night during the week. On Sunday, however, recruiting cease at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Civil Service office in the Federal Building, Boston, and its substations throughout New England will continue their work on Saturday and Sunday, William A. Foley said. Post Office deliveries will be made as usual on Saturday. These provide for two deliveries in the morning in the downtown area and one in the suburbs.

## 'Deadline' Ends Student Strike

WALTHAM, Mass., May 29 (AP)—A strike of 150 Waltham High School students in protest of the ousting of Superintendent of Schools William H. Slayton ended abruptly today after Headmaster Charles W. Goodrich issued a deadline under which they might report back to classes without damage to their records.

Approximately 300 students declined to enter the high school at first but after Headmaster Charles W. Goodrich spoke to them, about half the number went to their rooms.

Mayor Arthur E. Hansen then spoke to those who still remained outside and said they assured him they would return to school before the day was over.

Superintendent Slayton was dismissed on Wednesday by a 5 to 1 vote of the School Board.

## Events Around Greater Boston

### Memorial Day

Army will bivouac on the Boston Common at 10 a. m., and until 2 p. m. will hold close order drill, precision marching, and other military routine.

Dedication ceremonies at the Wesley G. Ross Playground, Hyde Park. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is scheduled to speak. Representing Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the 1st Corps Area, will be Lieut. Julius Wadsworth; while Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of the 1st Naval District, will be represented by Ensign John B. Breed. A parade will form at Hyde Park and Dana Avenues and line of march will be from there to River Street to the Playground. Parade at 2 p. m. will precede the dedication program at 3 p. m.

### Sunday

Piano recital by Felix Witzinger at the Gardner Museum, Fenway. Mr. Witzinger will entertain with selections from Mozart, Chopin, and Schuman. The public is welcome to attend at 2 p. m.

Sound film at the Museum of Natural History entitled, "Stop Forest Fires, Moths, and Insects." This is to be the last film of the season at the Museum. At 234 Berkeley Street, 2:30 and 4 p. m.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Italian Paintings," by Miss Boyd, will be the topic of this 3 o'clock lecture.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 8.**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4.**


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# War Relief Committee Reports Continuing Need in England

The Christian Science War Relief Committee, in Boston, has plenty of evidence that its contributions at home and abroad are meeting a tremendous need. It might be helpful to give the Committee's answers to some of the questions it has received:

Is the Committee still making shipments to England?

Yes, and will continue to do so. Regardless of rumors to the contrary, at least 100 cases are being shipped about every two weeks.

Does the need in England continue?

It does, for general replacement of garments, for victims of bombing, for thousands of refugees continually drifting into England, including refugees from Singapore. A letter from one of the workers in London tells of the care taken at the Christian Science War Relief Clothing Depot to select becoming clothes for the recipients. This is thoroughly appreciated.

**Incidents of Joyfulness**

Women have left the Depot saying, "Surely God is good!" The letter describes the radiant joy of a little girl of four on receiving a blue sleeping suit on which some motherly American woman had embroidered a tiny duck.

The child had been buried for four hours under the debris of a house which had crushed her mother. She was also enchanted with a red dressing-gown, which she insisted on wearing home, as if it were a coat, and a pair of bright-colored gloves, far too big for her, which the workers "had not the heart to dissuade her from wearing."

"One woman, whose husband had been in a hospital for two years," says the letter, "jumped up and down in glee when fitted out, crying, 'This is the first new coat I have had for nine years. It feels just like Christmas!'" The letter continues, "Never has any one complained or whined over their losses, and some were bombed out more than once."

One girl who, with her mother, had been given a number of parcels to take home, reported: "We got on all right to the end of the road, then mother sat down on the suitcase and began to cry; she was so overcome thinking of the generosity we had been shown."

Now and then a touch of humor lights up the grim scene. In a much underprivileged district, the letter relates, an elderly woman who had received one of the "less good" fur coats, was so proud of herself she refused to sit with the other people in the air-raid shelter.

**To Purchase Wool**

We are glad to report that the War Production Board at Washington, D. C., has granted the Christian Science War Relief Committees the right to purchase the wool needed to carry on their work. Committees throughout the United States should continue to order wool from their local dealers as long as possible. If and when a committee is no longer able to obtain wool from other sources, it may communicate with the Christian Science War Relief Committee in Boston.

Is the Committee sending garments to any country other than Britain?

Some help has been given to China and to Finland, when the latter was neutral. Help to another country is under consideration. It has been possible to get some knitted garments to English prisoners in Germany. The Committee has definite proof of receipt. The work has been done through the International Red Cross, in Geneva.

As fast as avenues open for relief to other countries, the Committee, after careful investigation, takes advantage of them. So far, little has been shipped to other countries. The British Government recognizes the need and allots space on the ships. Cargo space on boats going elsewhere is usually assigned to what is considered more urgently needed.

What is most needed in civilian garments sent abroad?

Underclothes, particularly two-piece garments of about 10 per cent wool. Sturdy walking shoes and shoes for children are badly needed, and dresses for women, especially in the middle and larger sizes.

**Limit on Thin Garments**

Should summer clothing be sent?

There is little need in the English climate for what Americans consider summer clothing, and thin garments cannot be shipped later than the middle of June.

Aprons, cover-alls for children; smocks and housewives' aprons for women, can be sent throughout the year.

What preparation is the Committee making for emergencies in the United States?

At each of a number of strategic points about 100 cases of civilian garments are being carefully packed, labeled, and stored for emergency.

**7,000 Garments for Men**

What is the Committee doing for men in the United States forces?

It has distributed to them about 7,000 garments. While the need ceased with the warm weather, it will recur in the fall, and careful preparation is being made. Requests received during the cold weather show that articles most needed are turtle-neck and V-neck sweaters, helmets—Balaclava type preferred—scarfs, some with hoods knitted at the end; socks, gloves, and mittens. The trigger mitten, having one finger made separate; and a mitten having a split palm to let the hand slip through on occasion, as well as wristlets are needed most of all.

Two types of kit are very welcome; a pack holding toilet requisites, which can be completely outfitted; and a small sewing case likewise completely fitted out. They need not conform to any particular pattern, but are preferable in khaki or navy blue.

**Yarn Is Available**

Is there a limit to the yarn available in this country?

Though yarn is scarce, it can be bought in the open market. The Committee cannot furnish addresses. It should be given to good knitters only. Knitters should bind off loosely; otherwise in stretching yarn will break, and the garment be damaged. Garments supplied by the Committee have been largely distributed by Christian Science Wartime Workers, though the Committee does not feel limited to such means and always welcomes the opportunity to serve in an emergency.

Are garments ever distributed through other relief organizations?

To a limited extent, in emergencies. In such a case the labels of the Christian Science War Relief Committee remain on the garments.

Are books being sent to soldiers?

The Committee would rather not receive them. They may be contributed to any public library in the United States.

Is the work of providing civilian garments to continue?

Yes. The Committee requests contributions in the volume already established, for it is not yet receiving more than can be used.

**Receiving Agencies**

What is the attitude of the receiving agencies in England?

The Committee quotes from its last letter from London: "We realize that the mother love which has prompted all that the Christian Scientists have done for us, had intuitively recognized a need in this country's functions of reconstruction, which had not been recognized by us, until we were tested in the administration of the trust you have given us."

The letter continues: "The fact that there was a group of people who cared enough to provide them with clothing to ease the burden of their first expenditure, has, we hear, made a most tremendous difference to this rather tough set of people" (this in regard to a very poor section of London).

# The Hat's the Thing in Mexico

H. Armstrong Roberts

**Your Choice in Headgear at Street Market**

**Latest styles in sombreros displayed at the Xochimilco market near Mexico City. Many other interesting spots can be visited by vacationists using the Mexican Capital as a base.**

# Mexico Cuts All Red Tape To Ease the Way for Tourists

**Monitor Traveltalks**

**By M. Le Tour**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A vacation in Mexico this summer is just as much a possibility as it has been in the past. In fact, more so as the Mexican Government is ironing out all of the border wrinkles to hasten travelers on their way to the land where it is always cool.

Transportation facilities to Mexico City are still functioning on regular schedules. Air-conditioned cars are provided on the Missouri Pacific Railroad all the way to Mexico City. The bus lines offer an attractive route to Mexico City over the famous Pan-American Highway. Stops are made at Monterrey and Valles, affording the traveler a close-up of Mexicans at work and play.

Summer, in fact, is one of the best seasons of the year to visit Mexico. It is then the flowers are in full bloom. It is then the Mexicans are in a festive mood. It is then that the visitor sees Mexico at its best.

**Temperate Climate**

It is not unduly hot in Mexico during the months of July and August. Part of Mexico is in the tropics; the Tropic of Cancer passes almost through its center, so it ought to be as hot as North Africa—only it is as cool as the Adirondacks, because in Mexico there is always altitude. Two thirds of the country consists of an extensive plateau lying between immense mountain ranges that line the seacoasts. In these high places, the air is always pure, cool, invigorating.

The altitude of the greater part of Mexico varies from 5,000 to 8,000 feet, and the climate is temperate—comfortably warm during the day and pleasantly cool at night. Mexico City's average temperature is 58 degrees Fahrenheit, and Mexicans visiting the Middle West in summer say it's never as hot in the deep tropics as it is on the sunny pavements of Chicago on an average June day.

One of the reasons it's easy to keep cool in the tropics is the summer rains. They obligingly last about half an hour every afternoon, just long enough to cool the streets, freshen the atmosphere, brighten the flowers, and give a new lift to your step.

South of the border you change altitudes as casually as you change clothes, choosing your level according to your inclinations. In a land where towering mountains march abruptly into the sea, and snow-capped volcanoes rise above fertile valleys overgrown with oranges and orchids, you can go from sea level tropics to snow-bound heights in about 10 hours, the time it takes to drive from Acapulco on the west coast to the snowy Nevado de Toluca on the great plain near Mexico City. Hotels equipped with modern air-conditioning or perched on rocky cliffs where a cool breeze always blows, make Acapulco with its golden sands and cocoanut palms as popular in summer as it is in winter.

Inland, any place on the great plateau is delightfully cool in summer. Mexico City claims the best year-round climate on the Western Hemisphere. It has the sort of invigorating weather that makes you want to go places and do things. There's a crisp tang to the morning and evening air, while afternoons are luxuriously lazy. You soon discover the joys of the national siesta, and like everyone else, you rest from 2 to 4 in the afternoon. After that you're refreshed and ready for a new round of activities.

**Many Attractive Resorts**

This temperate climate can be enjoyed not only in Mexico City but in many other Mexican vacation spots—in colonial Morelia; in Puebla, the glamorous City of Tiles; in the twin garden cities, Orizaba and Cordoba; in the silver-mining cathedral town of Taxco; in Guadalajara, famous for its music, murals, and horse-drawn carriages; in subtropical Cuernavaca and Uruapan, where there are luscious fruits and flowers.

The lake regions of Michoacan and Chapala are especially attractive in the summer months. In this Latin-American Switzerland the visitor may enjoy real mountain climbing, fine fishing, boating and swimming in a colorful, exotic setting. In the little fishing villages and islands that dot Lake Patzcuaro, Tarascan inhabitants still sing their native songs and follow the customs of their ancestors. Their dug-out canoes, butterfly nets and quaint regional costumes are memorable.

Mexico is dotted with many other equally serene and colorful vacation spots where the visitor may enjoy a really invigorating and completely relaxing holiday in summer time.

From Mexico City as a point of departure there are numerous full day and half-day excursions to places of absorbing interest. Chief among these are the huge Pyramids of the Sun and the Moon which dominate the central plateau like a bold challenge of the ancient Toltecs. Also within easy access are the weavers' villages of Texcoco; the Shrine of Guadalupe; Los Remedios with its colonial acqueduct; the Desert of the Lions, once the home of Carmelite monks; the basket and serape market of Toluca; the tropical gardens of Cuernavaca; Puebla, the "City of the Angels," with its hundreds of tiled domes; and Xochimilco, a fairyland of waterways and floating gardens.

# Over 100,000 Women Seek WAAC Places

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 29 — Although no official count has been made, it appeared today that more than 100,000 women have filed applications to join the new Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as officers. Only 450 will be chosen.

Mrs. William P. Hobby, WAAC Director, said that 90,000 application forms had been sent out initially to the nine corps areas. Yesterday, the second day of recruiting, four of them had asked for 10,000 more and one had asked for an additional 5,000.

Applicants will be winnowed, first in their local corp areas and then in Washington, by boards of Army officers and civic-minded women. Each of the nine corps area commanders will recommend 60 of the applicants for enrollment to the War Department where final selections will be made of women to be sent to the first officer candidate school at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Officer enlistments for the WAAC's began May 27 and will continue through June 4. Those who are turned down will be eligible to register later for places as privates.

# Basis for Action Found By Churches in Britain

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, May 29—An agreement to co-operate "in common action on broad lines of social and international policy" has been reached by representatives of the Anglican and Free Churches and the Roman Catholic Church in Britain.

Announcing establishment of a joint committee to co-ordinate such common action, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, Bishop of London, described the agreement in a radiocast last night as "a measure of joint action such as has not happened in this country since the Reformation."

"It is a new thing in English religious history," he said, "that with such a measure of official approbation Anglicans, Roman Catholics, and Free Churchmen should thus stand together."

There has been little reaction in the press here so far to this movement. The general attitude appears to be that expressed by the Bishop of London himself when he said: "So far as it goes, it is a notable thing. It has still to be tested in practice. We know there are rocks ahead and that it cannot be all smooth sailing."

**Standing Committee**

The joint standing committee which has been set up represents two organizations. One is called Religion and Life, composed of delegates from the Church of England and various Free Churches. The other is entitled Sword of the Spirit, representing the Roman Catholic Church.

A statement was issued jointly by these two organizations at a meeting in the presence of both the Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Hinsley. Referring to the "compelling obligation to act together to the utmost possible extent" both during the war and in the postwar period, the statement says: "We feel that all Christians are bound in duty and charity alike toward their fellow countrymen to oppose present tendencies to set Christianity aside and to treat it as a matter of private concern without relevance to principles which should guide society."

**Common Ground Found**

"We agree," the statement continues, "that there is a large area of common ground whereon, without raising ultimate questions of church order and doctrine which divide us, full co-operation is possible and is already taking place." Both bodies, according to the declaration, "agree that organized Christianity, to fulfill its proper function, must everywhere be secured in certain essential freedoms. Full freedom must mean freedom to worship according to conscience, freedom to preach, teach, educate, and persuade—all in the spirit of Christian charity—and freedom to bring up children in the faith of their parents."

The statement then goes on to conclude that "our purpose is to unite informed and convinced Christians all over the country in common action on broad lines of social and international policy," and says that linked by its standing committee, "the two movements will work through parallel action in the religious, and joint action in the social and international field."

# Busses and Ferries to Bridge Oregon Yards' Transport Gap

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Ore. — Hopeful they can avert a threatened shortage of manpower in the record-breaking Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation plant and in other vital liberty shipyards in the Portland, Ore., area when gasoline and rubber shortages force the cars of many workmen from the roads, officials of the Kaiser shipbuilding interests have announced a comprehensive plan to utilize ferries, trains and busses in the daily transportation of workmen between their homes and war jobs.

Among the facilities which will be used, according to the plan which is reported to have the approval of the Maritime Commission and other interested parties, will be two San Francisco Bay ferries which have been out of service since the two giant bay bridges were completed five years ago.

While plans to insure sufficient numbers of workmen to provide 100 per cent production at not only Oregon Shipbuilding but also new Kaiser Company yards on Swan Island and in Vancouver, Wash., were laid, the year-old Oregon plant continued to set national shipbuilding records.

The yard, which launched 39 of the "Liberty" freighters during its first year which ended May 19, co-operated in National Maritime Day, May 21, by laying the keel for three more of the needed cargo carriers, launching three others, and officially delivering still three others to the maritime commission on the one day.

The giant Oregon yard also set a new speed record for the completion of a ship when it delivered the fully-completed, 10,500-ton Jonathan Edwards to the Maritime Commission only 60 days after its keel was laid. The ship spent only 43 days on the ways and only 17 more in the outfitting basin. The two other ships turned over to the Maritime Commission, the Samuel Moody and John Sevier, required 71 and 65 days, respectively, for completion.

# A Window on the West

Anchorage, Alaska

Elbert Wood and Bert Richardson, early this spring, set out upon a ski trip up the Taku River from Juneau and down the Stikine River to Wrangell. The youths had just completed months of work in Anchorage and this was to be one "last fling" before joining the Army.

Wherever they came upon the cabin of a white prospector or trapper, or that of an Indian, they were fed, sheltered, and never allowed to pay a cent. They were the first white men one sourdough had seen for over a year and another lone man begged them to stay and visit.

They found that the old tradition of empty cabins still holds true. The latch string was always out and the traveler was free to use the cabin with the unwritten law that he must leave the place as orderly as he found it and with firewood ready for the next stranger. Sometimes a can of milk or some other provision might have been left. In one cabin, old magazines indicated that no one had been there since 1930.

Wherever they went the youths found wilderness dwellers well provisioned and that all could bake good bread. Many of them use canned butter. Moose meat, rice, smoked salmon and evaporated fruits were the main items of food. The young men carried dehydrated vegetables in their packs. Their receipt for making a good stew is "hunks of moose meat, one half cup of dehydrated vegetables, rice, beans and everything else you've got." Cook this on an airtight stove in a deserted cabin and "Boy, you've got something!"

One prospector parboiled moose meat before he roasted it and "it was better than any roast beef." This same man served canned rhubarb which he had raised and canned himself. In back of his cabin was an open shed where he dried meat for his dogs. In front of the cabin was a smoke house where he smoked salmon for winter. Settlers in this country keep the bulk of their supplies in caches on high stilts beyond the reach of wild creatures.

The youths carried 45 pounds apiece in their packs which included sleeping bags. When they could find no shelter, they slept in the open.

Their trip took them up the Taku River, up the Inklin River which they followed to the Sheslay River and from this point to Telegraph Creek, a town at the head of navigation on the Stikine.

Because of the ice breaking, the trip might have been hazardous except that they followed directions given by trappers and Indians.

"Stick to the sand bars in the rivers," they were told. At times when they were obliged to "ford" rivers by wading, the water was so icy the snow afterward seemed fairly warm to their feet.

**Kate Archibald**

# Jewish Refugees Learning Mechanics

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL, May 29—The first training school for Jewish refugees in North America of the Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training was scheduled to open today on Ile aux Noix, an island on Lake Richelieu, 47 miles from Montreal.

The school, constructed by the ORT with the co-operation of the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies of Canada, has an initial enrollment of 100 students in machine shop practices and operations concerned with metal work of all types, tools and fittings. The courses are tentatively planned for six months' duration.

The Ile aux Noix school is the second established by the ORT in the Western Hemisphere, the first being an institution for refugees in Buenos Aires. Addition of Canada raises to 10 the number of countries outside the United States where the ORT maintains trade schools, workshops and farming projects

# Judge Frees Browder From 12 Indictments

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—Earl R. Browder, former Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, yesterday was cleared of 12 charges of passport fraud returned in an indictment by a Federal Grand Jury April 24, 1940. Federal Judge Murray Hulbert, upon recommendation of United States Attorney Mathias Correa, dismissed the indictment.

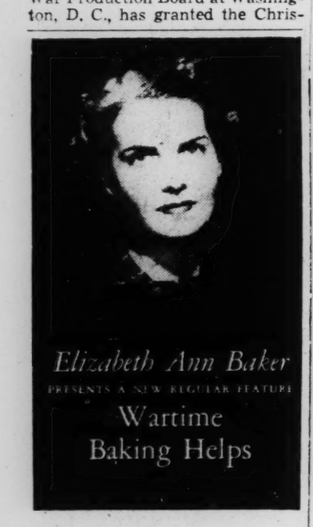
Mr. Browder recently was given a presidential commutation of sentence after serving 14 months of a four-year term following conviction on a similar charge.

# Aircraft Production Of U. S. Commended

CHICAGO, May 29 (AP)—A plane producer stated last night that the aircraft and automotive industries had formed "the greatest mass production team of all time."

Eugene E. Wilson, President of the United Aircraft Corporation, reported that "our aircraft industry alone is producing more equipment than the entire output of any other nation in the world."

And, he added in an address prepared for delivery before the Union League Club, the plane makers also had enlisted the aid of motorcar manufacturers in turning out aerial material—a process which required a change-over from frozen models to the "philosophy of flexibility in production."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People working long hours need breakfasts that stick to the ribs! . . . And there'll be no excuses that "there's just time for orange juice and coffee"—if a plate of Rumford Apple Corn Muffins are on the table! And — three sugarless cheers! — *these* muffins are made with *honey*.

**Rumford Apple Corn Muffins**

¾ cup sifted flour
⅓ cup cornmeal
3 tsps. Rumford Baking Powder
½ tsp. salt
¼ cup sliced raw apple
1 egg, well beaten
⅓ cup honey
¼ cup milk
3 tblsps. melted shortening

Sift together flour, cornmeal, Rumford Baking Powder and salt. Wash, pare and cut apple into eighths. Remove core and cut crosswise in very thin slices. Combine egg, milk and honey. Add to dry ingredients, stirring only enough to dampen well. Stir in melted shortening. Fold in apple. Fill well-greased muffin tins 2/3 full and bake in a moderately hot oven (400°F.) for 25 minutes. Makes 12 medium sized muffins.

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**Rumney Village**
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**Opposite the Schoolhouse**

The home of Mary Baker Eddy from 1860 until 1862. Visiting hours daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 10 a. m. until 5 p. m., May to November. Admission 25 cents.

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**LONGYEAR FOUNDATION**

An exhibition of historical material on the life and achievements of Mary Baker Eddy, including manuscripts, books, photographs and portraits, is now open to visitors at 120 Seaver Street, Brookline, Massachusetts, each weekday, except holidays, from 1:30 to 4:30 p. m. Arrangements for special groups may be made by telephoning ASPinwall 8943 during the hours 9:30 until noon.

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# The Week End Over the Air Waves—Movie Houses to Do Their Bit for War

## Booklet Tells Prevention Of Harbor Fires

Necessary precautions to safeguard Boston waterfront property from fire are provided by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the Marine Underwriters in a 29-page pamphlet entitled "Safeguarding Waterfront Property," copies of which are to be available for distribution at the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it was announced today.

Operation of waterfront property in a manner to reduce danger to a minimum is always a problem, even in peacetime, the pamphlet says. But with war conditions and the increasing need of utilizing all such facilities to the utmost, the problems become acute.

This is due to congestion of cargo on piers and increased inaccessibility of such structures on the water side to fire boats because of greater frequency of vessels to load cargo.

Unless corrective measures are taken, fires of frequency and extent such as may affect the United States' war effort may be expected, the pamphlet points out.

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### Sailor With $1,000 Couldn't Rent Room

*By the Associated Press*

New London, Conn., May 29

Note on the housing situation in war industry areas:

Police reported today that B. F. Lensor, a seaman who turned himself in as a voluntary vagrant so he could sleep in a cell, tramped the streets half the night with $1,000 in his pockets and was unable to rent a room anywhere at any price.

## Long Blocks Tax Cuts By Communities

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 29—Massachusetts cities and towns seeking to reduce their tax rates this year will be barred from such action by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

The Commissioner announced this policy at a meeting of the Massachusetts Assessors' Association here last night. Mr. Long insisted that tax rates should be maintained at least as high as last year's to provide a financial "cushion" against prospects of declining revenues in 1943 and 1944.

Immediately he put his "no-tax-reduction" policy into effect by refusing to approve a $1 to $1.50 tax-rate reduction requested by the Board of Assessors of West Springfield. His action was criticized by Henry E. Schmuck, Town Treasurer, who asserted his Town was "fully able to carry its own load without any interference from Mr. Long or anyone else."

Commissioner Long reiterated his previous warning that communities should retrench sharply this year to prepare for 1943.

He said that a "terrific drop in State revenue" is anticipated in 1943 which will seriously affect the cities and towns.

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## Gasoline Use By Chartered Busses Probed

An OPA investigation was under way today to determine whether gasoline was used illegally in operation of charter busses to the Taunton dog race track after the State Public Utilities Commission ordered discontinuance of the bus service.

During a hearing yesterday on suspension of the charter licenses of the Whaling City Bus Lines, Inc., of New Bedford, and the Cozy Cab & Bus Co., and the City Hall Taxi & Bus Co., both of Fall River, for continuing the race track service, proprietors of the lines were questioned sharply about use of gasoline in the service.

Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Director, later stated that the question of whether gasoline was used illegally will be determined by Maxwell Foster, regional enforcement attorney.

Commercial vehicles are allowed to obtain unlimited gasoline supplies without a ration card. However, members of the Public Utilities Commission believe that inasmuch as the busses were operated illegally they were to be regarded as private vehicles subject to gasoline restrictions.

The Commission suspended for 30 days the charter license of the Whaling City Company, after testimony that, after the order to abandon service to the race track, the busses were leased to the track to operate free transportation for patrons. The two Fall River Companies were punished by seven-day suspensions.

### 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

(Owing to the holiday there will be no Saturday radiocasts of the news of The Christian Science Monitor).

**For Monday, June 1**

1245 WMEX 1510kc

**Christian Science Programs**

**For Sunday, May 31**

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

### Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

**For Monday, June 1**

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mndays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

### Mother Church Radiocast

**For Sunday, May 31**

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WBZ-1030kc-BLU | WNAC-1260kc-NBC | WAAB-1440kc-MBS | WMEX—1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | "Musical Camera"; | Jack Dalton, songs | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee: popular |
| 5:15 | Jean Collins; orch. | Musical Headliners | "Portia Faces Life" | Dramatic sketch | recordings |
| 5:30 | Songs; Orchestra | "Superman": sketch | "Musical Roundup" | 'Jack Armstrong': drama | Dance Matinee |
| 5:45 | Scattergood Baines | Herb Lewis, songs | Sports comment; Music | 'Capt. Midnight': drama | News Service; Talk |
| 6:00 | News Reports | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Prayer; Dinner Concert | Sports reports |
| 6:15 | Hedda Hopper | "Lum 'n' Abner" | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Sports; Town Crier |
| 6:30 | Frank Parker, songs | Sports Digest; Music | Press Roundup; Music | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | The World Today | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports; Memory Lane | Sports results |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Ontario Show": Made- | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., News | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Olga Coelho, songs | leine Carroll; comedy | News of the World | "The Johnson Family" | Richard Salinger, news |
| 7:30 | News; Orchestra | Grand Central Station | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Melodic Moods" | Joe Neville's Orchestra |
| 7:45 | Orchestra | Grand Central Station | Baritone and organ | "Melodic Moods" | Treasury Parade |
| 8:00 | Kate Smith Hour: | "Your War": drama | Lucille Manners; Ross | "Sizing Up the News" | Jose Dominguez' Orch. |
| 8:15 | Drama; Tommy | "Your War": drama | Graham; orchestra | "Brazil Presents": music | "Price Control": records |
| 8:30 | Riggs; Olyn Lan- | Meet Your Navy: orches- | "Information Please!": | "Songs for Marching | The Lyric Theater |
| 8:45 | dick; Elmer Davis | tra; songs; choir | Clifton Fadiman, m. c. | Men": chorus; orch. | The Lyric Theater |
| 9:00 | "Playhouse": Ray | News dramatization | "Waltz Time": Frank | Gabriel Heatter, News | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 | Block's Orchestra | News dramatization | Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. | Colonial News Service | cal Album" |
| 9:30 | First Nighter: dram. | Attuck's Chorus | Party: Louise Massey; | "Double or Nothing": | "Classical Album" |
| 9:45 | sketch; G. Simms | Raymond Clapper | Singing Westerners; or. | quiz, with guests | "Classical Album" |
| 10:00 | "How'm I Doin'?": | "Party Line" program | "People Are Funny": | Cedric Foster, News | News reports |
| 10:15 | Bob Hawk's Quiz | First Piano Quartet | quiz show; guests | Dick Jurgen's Orchestra | George Harris' Orchestra |
| 10:30 | Jerry Wayne, songs | Treasury Star Parade | "The Night of May 29": | Brig. Gen. L. B. Hershey | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | Here Comes Band; Talk | variety program | Jimmy Joy's Orchestra | Count Basie's Orchestra |
| 11:00 | News Analysis | News; Music | News Service | "It's Box Office": Treas- | Dance orchestra |
| 11:15 | Rideout; Leighton | Music You Want | Local news; Songs | ury Dept. Show; guests | Kay Kyser's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | Noble's Or.; Mas- | Music You Want | "Dark Fantasy": mystery | "Tropical Serenade": | Day's End; News |
| 11:45 | ter Works of Music | Music You Want | story | orchestra; tenor | Day's End; News |

### Saturday's Programs

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WBZ-1030kc-BLU | WNAC-1260kc-NBC | WAAB-1440kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | News; "Musical Clock" | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 | "Howdy Neighbor" | "Musical Clock"; News | News comment | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 | Quiz; music; news | Reveille Roundup | "Fiesta": music | News Service | |
| 7:45 | News; War summ'ry | News reports | "Good Morning": music | Organ Recital | |
| 8:00 | News of the World | World News Roundup | News Service | "Eight Bells": music | News reports |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | Chet Gaylord, songs | George and Dixie; News | Morning Watch | "Post Exchange": Army |
| 8:30 | Carl Moore Variety | News; "Morning Toast," | "Musical Roundup" | "Morning Varieties" | Camp program |
| 8:45 | Show; News | with Fred and Posey | "Musical Roundup" | "Morning Varieties" | Musical program |
| 9:00 | Priscilla Fortescue | News; Household talk | "News and Rhythm" | News Service | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 | Bandleader's Parade | "Breakfast Club" | Organ recital | Merry-Go-Round: music | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 | Bandleader's Parade | "Breakfast Club" | Concert Internationale | Merry-Go-Round: Talk | Jim's Texas Ramblers |
| 9:45 | 590 Presents | Shopping News | Musical Roundup | Report on N. E Defense | "Kiddie Kapers" |
| 10:00 | "March of Youth": | "Millwheel": music | "The Aldrich Family": | "Rainbow House": youth | Studio program |
| 10:15 | play; music; games | News; Music | comedy serial | show with Bob Emery | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 | Salute So. America. | Rakov's Orchestra | Allen Prescott and Orch. | Baritone and organ | Shopping News |
| 10:45 | WEEI Food Fair | Rakov's Orchestra | Orchestra; Vocalists | Nutrition talk | Shopping News |
| 11:00 | News; "Sweet and | "Band Played On" | "Lincoln Highway": | Musical Album | "Cartoon Caravan" |
| 11:15 | Lowdown" | "Band Played On" | dramatic sketch | Australian News | Organ Recital |
| 11:30 | "Morning Pick-Up" | Little Blue Playhouse: | America the Free: Vic- | U. S. Army Band | Joe Rubin's Discoveries |
| 11:45 | Gardener's talk | "Clara Barton" | tor Arden's Or.: chorus | U. S. Army Band | News reports |
| 12:00 | Theater of Today: | News; "Music at Noon" | "Musical Roundup" | Salute to South America | Sports program |
| 12:15 | Claudia Morgan | Music by Black | Consumer's Time | Defense, farm talks | Dance Orchestra |
| 12:30 | "Stars Over Holly- | National Farm and Home | Ilka Chase; orchestra; | "Italian Melodies" | Circle C Ranch Boys |
| 12:45 | wood": drama | Hour: speakers; orch. | vocalist; guests | "Italian Melodies" | Dance Orchestra |
| 1:00 | News Service | Vincent Lopez' Orchestra | News Service | Ray Herbeck's Orchestra | "Musical Mailbox": with |
| 1:15 | Radio Bulletin | Vincent Lopez' Orchestra | George and Dixie, songs | Coast Guard on Guard | Vivienne Cameron |
| 1:30 | This Is Our Fight: | Contrasts in Melody | All Out for Victory | "Fog After Gettysburg": | Ann Bromberg, soprano |
| 1:45 | dramatization | News Service | Kaleidoscope | dramatization | Short Story Editor |
| 2:00 | News; "Of Men and | Raym. Massey, 'Lincoln' | Hon. Sumner Wells; Jan | Braves-Philadelphia Na- | Victory Program |
| 2:15 | Books": interview | V. F. W.: Citizen Award | Peerce; Marine Band | tionals first baseball | Victory Program |
| 2:30 | United We Stand | News; E. Gary, songs | "Matinee in Rhythm" | game | Nancy Mace, soprano |
| 2:45 | United We Stand | "Here's to You" | "Matinee in Rhythm" | Braves-Philadelphia Na- | News reports |
| 3:00 | Buffalo Serenade | Royal Canadian Air | Sports Comments | tionals first baseball | Dance Matinee |
| 3:15 | Baptist Convention | Force Band | "Air Youth for Victory" | game | Shep Field's Orchestra |
| 3:30 | F. O. B. Detroit | News; Lou Breese's Or. | Campus Capers: variety | Baseball Interviews | Frankie Masters' Orch. |
| 3:45 | F. O. B. Detroit | Lou Breese's Orchestra | Campus Capers: News | Braves-Philadelphia Na- | "Price Control"; songs |
| 4:00 | Army-Navy Pearl | Club Matinee: variety | "Down Mexico Way" | tionals second baseball | "Help Uncle Sam!" |
| 4:15 | Harbor Memorial | Club Matinee: variety | "Down Mexico Way" | game | Bennie Goodman's Orch. |
| 4:30 | Sports comments | Memorial Day Parade | "Your Number, Please": | Braves-Philadelphia Na- | Freddie Martin's Orch. |
| 4:45 | Sports; Parade | Club Matinee; News | orchestra; soloist | tionals second baseball | Glen Gray's Orchestra |
| 5:00 | Budapest String | Charlie Spivak's Orch. | Dramtic Sketch | game | Dance Matinee |
| 5:15 | Quartet Recital | Charlie Spivak's Orch. | Dramatic Sketch | Braves-Philadelphia | Johnny Long's Orchestra |
| 5:30 | Budapest String | Erskine Hawkins's Orch. | Sports; Musical Roundup | Sports Matinee | Horace Heidt's Orch. |
| 5:45 | Quartet Recital | Erskine Hawkins's Orch. | Musical Roundup | Sports Matinee | News reports |
| 6:00 | News comments | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Prayer; Dinner Concert | Baseball Scores; Music |
| 6:15 | Songs; music | Lum 'n' Abner | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Dance Orchestra |
| 6:30 | Frazier Hunt | Sports Digest; Defense | Press Roundup; Music | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | The World Today | News Review | Dramatization | Sports; Memory Lane | Sports reports |
| 7:00 | 'People's Platform': | Allen Roth's Symphony | "Noah Webster Says": | Chavez and His Orch. | "March to Victory" |
| 7:15 | informal forum | Allen Roth's Symphony | MacQuarrie's Quiz | Chavez and His Orch. | Music; News |
| 7:30 | "Calling Pan Amer- | "Ellery Queen": mystery | "Confidentially Yours" | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Joe Neville's Orchestra |
| 7:45 | ica": recording | drama | Melodic Moods | "Inside of Sports" | Treasury Star Parade |
| 8:00 | Guy Lombardo's Or. | "The Green Hornet": | "Abie's Irish Rose": | Visit to American Eagle | Jose Dominguez' Orch. |
| 8:15 | Guy Lombardo's Or. | mystery drama | comedy sketch | Club, London | "Lest We Forget" |
| 8:30 | "Hobby Lobby": D. | Swap Night | "Truth or Consequences": | "California Melodies" | Talk; Recordings |
| 8:45 | Elman, m. c.; News | Swap Night | quiz program | "California Melodies" | Viennese Music; Records |
| 9:00 | "Your Hit Parade": | Leighton Noble's Orch. | National Barn Dance: | "America Loves a Mel- | Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 | Mark Warnow's | Leighton Noble's Orch. | Eddie Peabody; Hoosier | ody": Marion Claire, | cal Album |
| 9:30 | Orch.; vocalists | Frontline Headlines | Hotshots; Glen Welty's | soprano; Felix Knight, | Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:45 | "Saturday Night | "Meet the Band" | Orchestra; guest | tenor; orchestra; talk | cal Album |
| 10:00 | Serenade": music | Bob Ripley's "Believe It | Sports Newsreel | Raymond Gram Swing | Five Star News |
| 10:15 | Olga Coelho, songs | or Not" | 'Labor for Victory': talks | America Preferred: Marie | Jose Dominguez' Orch. |
| 10:30 | Public Affairs | Stag Party: variety show | Ted Steel's Studio Club | Kurenko, soprano | Shep Field's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | Stag Party: variety show | Ted Steel's Studio Club | News Service | Artie Shaw's Orchestra |
| 11:00 | Leighton Noble's Or. | News; Music | News Service | Dance Orchestra | Cab Callaway's Orchestra |
| 11:15 | Orchestra; Rideout | Leo Reisman's Orch. | Local news; Music | Dance Orchestra | Frankie Master's Orch. |
| 11:30 | Dick Jurgen's Orch. | Ray Heatherton's Orch. | Sammy Kaye's Orchestra | Dance Orchestra | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | Dick Jurgen's Orch. | Ray Heatherton's Orch. | Sammy Kaye's Orchestra | Dance Orchestra | Day's End: News |

### Sunday's Programs

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WBZ-1030kc-BLU | WNAC-1260kc-NBC | WAAB-1440kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:00 | News; Louise Wil- | News; Minstrels | European News; Organ | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:15 | cher, organ | Morning Minstrels | Recital | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:30 | Uncle Elmer's Song | News Service | Petite Musicale | "The Song Shop" | |
| 8:45 | Circle | The Woodshedders: songs | News Service | "The Song Shop" | |
| 9:00 | News of the World | World News Roundup | World News Roundup | Sunday Morning Sere- | "Morning Pickup": orch. |
| 9:15 | Religious program | "Coast to Coast on a | Male Quartet | nade | Religious service |
| 9:30 | J. Mattfeld, organ | Bus": children's pro- | "Words and Music" | Sunday Morning Sere- | Religious service |
| 9:45 | Gypsy Caravan | gram | "Words and Music" | nade | Religious service |
| 10:00 | Church of the Air | "Musical Millwheel" | Uncle Bob: children's | Musical Album | Religious service |
| 10:15 | Church of the Air | "Fantasy in Melody" | program | Male Quartet | "Music in the Modern |
| 10:30 | Wings Over Jordan | "Southernaires": quartet | "Thrilling Stories" | Australian News | Manner" |
| 10:45 | Wings Over Jordan | "Southernaires": quartet | Vi & Vilma, songs; piano | 'Southland Echoes': choir | Service from The Mother |
| 11:00 | News; "Everybody's | News; Musicale | Temple Israel Services | Reviewing Stand: aus- | Church, The First |
| 11:15 | Church": guest | "Recital Period" | Temple Israel Services | pices Northwestern Un. | Church of Christ, |
| 11:30 | Invitation to | Revue in Miniature | Temple Israel Services | Radio Chapel: speakers; | Scientist, in Boston, |
| 11:45 | Learning: guests | Revue in Miniature | Temple Israel Services | choir | Massachusetts |
| 12:00 | News Service | Foreign Policy Talk | News Service | Student Radio Club | News Report |
| 12:15 | "Melody Weavers" | First Piano Quartet | "Letters to My Son" | Student Radio Club | "Romance in Music" |
| 12:30 | Salt Lake City | Music Hall: Symphony | Emma Otero, soprano; | "Italian Melodies" | WMEX Drama Shop: "A |
| 12:45 | Tabernacle Choir | Orchestra; soloists | orchestra | "Italian Melodies" | World in Fantasy" |
| 1:00 | Beacon St. Window | Music Hall: Symphony | Religious program | News Service | Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby |
| 1:15 | Phil Saltman, piano | Orchestra; soloists | Religious program | Citizenship talk | Ossofsky's Orchestra |
| 1:30 | News; "New at Zoo" | "Chats About Dogs" | "Modern Music": Clar- | "American Musicale": | and Morris Goldberg: |
| 1:45 | "New at Zoo" | News Room of the Air | ence Fuhrman, cond. | piano; violin; choir | Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow |
| 2:00 | Spirit of '42 | Blue Theater Players: | Sammy Kaye's Serenade | "Songs of Safety" | Natural Science talk |
| 2:15 | Spirit of '42 | dramatic sketch | Sammy Kaye's Serenade | Hillbilly Group: songs | Don Roland's Orchestra |
| 2:30 | St. Louis Municipal | Show of Yesterday and | Round Table Discussion | "This Is Fort Dix": Tom | Christian Science Pro- |
| 2:45 | Opera: Nor. Terris | Today | Round Table Discussion | Slater, m. c. | gram: talk; music |
| 3:00 | Columbia Workshop | "Wake Up, America" | Music for Neighbors | Boy's Town Graduation | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:45 | Columbia Workshop | "Wake Up, America" | Upton Close: "Far East" | Exercises; Speakers | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:30 | Professional Golf | "Wake Up, America" | 'The Army Hour': drama; | Hickham Field Glee Club | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:45 | Association finals | "Wake Up, America" | speakers; band; choir | Carl Hoff's Orch. | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 4:00 | Professional Golf | News; Novatime | 'The Army Hour': drama; | Talk; Orchestra | Religious program |
| 4:15 | Association finals | Richard Liebert, organ. | speakers; band; choir | Claude Thornhill's Orch. | Religious program |
| 4:30 | Andre Kostelanetz' | "This Is the Truth" | Young People's Church | Concert Album | Lud Gluskin's Orchestra |
| 4:45 | Or.; Allan Jones | "This Is the Truth" | of the Air: speaker | Concert Album | Lud Gluskin's Orchestra |
| 5:00 | Family Hour: G. | Moylan Sisters, songs | Rebroadcast of "Listen | 'I Hear America Singing' | The Concert Hour |
| 5:15 | Swarthout; Ross | Olivia Santora, songs | America" program | 'I Hear America Singing' | The Concert Hour |
| 5:30 | Graham; chorus | Steelmakers: variety | World's Most Honored | "Halls of Montezuma": | The Concert Hour |
| 5:45 | Wm. Shirer's News | Steelmakers: variety | Music; M. Piastro, con. | Marine Corps Show | The Concert Hour |
| 6:00 | Edward R. Murrow | "Fun House": Joe | Clotilda Zappala, so- | Wythe Williams, news | Sports; News |
| 6:15 | Sunday Serenade | Tobin, m. c. | prano; violin; organ | Milt Herth's Orchestra | Irish Melodies |
| 6:30 | "Melody Ranch": | News commentators | News Service | "Nobody's Children": | Religious program |
| 6:45 | Gene Autry; music | "Ink Spots": quartet | Baseball News | drama; guests | Religious program |
| 7:00 | dramatizations | National Vespers | Jack Benny; M. Living- | Religious program | "Uncle Bill," talk |
| 7:15 | Musical program | National Vespers | stone, "Rochester"; or. | Religious program | "Uncle Bill," talk |
| 7:30 | "We, the People, at | "Alias John Freedom": | "Bandwagon": Eddie | News Service | Central Baptist Church |
| 7:45 | War": interviews | dramatization | Howard's Orchestra | Invitation to the Waltz | of Quincy: Rev. Frank |
| 8:00 | World News | Religious program | Edgar Bergen; guest | American Forum of the | C. Hageman |
| 8:15 | World News | Religious program | comedy; orchestra | Air: "Inflation" | Central Baptist Church |
| 8:30 | "Crime Doctor": | Inner Sanctum Mystery: | "One Man's Family": | American Forum of Air | Classical Album |
| 8:45 | drama; Elm. Davis | dramatic sketch | dramatic sketch | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album |
| 9:00 | Star Theater: Fred | Walter Winchell | "Manhattan Merry-Go- | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | Classical Album |
| 9:15 | Allen; K. Baker; | "The Parker Family" | Round": musicale | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | Classical Album |
| 9:30 | Portland Hoffa; | "Dear John": drama | American Album of Fa- | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | George Harris' Orchestra |
| 9:45 | guests; orchestra | Raymond Clapper, news | miliar Music | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | George Harris' Orchestra |
| 10:00 | "Take It or Leave | "Good Will Hour": John | Phil Spitalny's All-Girl | Raymond Gram Swing | Al Goodman's Waltz |
| 10:15 | It": quiz program | J. Anthony, director | Orchestra; guest soloist | Talk from Sydney | Time |
| 10:30 | News; Defense | "Good Will Hour": John | "Joe and Mabel": dra- | "This Is Your Enemy": | News report |
| 10:45 | Dance Time | J. Anthony, director | matic sketch | OEM Dramatic Series | Army Recruiting talk |
| 11:00 | Headlines-Bylines | News Service | News Service | "Stars & Stripes in Brit- | Dick Todd's Orchestra |
| 11:15 | "They Live For- | Music You Want | Local news; Music | ain": music; reports | Tony Pastor's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | ever": drama | Music You Want | Mystery Sketch with John | 'Answering You': British | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | Waring's Glee Club | Music You Want | Wayne | Govt. Officials Program | Day's End: News |

### Monday's Programs

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WBZ-1030kc-BLU | WNAC-1260kc-NBC | WAAB-1440kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11:00 | Arthur Godfrey | "Second Husband" | "The Bartons": sketch | Ruth Moss, Interviews | Citizenship talk; Cello |
| 11:15 | News; Music | "Honeymoon Hill": sk. | "Vic and Sade": sketch | Australian News | "Cheer Up Time" |
| 11:30 | "Bright Horizons" | "John's Other Wife": sk. | "Road of Life": sketch | Colonial Network Orch. | Sterling Young's Orch. |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | "Just Plain Bill": sk. | "David Harum": sketch | Colonial Network Orch. | News reports |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith, talk | News; Hum and Strum | "Gene and Glenn" | Boake Carter, News | Sports comments |
| 12:15 | "Big Sister": sk. | "Judy and Jane" | "Kaleidoscope" | Defense, farm talks | Town Crier |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | National Farm and Home | Musical Roundup | "Italian Melodies" | Circle C Ranch Boys |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour: talks; music | Musical Roundup | "Italian Melodies" | 'Monitor Views the News' |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | Mildred Carlzon, talk | News Service | Luncheon Music | Musical Mailbox |
| 1:15 | Serial drama | Edward MacHugh, hymns | Marjorie Mills Hour | "I'll Find My Way" | Musical Mailbox |
| 1:30 | Vic and Sade: sk. | N. E. Agriculture News | Marjorie Mills Hour | Music; dance music | Margaret Janis, songs |
| 1:45 | "Road of Life" | News report | Cedric Foster, News | "March On, Marines" | Dramatization |
| 2:00 | Serial drama | Vincent Lopez' Orchestra | "Light of the World" | Treasures in Melody | Victory Program |
| 2:15 | Serial drama | Contrasts in Melody | "Grimm's Daughter": sk. | Treasures in Melody | Leatherneck Parade |
| 2:30 | We Love and Learn | Rakov's Orchestra | "The Guiding Light": sk. | Cafe Continentale | Organ Recital |
| 2:45 | "The Goldbergs" | Rakov's Orchestra | Hymn Recital | Sports Comments | News reports |
| 3:00 | "David Harum": sk. | "Prescott Presents" | "Against the Storm" | Mutual Goes Calling | Dance Matinee |
| 3:15 | News comment | "Prescott Presents" | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Mutual Goes Calling | Dance Matinee |
| 3:30 | News; Hollywood | Two Men and a Girl | 'Pepper Young's Family' | "Shady Valley Folks": | Dance Matinee |
| 3:45 | 'The Family Front' | 15 Minutes from B'dway | "Right to Happiness" | hillbilly show | Talk; Dance Matinee |
| 4:00 | "Swing Time" | Arthur Tracy, songs | "Backstage Wife" | Gypsy Caravan | "Help Uncle Sam!" |
| 4:15 | Spotlight on Asia | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas": drama | Sports Comments | Dance Matinee |
| 4:30 | Interview | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | Music; orch; vocalists | Dance Matinee |
| 4:45 | Press News | Club Matinee; News | "Young Widder Brown" | "Some Like It Sweet" | Dance Matinee |
| 5:00 | Musical Camera | "Singing Cowboy" | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 5:15 | Preview | Musical Headliners | "Portia Faces Life" | Children's Program | Dance Matinee |
| 5:30 | Songs; "Orchid" | "Superman": sketch | "Musical Roundup" | "Jack Armstrong" | "Wonderland Salutes" |
| 5:45 | Scattergood Baines | Herb Lewis, songs | Sport comment; Music | 'Capt. Midnight': drama | News; Defense talk |
| 6:00 | Irving T. McDonald | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Prayer; Dinner Concert | Sports results |
| 6:15 | Hedda Hopper | Dinner Music | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Town Crier; Defense |
| 6:30 | Frank Parker, songs | Sports Digest; Music | Press Roundup; Music | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | The World Today | Lowell Thomas, news | Musical Rendezvous | Sports; Memory Lane | Sports program |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | Adventures in Research | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Charro Gil Trio | Treasury Star Parade | News of the World | "The Johnson Family" | Richard Salinger; news |
| 7:30 | "Blondie": comedy | Garden Gossip | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Donald M. Nelson: rec. | Joe Neville's Orchestra |
| 7:45 | serial drama | "Gypsy Serenade" | Walter Kidder, songs | "Melodic Modos" | Josephine Cambria, songs |
| 8:00 | "Vox Pop": quiz | "I Love a Mystery" | Cavalcade of America: | "Sizing Up the News" | Jose Domingues' Orch. |
| 8:15 | "Vox Pop": quiz | "I Love a Mystery" | starring Madln. Carroll | "For Your Information" | Round Table: "Salvage" |
| 8:30 | "Gay 90's Revue": | "True or False": quiz | Margaret Speaks; Alfred | "Adventures of Bulldog | WMEX Drama: Essays in |
| 8:45 | music: Elmer Davis | "True or False": quiz | Wallenstein's Orchestra | Drummond": S. Ortega | Drama |
| 9:00 | Theater: Barbara | Leighton Noble's Orch. | Great Artists: Helen | Gabriel Heatter, news | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 | Stanwyck, Fred | Leighton Noble's Orch. | Jepson, soprano; orch. | News Service | cal Album" |
| 9:30 | MacMurray in | "Frontline Headlines" | "Doctor I. Q.": quiz pro- | "The Better Half": quis | Classical Album |
| 9:45 | "Ball of Fire" | "Meet the Band"; jingles | gram | program | Classical Album |
| 10:00 | Freddy Martin's Or. | "Counterspy": drama | Jose, Antoine, Wm. Mil- | Raymond Gram Swing | News report |
| 10:15 | Freddy Martin's Or. | "Counterspy": drama | ler, R. Schmidt, songs | 'Our Morale': D. Pardue | Dance orchestra |
| 10:30 | Civilian D'f'nse pgm | Morgan Beatty, News | "Hot Copy": drama | "Music That Endures": | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | 'Here Comes Band'; Talk | "Hot Copy": drama | tenor; chorus; orchestra | Lawrence Welk's Orch. |
| 11:00 | News Analysis | News; Music | News Service | Dance orchestra | Freddie Martin's Orch. |
| 11:15 | Rideout; Music | Music You Want | Local news; Music | Dance orchestra | Glenn Miller's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | Master Works of | Music You Want | "Unlimited Horizons": | "Radio Newsreel": Ar- | "Day's End": music |
| 11:45 | Music: orchestra | Music You Want | dramatic sketch | thur Mann: recorded | Music; News |

## Treasury Program to Open War Bond Drive in Theaters

### The Week-End Dialer

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Edward Arnold, Red Skelton, Risë Stevens, John Nesbitt, Douglas McPhail, and Irene Manning will participate in a special Treasury Department program entitled "It's Boxoffice," which is to open a campaign to sell U. S. War Bonds and stamps in theaters throughout the country, MBS-WAAB, 11 p. m.

Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, is to address the Volunteer Members of the Selective Service Organizations of Illinois, in Chicago, MBS-WAAB, 10:30 p. m.

Kate Smith is to present two news stars, Judith Evelyn and Alan Ladd, in an original dramatic sketch, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

A dramatic sketch entitled "War of Survival," eyewitness reports on war conditions in China, and Mexico's preparations for war, are features of the weekly news dramatization, Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Wallace R. Deuel, former war correspondent, and Oscar Levant will be the guests on "Information Please," NBC-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

#### Saturday

Under the auspices of the Council for Democracy, Raymond Massey is to read "A Message From Lincoln," excerpts from speeches and writings of Abraham Lincoln, selected by Margaret Leech, author of "Reveille in Washington." Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m.

The Budapest String Quartet is to play Schubert's Quintet in C major, with Benar Heifetz, 'cellist, and Purcell's Chaconne. CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

Mme. Marie Kurenko, Russian soprano, is to sing Liza's aria from Tchaikovsky's "Pique Dame"; an aria from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Snow Maiden"; aria from Mozart's "Alleluia," and an aria from Massenet's "Manon" . . . in "America Preferred" program. Alfred Wallenstein conducts the orchestra. MBS-WAAB, 10:15 p. m.

"Noah Webster Says," a new Quiz Program, is originated and conducted by Haven MacQuarrie, NBC-WNAC, 7 p. m.

"The Little Blue Playhouse" is to present the story of Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, in a dramatic sketch written and directed by Madge Tucker, with Charita Bauer in the title role. Blue-WBZ, 11:30 a. m.

#### Sunday

The St. Louis Municipal Opera begins a weekly series of concerts with Norma Terris, soprano, and Bob Lawrence, baritone, as soloists on the opening program. Miss Terris will sing "Fold Your Wings" from Novello's "Glamorous Night," and "Why Do I Love You?" from "Show Boat"; Mr. Lawrence is to sing "Wanting You" from Romberg's "New Moon." The ensemble will sing "Song of the Flame." CBS-WEEI, 2:30 p. m.

Allan Jones, tenor, is the guest of André Kostelanetz, with Albert Spalding, violinist, as master of ceremonies. Mr. Jones will sing "The Donkey Serenade" from "The Firefly," "Brazil" by Barrosso, and Victor Herbert's "Thine Alone." CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Andor Foldes, pianist, and John Herrick, baritone, will be the guests on "Music Hall on the Air." Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m. Mr. Foldes will play the Schubert-Liszt "Evening in Vienna" and, with the Music Hall quartet, the first movement of César Franck's Quintet for piano and strings. Mr. Herrick sings the Largo by Handel, Vaughn Williams' "Silent Noon," and Eric Coates' "Sea Rapture." Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

"We, the People" originates aboard the U. S. S. Constitution ("Old Ironsides") in Boston Harbor. Lieut. John Bulkeley and Frederick N. Perry of Malden, a descendant of Commodore Mathew C. Perry, will be speakers. Milo Boulton, master of ceremonies, will interview other naval guests. CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

"The City Wears a Slouch Hat," written by Kenneth Patchen, and featuring the sound-effects orchestra of John Cage, will be produced on Columbia Workshop. CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Senators Prentiss M. Brown of Michigan and John Hollis Bankhead of Alabama, members of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, and Representatives Thomas F. Ford of California and Albert A. Gore of Tennessee will be the speakers on the "American Forum of the Air." The subject to be discussed is "How Can We Best Curb Inflation?" MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Sigrid Schultz, correspondent recently returned from Europe, will give an eye-witness account of German terror under Nazi rule, and a dramatization of "Children in Germany and the Occupied Countries" will be presented on "This Is Your Enemy." MBS-WAAB, 10:30 p. m.

### Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.79mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"Connecticut Calling."
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese program.
7:00 p. m.—English program.
8:00 p. m.—Sapnish program.
11:00 p. m.—English program.

**For Saturday, May 30**

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:15 p. m.—Spanish for North Americans.
6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch sailors.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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# Boston's Tax Title Problem Mounts to a Valuation of Nearly $6,000,000

## Patrol Boat Launching At Lawley Yard

**War Activities in New England**

**Nazi Subs Beware!**—Eighth in a series of speedy patrol craft being built at the George Lawley Sons Shipyard, Neponset, Mass., will be launched tomorrow, headquarters of the First Naval District Announced today. Like preceding craft of this type built at the Lawley plant, the PC468 has been constructed well ahead of original schedule.

Mrs. Edward D. Whiting, wife of the Vice-President and General Manager of Lawley's, has been selected to sponsor this newest addition to Uncle Sam's fleet of patrol craft.

**Navy Wants College Men**—With the enlistment of 10,000 additional college juniors and seniors and college graduates for Reserve Midshipman training authorized by the Bureau of Navy Personnel, New England campuses are expected to provide several hundred men for training.

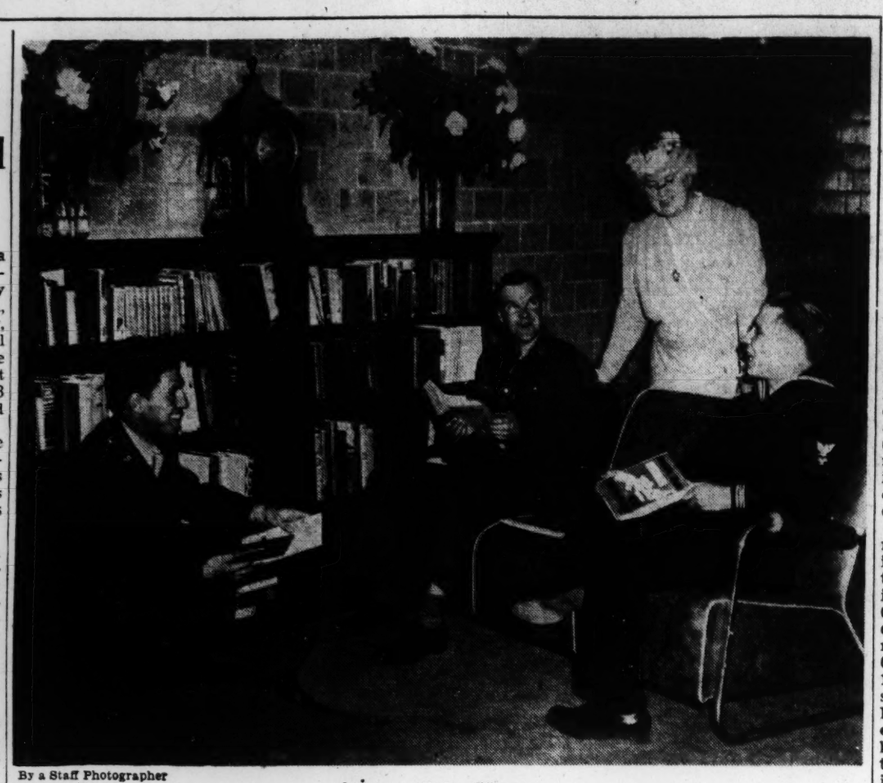
The new authorization has modified the marriage restrictions to permit, for the first time, enlistment of qualified college graduates who are married.

College juniors and seniors must still be unmarried to be accepted, the Navy pointed out. Age limits are 19 to 28. Successful applicants are enlisted as Apprentice Seamen, Class V-7, U. S. Naval Reserve. After one month's indoctrination at Notre Dame University, they are made Reserve Midshipmen and then enter upon three months of training at Northwestern University, Columbia University, or on the U. S. S. Prairie State, the receiving ship at New York, upon the completion of which they are commissioned Ensigns, U. S. Naval Reserve. There is also a class at U. S. Naval Academy, which offers the complete four-month course, including the indoctrination period.

**Ipswich Youth to Be Honored**—Col. John I. Moore, Commanding Officer of the Manchester, N. H., Air Base, tomorrow afternoon will award, posthumously, the Distinguished Flying Cross to Private First Class Edwin A. Onufrowicz of Ipswich, at exercises to be held by American Legion Post 80 of Ipswich. The award will be received by the boy's mother, Mrs. Wanda Williams.

Private Onufrowicz was engineer on an Army bomber which crashed when the pilot avoided landing in a crowd of people on Long Island. All members of the crew were killed.

**General Erickson Awaits Call**—Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, may be called into active service momentarily. The head of the State Military Department underwent a physical examination at the Army Base Wednesday, and said that he "may or may not" be called into active military service shortly. When appointed Adjutant General in 1939 by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, General Erickson was in command of the 52nd Brigade, Massachusetts National Guard.



By a Staff Photographer

**Almost Like Home**

**With Mrs. Lorenz F. Muther of Newton Center, Chairman of the War Service Committee of the Women's City Club, Boston, acting as hostess, these three servicemen got a preview of the new Esplanade Service Club sponsored by the City Club. The club opens officially Saturday morning at 11 o'clock and will be open daily thereafter, including Sundays, to 11 p. m. The men are, left to right: Pvt. Arthur Bise of Miami, Fla., stationed at Fort Devens; Pvt. First Class Michael J. Sobol, Worcester, Mass., stationed at Fort Banks, and Robert L. Tucker, Machinist's Mate, 2d Class, Birmingham, Ala.**

## Women Open The Esplanade Service Club

Servicemen in Boston with spare time on their hands will have a new, and particularly attractive place to go beginning tomorrow, when the Esplanade Service Club, sponsored by the Women's City Club of Boston will be officially opened.

Cheerful blue leather and metal divans and chairs, game tables, book cases, desks, and lamps, with an abundance of fresh magazines and new books, will await the soldiers, sailors, and marines who visit the club.

On pleasant evenings there will be dancing on the roof terrace and plenty of young partners for dancing and ping pong have been invited by the committee. A modern canteen will serve good food at cost.

A preview tea and tour of the club was held yesterday with Mrs. Lorenz F. Muther, Chairman of the War Service Committee of the Women's City Club, Mrs. Alexander Steinert, Club President, and Mrs. J. J. Storrow, First President of the Club and member who made possible the use of the Recreation Building on the Embankment, receiving.

## Wellesley Ejects Tradition And Takes In Babson Students

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 29—Men on the Wellesley campus will be no novelty next fall, when Babson Institute students, training under the Navy V 1 plan, join with the Wellesley girls in studies at the College Physics Department.

Since Babson Institute is not equipped with the necessary laboratory apparatus for training in college physics, Wellesley has thrown tradition to the winds and opened its doors to the Babson undergraduates.

Under the Navy V 1 plan, the Babson students who have enlisted are permitted to complete at least one year of schooling before being called to service. Here at Wellesley, sitting side by side with the latest models in college charm, the Navy boys will endeavor to keep their mind focussed on such glamorless subjects as the principles of heat, light, sound, and electricity.

**One of Several**

This is but one of several plans by which the College hopes to expand the facilities of its Physics Department, according to Wellesley authorities.

Already its service has been extended to include the opening of its laboratories three nights a week to an Engineering, Science and Management Defense Training Course in the Fundamentals of Radio. This is a course sponsored by the United States Office of Education.

Wellesley College is the first women's college to be authorized to give such training, it is stated, and Prof. Louise S. McDowell, chairman of the department of Physics, has been appointed its director.

While most of the students are employed in industry, the enrollment includes lawyers, housewives, plumbers, chauffeurs, machine shop workers, and school teachers, all intensely interested in radio.

**Larger Curriculum**

To meet the increased demand for women trained in radio and electronics, the Wellesley College Physics Department enlarged its curriculum last year to include a special course in these fields for seniors who were not necessarily majors in the department, the only prerequisite for entrance being a good record in the department's elementary course in physics. Demand for workers in this field has been so great that, in some cases, requests for students who might fill positions in laboratories doing developmental work in radio came by telegram.

In addition to this course, which the department plans to repeat next year, there will be a full year course in radio and electronics opened for students who have had calculus and a course in electricity. Sixteen students, including both majors in the department and nonmajors, have already enrolled. Considered in the light of a recent survey of the American Council on Education, which showed that only five women with training in radio and only 78 training primarily in physics were being graduated this spring from all the colleges and universities in the country, this record of 16 seems to point to a significant and encouraging trend in student interests.

## Compton Sees Postwar Period As an Era of Vast Opportunity

Calling upon American voters to dispense with partisan politics and elect leaders on a basis of wisdom and ability in the interests of postwar prosperity, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told 186 graduate students at commencement exercises in Walker Memorial, Cambridge, last night that, if Congress would look ahead, the postwar period would present "an unprecedented era of opportunity."

Dr. Compton also pointed to the present intensive wartime research as applicable and valuable as a basis for substantial postwar industrial and professional activity.

"Obviously, however," he added, "the first and most important of conditioning factors is our success in winning the war." Second as a condition essential to postwar prosperity, he continued, is encouragement and incentive, without which neither a manufacturing nor business organization can operate with effectiveness.

Asserting that he had been encouraged by the stern requirements for leadership in national affairs as demanded by the present crisis, Dr. Compton said:

"The political leaders and the businessmen who have been emerging successfully in this war effort should be men of caliber who can be trusted to continue this leadership when we enter the postwar era.

"Consequently, in the near future, perhaps the most important thing for the American people to do in anticipation of the future is to insure that they elect to positions of political leadership on the basis of wisdom and ability and not on the basis of partisan politics or laissez-faire."

Expressing his conviction that it was possible to devise heavy taxation which would still leave incentive for investment in free enterprise, Dr. Compton added:

"Provisions of this type would be about the wisest things which Congress could provide in future tax legislation—if Congress will look far enough ahead to permit building for the future, as well as meeting the expenses and debts of today."

## Value of Medals To Red Cross-U.S.O.

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—The Berkshire Evening Eagle of Pittsfield, Mass., and radio station KFBK of Sacramento, Calif., have been awarded $500 gold medals for meritorious public service in the advocacy of fire prevention and fire protection.

Presentation of the medals was made on behalf of the National Board of Fire Underwriters by John M. Thomas, Vice-President, at the annual meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

In accepting the awards, Lawrance K. Miller, publisher of the Eagle, and Humboldt J. Greig, national sales manager of KFBK, requested that in lieu of the medals they be given the cash equivalent for donation to chapters of the Red Cross and United Service Organization in their communities. The request was granted.

## South Portland Opposes Rail Plan

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, May 29 (AP)—The South Portland Citizens' Club sent to Governor Sewall yesterday an appeal to aid in what the club's attorney, Clinton T. Goudy, called a "battle to the finish" against the Maritime Commission's proposed route for a railroad line across South Portland to the war shipyards.

Mr. Goudy said Governor Sewall would be asked to attend a meeting Sunday which U. S. Senator Ralph O. Brewster has agreed to attend.

"We intend to acquaint the Governor fully with the problems . . . and to ask him officially to intercede in the city's behalf with the Maritime Commission."

The commission's route would cross, at the surface, the city's two principal streets, and would necessitate condemnation of 51 residences. The club asks that a route across unoccupied, marginal land at the harbor line be substituted.

## 3,000 Pieces Of Property Held by City

**The Real Estate Week A Friday Feature**

**By W. Clifford Harvey**
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Just four years ago this month Mayor Maurice J. Tobin thumbed over Boston's real estate records to find more than 1,500 parcels of foreclosed properties left on the city's hands by the depression for an assessed valuation of $3,000,000 . . . then thumped his long, mahogany desk with the avowed intention of unburdening the city of one of the most perplexing economic problems in its history.

The Mayor dug deeply into the records again to find that the city is still one of the biggest, if not the biggest, realty operators within its own precincts, that the $3,000,000 worth of property held by the city in the Spring of 1938 has now reached a total of nearly $6,000,000 on almost 3,000 instead of 1,500 pieces of property. Which shows the magnitude of a problem that has temporarily baffled even the astute Mayor Tobin who has brought into City Hall one of the most efficient administrations in many decades.

The wiseacres of City Hall are still asking the vital question: "How can the city divest itself of all this unimproved property, the great bulk of which lies in slum districts which private capital carefully avoids?" Yet it would be unfair to the city not to reveal that many of these foreclosed properties are remodeled and sold. But the new foreclosures continue at such a pace that they not only keep up with the transfers of titles to private owners but they are rapidly building up into extremely disturbing figures.

Some of the realty experts had thought that the wartime upsurge in business and demands for properties within the cities would alleviate this distracting problem which involves the city in the real estate business as a full-fledged landlord of practically idle domains. And this may still come to pass, although there are no present signs of a diminishing burden upon the city's real estate division.

The problem itself is only six years old and Mayor Tobin states that the augmenting of the problem in recent years is due in large measure to the city's efforts to catch up with what has been a sloppy system of tax collections. In other words, a great many of the slum properties coming into the hands of the city are those which have avoided tax payments over a long period of years.

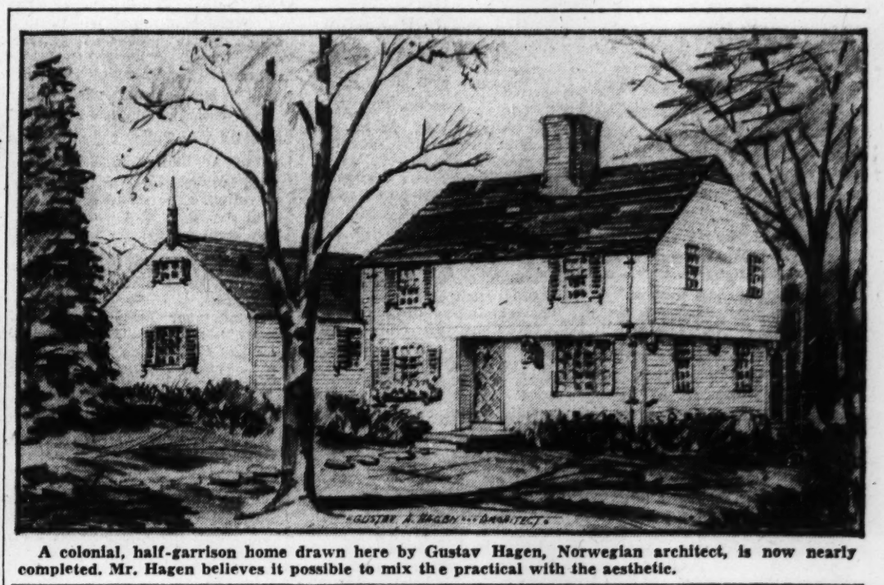
During 1941 the city collected $55,000 in rents on tax title properties. There are 275 separate tenants. Other properties are being held by the city for rehabilitation purposes. Still others are being used for city department purposes rather than turn them back upon an already depressed market.

The real problem involves assessments. For during 1941 according to the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, property sales amounting to $179,000 represent only one-third of the valuations the city had set upon the properties for tax purposes. These sales just about covered back taxes and costs of carrying the properties while they were in the hands of the city.

Rents collected go towards defraying the expenses of the city's real estate division. Yet on April 30, 1942, there were $2,080,000 owed the city on these properties in back taxes.

Furthermore, an embarrassing situation arises for the city when, after selling tax delinquent properties for one-third of their assessed valuations, the owners claim an adjustment of assessment values. And the subsequent adjustment encourages property owners in the same district to insist that they have the right to lower assessments.

Of the 3,000 properties, 300 are said to be improved and 20 are commercial properties. One large commercial plant is assessed for $1,750,000 and four others make up $300,000. Which leaves about $4,000,000 worth of so-called submarginal properties, some of which have already been converted into parking spaces, playgrounds, fire stations and social centers. The Boston Planning Board is working on a plan for rehabilitation of neighborhoods that would involve much of the delinquent properties. In fact, the Board believes that the use of these properties in a wide-spread rehabilitation program, rather than turning them back on a depressed market, is one of the soundest solutions to the tax title problem.



**A colonial, half-garrison home drawn here by Gustav Hagen, Norwegian architect, is now nearly completed. Mr. Hagen believes it possible to mix the practical with the aesthetic.**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# Nazis Speed Dutch 'Enslavement'

By Pieter V. Anen
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Notice has been served to the world at large by the shooting of 96 Netherlanders and the arrest of well over 2,000 that things are heading toward a climax in the Netherlands. The new outburst of anti-Nazi feeling among the Dutch and the brutality among the conquerors is in some respects the direct result of the Japanese successes in the Far East and of Germany's realization that it has but little time left to win the war.

From a military standpoint, the occupation of the Netherlands proved of highest importance to the Nazis. But from an economic standpoint it was a disappointment after the first looting was over. Severed from their colonies and from the world trade in general, the Dutch were in no position to reproduce more than a fraction of the goods carried away by the invaders. Dutch industry found itself suddenly without raw materials, Dutch trade was paralyzed, and Dutch agriculture was stifled by the ceasing imports of fodder, fertilizers, and various complementary materials.

When the Nazis, at last, gained a realistic insight into the structure of Dutch economy, they still fancied their final victory on the European battlefields would allow them to extend their domination over the Dutch East Indies.

These dream castles, however, were shattered by what happened after Pearl Harbor. The Netherlands East Indies are in Japanese hands, and the "honorary Aryans of the Far East" have every intention to keep and exploit their conquests exclusively for themselves—if they are able to keep them at all. This means that Holland's greatest attraction for Germany has gone and with it the main reason why the Nazis should grant the Dutch an exceptionally favorable place in the "New Order."

**New Course Marked**

The visit of Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler to the Netherlands, mass murder, and mass arrests are hallmarks of the new course upon which the Nazis embarked more than two months ago. Since then, the most determined attempts are being made to crush the moral resistance of the Dutch, to bring their economy completely into line with the German system, and to strip the people of the last vestiges of independence.

The Nazis appear to be reconciled to the fact that they never will be able to convert adult Dutch-ment to Naziism. Their main endeavor, therefore, is directed toward shaping Dutch youth and Nazification of the educational system is in full swing.

Few Dutch pupils, however, are being Nazified. As soon as a Nazi teacher is installed in a school, parents transfer children to another school. A migration of pupils is taking place all over Holland. It has assumed such proportions that the Nazi-controlled Department of Education decreed that henceforth no transfer of pupils would be allowed without the Department's special permission. The situation is amusing in that the children of Dutch Nazis do just as much migrating as those of the anti-Nazis. The former change schools because of the hostility of classmates.

Now that the Nazis have made up their mind to treat the Dutch like other subjugated peoples they secretly welcome these interruptions of schooling and pretexts to order universities and other places of higher learning closed. Slave peoples are better kept in a state of ignorance. Only a small and carefully chosen part of the Dutch youth will get proper training—as the Nazis understand that term—and for that purpose several leadership schools are to be established in the Netherlands.

**Prepare for Leadership**

The first of these schools has been opened in Koningsheide, near Arnheim. The institution is a boarding school housing 40 pupils between the ages of 12 and 18 years. The program of the school stresses the fact that the six-year education includes hard physical training in order to prepare the pupils for the leadership of the people of Holland. After graduation, the boys will receive diplomas admitting them to a university where, according to a recent speech of the Nazi Prof. T. Goedewaagen, head of the Department of Culture and Public Enlightenment, the curriculum must reflect the "principles of modern racial research." Another school for selected Dutch children is the "Langemark" Institute at Hanover, Germany, where "promising Dutch boys, however humble their origin," are to receive free college training, provided they accept Nazi doctrines.

Recently the Nazis have given particular attention to Dutch schools supervised by the Roman Cathlic clergy. They are considered centers of strong resistance. Only a few months ago when the chief inspector of schools in two predominantly Roman Catholic provinces discussed with his inspectors the advisability of demanding full acceptance of the "New Order" instead of the present attitude ranging from flabby neutrality to downright sabotage, he was supported by only one of the 17 inspectors.

The Dutch react fiercely against all attacks on their spiritual liberty. Invariably they find means to show the Nazis that their adherence to Christian and humanitarian principles is not to be broken.

Almost overnight the carrying of little crosses has become a universal feature in the Netherlands.

The Dutch-Nazi newspaper Volk en Vaderland threatened that Dutch Storm Troopers and Germans would be compelled to rip the crosses from people's garments.

**Nazis Avoid Step**

It is doubtful whether the Nazis actually will follow the suggestion of Volk en Vaderland. Such a step could but too easily be interpreted as religious persecution and embroil the Nazis in a conflict which they seem most eager to avoid for the moment.

It has been announced officially that by August all Dutch industry, commerce, and finance must be brought under German control. To accomplish this goal, the economic setup of Holland will be organized in six cartels, which will control raw materials and dictate the manufacture, sale, and financing of all Dutch enterprises. Responsible posts in those cartels will be held by Nazis.

If the German plan succeeds, no Dutchman will be master in his own business any longer, and as a result he will not even be master in his own home. However, mere control is not the ultimate aim of the Nazis. They are bent upon ultimately dispossessing the Dutch. Already investments and property valued at $270,000,000 have been taken over under the pretext of "Aryanization." Informed financial circles in Sweden give the number of "Aryanized" business firms as 21,000 up to now. This figure exceeds the number of Jewish enterprises in Holland and discloses the true character of the measure. Hand in hand with that legally cloaked robbery goes the mass transfer of Dutch workmen to Germany and German-controlled areas, and the compulsory emigration of Dutch farmers to West Russia.

Alarm about the consequences of this uprooting of Dutchmen is voiced even among Dutch Nazis.

## Netherlands Premier To Visit America

*Overseas News Agency*

London, May 29

Premier Pieter Gerbrandy of the Netherlands Government-in-exile will soon travel to the United States to consult with President Roosevelt and other leaders on problems affecting the future of the Dutch Empire.

He will probably attend meetings of the Pacific War Council and pay a visit to Princess Juliana in Canada.

Questions of Netherlands assets in the United States and of supplies for a new Dutch Army will be among the subjects discussed in America, it was indicated.

## Official Admits Japan 'Terrorized' By U. S. Air Raid

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—The Office of Facts and Figures quoted Minister of Justice Iwamura today as admitting in a Japanese broadcast that the American raid on Japan April 18 "terrorized" the population and threatened public morale.

OFF said Iwamura, demanding vigorous punishment for persons who spread confusing rumors, declared:

"It is needless for me to say at this time that it is important to act swiftly and severely in the arrest and punishment of all crimes that disturb peace and order under wartime conditions.

"Especially when emergency circumstances arise, as happened in a recent air raid, it is natural that the people became terrorized, and it is to be feared it will have a serious and unbearable effect upon the peace and order of the country."

# What U. S. Soldiers 'Down Under' Wear

Associated Press

**New-Type American Helmet**

F. H. Forde, Australian Army Minister (left), tries one on somewhere in Australia. With him is Col. H. R. Welles of the United States Forces.

# Prices and Your Purse: Spinach Enlists for Victory

By Mary Hornaday
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, May 29

First "Victory Food Specials" to be promoted by the Department of Agriculture to relieve seasonal surpluses are onions, asparagus, and spinach.

Watch for advertisements in your own localities. Spinach and asparagus campaigns to be limited to states north of Virginia and west of Ohio are scheduled from June 1 to 8. Onions will be a nationwide specialty from June 8 to 15.

### Meat Warning

Official warning against price ceiling violations went this week to the nation's meat industry.

"Ignorance—professed or actual"—Price Administrator Leon Henderson warned, "will not be accepted by the OPA as excuse for violations."

Complaint against the meat men says they have been charging for inferior grades the highest March price for better grades of the same cut, charging all classes of purchasers the same prices and otherwise evading the ceiling.

### New Rubber Trouble

Rubber for rubbernecking will be out after this week end. If folks want to see the sights hereafter they will have to do it from a buggy or bicycle. The biggest sightseeing line in the country, which started operating in Washington at the time of Woodrow Wilson's first inauguration, plans to put its busses out to pasture until someone comes along to buy them.

### Ceilings

Education on price ceilings still goes on.

Here is a simple list of foods, controlled and not controlled, recommended by Mr. Henderson for home and store posting:

**Controlled**

All fluid milk.
All fluid cream.
All canned goods.
All bottled goods.
Fresh bananas.
All frozen fruits, vegetables, meat and fish.
Cake mixes and all flour mixes in packages.
All cuts of beef and pork.
All smoked, spiced and pickled fish and meats.
Bread—all kinds.
All cakes, pies, cookies and crackers.
Jams, jellies, and all other preserves.
All sugar, molasses, prepared honey and other sweetenings.
Most packaged dry foods.
Soaps in all forms.
Shortening.
Salad oils.
Candies, confections and chewing gum.
Coffee, tea, cocoa and other beverages.
Salt, pepper and other spices and condiments.
Also cleaners and housekeeping items such as scouring powders, brooms, mops, etc.
Peanuts, peanut butter, and other peanut products.
Tobacco products.

**Not Controlled**

Butter and cheese.
Evaporated, condensed and other canned milk products.
Poultry and eggs.
Fresh fruits and vegetables, except bananas.
Flour.
Mutton and lamb.
Fresh fish, sea food and game.
Dried prunes.
Dry beans.

Everything sold in a food market is covered by the price ceilings unless it is one of the things in the second list above.

### Labels

First OPA type quality labels are beginning to appear on retail counters on sheets and pillowcases. These are intended to offset the danger of firms beating the price ceilings by reducing quality. If successful, they may spread to other everyday items the housewife buys.

### Fish Maneuver

The War Production Board's new order setting aside the whole 1942 pack of salmon, sardines, Atlantic herring and mackerel, "to assure ample supplies o fthese fish for the ample supplies of these fish for the doesn't mean there won't be any left for civilians. All the Government wants is not quite half of the salmon pack and 55 to 60 per cent of the sardines canned this year, but it wants to be sure of getting that. "Because of the uncertainty as to the supply and the demand it was thought best to require that the entire pack of these fish be set aside," WPB explains.

### 'Gas' Solution

The WPB is making a special appeal to owners of cars no longer economically usable to haul them to the nearest auto junkyard.

About 400,000 jalopies from auto junkyards are now being converted into airplanes, tanks and ships each month.

### Sugar Strategy

Here's Department of Agriculture advice on how to can and still save sugar:

Pack jars with fruit, then fill with boiling fruit juice made by crushing, heating and straining riper fruit.

No sweetening is needed if juices of sweet and tart fruits are mixed and bottled together.

Mild flavored sirups like honey or corn syrup may be substituted for about half the sugar in canning. More will spoil the flavor as will syrup with a distinctive flavor such as maple, sorghum or molasses.

## Land Forces Now In Australia Are The Largest Ever

*Recorded by CBS*

Army Minister, Francis Forde, described the present land forces in Australia as "the largest we've ever had," the Australian radio reported yesterday.

"Mr. Forde went on: 'General Blamey made a very fair summary of their position when he said we can view the situation with growing confidence but the Government is not yet satisfied. There has been a big improvement in the last few months, but there is no justification for complacency. Improvement should have the effect of encouraging people to make even greater sacrifices for the sake of Australia.'"

## New Rifle Success

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—The Australian radio said today that a rifle convertible into a machine-gun had been tested successfully in Australia and that Army Minister Francis M. Forde had announced several thousand would be made as soon as possible. Columbia Broadcasting System heard the broadcast.

# Nazi Food Chief and General Reported Jailed in 'Purge'

ISTANBUL, May 29 (AP)—Reports reaching here through semi-diplomatic channels said that Hitler had imprisoned his former food chief, Walther Darré, Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, former German Army Commander-in-Chief, and 13 high Nazi Party officials in a purge.

Herr Darré was removed as food chief by Hitler only a few days ago, and General von Brauchitsch was removed last December when Hitler himself took over the Army command, announcing that by so doing he was following his "intuition."

Hitler was reported to have returned to Berlin suddenly from the Eastern Front a few days ago, and the purge was understood to have been carried out then.

Berlin announced officially on May 23 that Herr Darré was taking "a leave of absence" as Food Minister.

**Trouble at Home**

Exactly what took Hitler away from the Russian Front to launch the purge is not clear here, but inclusion of Herr Darré among the imprisoned suggested trouble on the food-production front, informed persons said.

There have been persistent rumors that food conditions in Germany have been growing worse.

According to one report, Herr Darré warned Hitler that if Germany were not to starve next winter, the present food rations must be cut in half. He also was said to have informed Hitler that crop estimates indicated that a 30 per cent deficit must be expected in grains this year, as well as large deficits in other food crops.

**Reported in Jail**

Hitler was said to have flown into a rage upon hearing this gloomy forecast and was reported to have declared that food rations could not be cut further because of the effect on morale.

The winter must take care of itself, Hitler is said to have declared.

When Herr Darré protested that he could not be responsible if such a course were followed, Hitler sent him to prison along with Party members who supported his view, according to the report reaching here.

Just where General von Brauchitsch fitted into the picture was not clear. Early this month he was reported confined to a sanitorium near Munich, but last week one report said he was in Berlin while Hitler was there on his flying trip from the front.

This second report said that Hitler tried to induce the former commander in chief to return to his old duties, but that von Brauchitsch declined.

## Bread for British

*Recorded by CBS*

LONDON, May 29—The British Minister of Food, Lord Woolton, said yesterday that Britain would have "plenty of bread all through this year" the British radio reported.

"There are few countries in Europe today that can say with certainty that they will have plenty of bread all through this year, Lord Woolton said. I never boast, I never prophesy, until I am quite certain. We shall have plenty of bread all through this year."

## Josh Lee's Challenge To Josh Lee Is Upheld

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 28 (AP)—The name of but one Josh Lee will appear on the ballot for the Oklahoma primary election and it will be that of the incumbent United States Senator.

The State Election Board yesterday erased the name of the other Josh Lee, a farmer who had filed as a rival to the Senator for the democratic nomination. Senator Lee challenged his namesake's candidacy on the ground that it was meant to divert votes from himself and that it impaired the integrity of the ballot.

# Britain's Political Truce Periled by Rift in Labor

By Peter Lyne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, May 29—A political battle between Labor leaders, who are members of the wartime coalition government and rank and file of the party marked the Labor Party conference that ended here yesterday.

Leaders yesterday suffered a setback when the conference registered a card vote of 1,244,000 to 1,231,000 to rescind the existing ban on the Daily Worker, organ of the Communist Party.

It was Mr. Herbert Morrison, one of the Labor leaders, who, as Home Secretary, took action to end publication of the Daily Worker on the grounds that it was propounding views prejudicial to the war effort—even if Mr. Morrison wasn't actually prime mover against the Communist daily.

Therefore the decision was a reverse for Mr. Morrison.

**By-Election Affected**

On the other hand the conference supported the Party's Executive by turning down a measure advocating that the Labor Party should affiliate with the British Communist Party.

An even more vital issue was that of the political truce. The Party Executive won, but so small was the majority—1,275,000 to 1,209,000—for maintaining the existing wartime political truce and so fierce the opposition, that some observers here today contend that it will now be hard for Labor headquarters to prevent the old-time party warfare from outbreaking again at the by-elections.

Any such resumption of political conflict between the two major parties comprising the present coalition Government would provide an awkward situation.

For, as Mr. Morrison told the Labor Conference in a fighting speech: "If you are participating in a Government you cannot give aid to that Government and support candidates who are running in opposition to it."

Any such practice is likely to cause political confusion among the electorate and still further lower the reputation of the existing party system which is none too high already—as has been shown in recent by-elections where independent candidates were preferred to party nominees.

What then are the causes for such a large proportion of Labor representatives ignoring this warning when their country is in life and death struggle?

Firstly there is an undoubted strength and direction in the present feeling of British Labor—at all events as regards the more politically conscious Laborites.

At the same time many of the delegates, having exercised their democratic right by freely airing their grievances, are quite likely to go home and get their political fears and aspirations into better perspective in relation to the paramount question of winning the war.

The Labor Party rank and file sees itself in an unhappy situation. It supports the war effort and shoulders wartime restrictions, burdens, and sacrifices. But politically-minded Labor has another motif—a much stronger one on occasions like the annual conference—namely, that the war is being fought to establish a better world in which the elimination of all vested interests to ensure a chance of decent living for everybody is the main objective.

This entails for them, above all, a raising of the standard of living of the so-called working class—even if this involves a severe cost to the rest of the community.

**Reminded of War**

It is this forward-looking idea which has been uppermost in the minds of Labor delegates this week and caused Mr. Morrison to chide the conference for behaving as if there was no war on.

The most serious aspect of the situation is that a large section of the Labor rank and file is doubtful about its leaders.

It holds that the Party has been badly let down by its leaders in the past—notably when Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues, having first failed to stabilize the Labor Administration, formed a coalition Government in 1931 at the time of the world economic crisis.

Today Labor critics see Clement R. Attlee, Ernest Bevin, Herbert Morrison and company once again "creeping to the Right."

They also see the nation in an unprecedented progressve mood virtually adopting the major planks in the Socialist platform.

And yet owing, to the war and the political truce, the Conservative Party remains with a big majority—approximately 360 against 160 Laborites.

**Firm Handling Needed**

In the by-elections independent candidates have been elected to Parliament on virtually Socialistic platforms, while local Labor organizations have been called on to support a Conservative candidate because he is also a National Government candidate.

Such frustration has been too much for many ardent laborites and has resulted in violent reaction against their leaders.

At the same time, this week's conference has been a striking lesson in the lengths to which the irresponsibility of the proletariat might go but for the firm and courageous handling by old hands like Mr. Morrison and the President of the party, Walter Green.

It was supremely dramatic to see the stocky Mr. Morrison parrying, humoring, and hitting back at angry and often illogical shouting delegates.

Even more disturbing was the tendency of a considerable number of the delegates to stress class antagonism. Some spoke of the Tories not just with political animosity but as if they must be enemies for all time.

Such failings have provided new tests for the leaders, and whatever may be the view about the capabilities and achievements of Labor Ministers in the War Cabinet, they deserve credit for the sobering influence with which they have this week restrained less responsible followers.

# Russians Use Rocket Bomb

LONDON, May 29 (AP)—The magazine Aeroplane said the Russians are using "rocket bombs" which are far more effective against tanks than are dive-bombers.

The publication which sometimes reflects the views of Britain's leading aircraft planners said "dive-bombing has had its day" and called the rocket bomb "possibly the most important tactical advance in air weapons" since the war began.

The rocket bomb, it explained, is slung on the guide rail under either the Hurricane's or the Stormovik's wing. When the target is sighted an electrical firing button is pressed and the bomb projected by a rocket apparatus in its tail.

The effect, said Aeroplane, is "much the same as that of a very large low-volocity cannon ball," which is much faster than a gravity-dropped bomb.

The advantage of these bombs, the magazine said, lies in their greater hitting power and accuracy as compared with dive-bombing or low-level attacks.

It added that there were disadvantages in the fact that the rocket appartus obviously reduces the weight of the charge in the bomb and, compared with a fighter armed with a big cannon, relatively few projectiles can be carried.

The Germans, who have devoted extensive research to rocket development, are known to be using rocket bombs. They have been reported at Malta where the Germans have been trying to increase the speed of their bombs in order to penetrate more deeply as a threat to the rock shelters.

## War Prohibition Urged by Baptists

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29 (AP)—The Northern Baptist Convention today received a resolution calling upon the President and Congress "to declare a state of emergency and to forbid . . . the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors except for medicinal and scientific purposes for the duration of the war."

The preliminary draft of the resolution, subject to revision by the convention tomorrow, says that "the failure of our Army and Navy authorities to restrict the sale and use of alcoholic liquors in our Army and Navy camps and adjacent territory has brought about a condition greatly deplored by our people."

The Rev. Joseph Chandler Robbins of Lynn, Mass, was nominated without opposition for the Baptists' presidency. Dr. Robbins, former Secretary of the American Bapist Foreign Missionary Society, will succeed the Rev. William A. Elliott of Ottawa, Kan.

## War Liquor Limits W.C.T.U.-Approved

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO, May 29—Appeals to the United Nations to lessen the output of liquor and to reduce its sale to members of the armed forces have contributed a useful service to the cause of temperance, according to Mrs. John Wickson, Toronto leader of the Womans Christian Temperance Union. At the recent meeting of the Toronto branch of the union Mrs. Wickson declared that even though appeals had not been acted upon they had, nevertheless, helped to crystallize public sentiment and to show more clearly the evils of liquor and liquor traffic.


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# Rifts in Ranks Delay Aid To Free French

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The internal dissensions in the Free French movement are causing dismay to friends of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's cause. Recent reports from New Caledonia "that an armed clash between two Free French officials was narrowly averted" were certainly exaggerated and Secretary of State Cordell Hull denied that he appealed to General de Gaulle "to put his house in order."

The fact, however, remains that the Free French Governor Henri Sautot, had to leave following a dispute with the Free French military commander, Rear Admiral Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu.

Nor is this the first time that Free French leaders have been disunited. The abrupt departure of Admiral Emile Muselier indicated friction between General de Gaulle and his most distinguished naval officer. Neither is all well in other parts of the Free French Empire, in Free French Africa or in Syria, where relations between the de Gaullists and the British authorities are rather tense.

Several times the Free French leader, General de Gaulle, blundered and yet he remains the symbol of French resistance and the only personality among the French exiles who inspires popular imagination in France.

General de Gaulle until now has developed little in the nature of a program for the political and economic reconstruction of post-war France. This is probably the main reason of its internal weakness.

As political leader of the movement he has set up, his authority could hardly be disputed, as military commander his right to enforce obedience is likely to be contested by the higher-ranking officers who joined the Free French.

He is probably the youngest general of the French Army, promoted few weeks before the defeat.

**Called a People's War**

A merely military movement of resistance is unlikely to rouse popular enthusiasm in France. The fight against the foreign conqueror and against the French Quisling government is not a military action, it is a people's war.

The men who most decidedly in France oppose collaboration with the invader are unwilling to consider a military movement as the true expression of France's fight for freedom.

They may trust General de Gaulle who was the first to raise the banner of resistance, but they feel no confidence in the political reliability of the high-ranking officers and functionaries who are among his closest advisers.

Nor is this critical attitude toward the organization of the Free French movement limited to the democratic groups in France. Some of General de Gaulle's collaborators of the first hour recently deplored the lack of a clear political leadership in the Free French movement.

General de Gaulle has not been completely unaware of the weak spots in the framework of his movement. Closer contacts with the underground groups in France have been established. Several conferences have been held in London with leaders of underground groups who came and returned to occupied France.

**Faithful to Ideals**

More frequently than before, the General has been expressing his democratic convictions. In a broadcast on Armistice Day, 1941, he declared: "The present war is only the last act, under the most barbaric form, of the 30 years' war, started in 1914, by the assault of tyranny against democracy. All the free peoples are once again united. France, in spite of her misfortune, remains immovably faithful to the ideals which she and America disseminated throughout the world a century and a half ago."

General de Gaulle's First of May message was well received by the French workers and brought about a declaration of loyalty on part of French trade unionists in Occupied France. Today, the leaders of the Free French movement are moving nearer to understand that military resistance and moral and civilian resistance are closely linked and cannot be separated. Free France is on the way to becoming a democratic movement.

The attitude of the United States, however, is not likely to facilitate the transformation of the Free French organization into a democratic movement. Washington has not yet completely severed relations with Vichy and Marshal Pétain's Ambassador, Gaston Henry-Haye, remains France's official representative in this country.

The State Department continues to negotiate with Rear Admiral Georges Robert, Vichy's Governor of Martinique who has ruthlessly persecuted all Free French sympathizers.

**Series of Rebukes**

The frequent rebukes which the Free French received from Washington have contributed to weaken General de Gaulle's position as leader of the Free French movement. The French people, moreover, know that the most important of the United Nations still refuses to recognize the Free French as her ally. It must remain doubtful if even in the case of a show-down between the United States and Vichy, the State Department will recognize the Free French National Council as France's legal government in exile.

Official spokesmen in Washington made it quite clear that the State Department considers General de Gaulle as a symbol of military resistance, but is unwilling to recognize him as head of a French Government.

# Joint Anglo-U. S. Strategy Being Mapped at London Conference

Associated Press

**High Naval and Diplomatic Officials Attending Sessions**

**In the first gathering of its kind since World War I, American and British naval officers and diplomatic officials are meeting at Admiralty House, London, to stress naval co-operation. According to the CBS listening station in New York, the British Broadcasting Corporation declared that "two thirds of the American General Staff are now in London for consultations with the chiefs of the British fighting services."**

**Front row (left to right): Capt. C. A. Baker, U. S. N.; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, United States Ambassador John G. Winant, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty; Admiral H. R. Stark, commanding United States naval forces in Europe; Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Capt. R. S. Wentworth, U. S. N., Chief of Staff; Capt. H. A. Flanagan, U. S. N.**

**Back row: Lieut. Commander H. R. Hardy, Rear Admiral A. L. St. G. Lyster, Fifth Sea Lord; Lord Bruntisfield, Col. Sir Eric Crackshawe, Vice-Admiral Sir W. J. Whitworth, Second Sea Lord; Commander Thompson, Vice-Admiral Sir B. A. Fraser, Third Sea Lord; Vice-Admiral E. L. King, Vice-Admiral Sir J. H. Cunningham, Rear Admiral H. B. Rawlings, Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Rear Admiral R. R. McGrigor, Capt. T. A. Selberg, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral A. J. Power, Sir Geoffrey Blake, Commander E. N. Fitch, U. S. N.; Sir J. S. Barnes, Naval Air Attache; Capt. R. A. Pilkington, Rear Admiral A. M. Peters, Lieut. A. C. Veasey, U. S. N.**

# Free French Widening Pledged by de Gaulle

By Mallory Browne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, May 29—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader, has issued a vigorous protest against current misinterpretations of the Free French movement and an explanation of its true role as representative of France among the United Nations.

At the same time, he stated that he was in the process of widening the scope of the movement in an effort to make it still more truly representative.

In a remarkably outspoken interview, he reaffirmed his pledge to restore a representative form of government in France after the war, but implicitly warned that this new regime was bound to be different from the old.

France, he stated, has been going through a veritable revolution as a result of its anguish and trials, and many who formerly were representative of portions of French political thought were no longer so.

Many new important groups were arising within France all led, he said, by new men.

**Rise of New Leaders**

"We are in touch with all these new leaders of groups of resistance. They include trade unions and many other groups working for the liberation of France from the Nazi yoke."

It was from among the chiefs of these groups, General de Gaulle indicated, that many leaders of the new France would arise after the war.

In reply to a question whether he would accept Admiral Georges Robert, Governor General of the French West Indies, if the latter were to break all relations with Vichy, General de Gaulle emphasized that "Fighting French"—as he called them throughout rather than Free French—excluded no Frenchman who showed himself desirous of renewing the fight against Germany and Italy.

Asked about Camille Chautemps, General de Gaulle pointed out that this French political leader, who fled to America, was Vice-Premier in the Cabinet which signed the Bordeaux capitulation, and that therefore General de Gaulle said, he certainly couldn't conceive of M. Chautemps becoming a leader of "Fighting French."

**Cot "a Good Frenchman"**

Pierre Cot, Air Minister in the Blum Government, at present in America though cited for trial at Riom, General de Gaulle put in an entirely different position, saying he believed M. Cot to be a good Frenchman who had always proved himself a powerful opponent of the Fascist and Nazi enemies of France.

Asked about André Maurois, the writer, he said he had last seen him on June 20, 1940, and had the impression that he would never see him again.

Questioned about the case of Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, former Free French naval chief, who has disappeared from the Free French scene, General de Gaulle said that the Free French National Council had offered Admiral Muselier the post of Inspector General of Free French forces.

Admiral Muselier, he said, refused this appointment. The matter thereby became, he said, an internal question for the Free French forces and not a matter for publicity.

**Duce's Claims Reviewed**

Questioned about the reports of Italian troops massing near the French frontier, General de Gaulle replied that he believed it very possible that Italy wants to cash in while there is still time and seize Tunisia, Nice, and Corsica.

The solution, General de Gaulle said, was in hands of Hitler. If Hitler agrees to assist and support Mussolini's claims, "you may be sure that Vichy will perforce accept and submit."

"I believe, however, that such an event would have a decisive effect on the French people who would realize finally and convincingly that their interests and future didn't lie with the Axis."

In a restrained, but hard-hitting statement, he made it clear that there must be a better understanding between the Free French and certain democratic Governments—clearly alluding thereby to the United States and Britain especially.

**Answers Criticism**

He said there appeared to be widespread misunderstanding of the true character of Fighting France. He protested especially against numerous American statements lately that the Free French ought to remain exclusively a military movement.

These American sources, he said, claimed that most of the Free French themselves didn't want to go into politics, and that these Free French leaders are not qualified to represent France, and should therefore confine themselves to fighting.

General de Gaulle insisted that this was a false and mischievous misinterpretation of the facts.

It was true, he said, that the French people everywhere were tired of party strife. But the Free French, he said, contained men of many parties and the movement belongs to no party. They are united by the single aim of liberating their country.

He maintained that to restrict the French movement to a purely military organization was to ask him to furnish cannon fodder and victims of firing squads without France itself deriving any advantage from these sacrifices.

**Mandate Over Syria**

The Free French movement, he asserted, does claim to represent France during this interim period. Furthermore, it administers important colonial territories and it has a mandate over Syria and therefore it couldn't possibly remain purely military.

Having elaborated this point, however, General de Gaulle then acknowledged that he himself desired to broaden the movement as far as possible by bringing in prominent Frenchmen at the present outside the ranks of the Free French.

But he insisted that this was made difficult by the fact that a number of important Frenchmen abroad failed to see how they could be usefully employed by the Free French when the Allied Governments themselves take such a narrow view of the movement and say he ought to keep it a strictly military organization.

The General's own view is that only those who continue to fight for France can claim to speak for France, and that those who fight for the Allies ought to be fully recognized as allies.

But neither the British Government nor the United States Government have yet accorded General de Gaulle the same full recognition they accord to the Norwegians or Poles, for instance.

General de Gaulle's interview really constitutes an implicit appeal for abolition of this state of affairs and for full diplomatic as well as military recognition on the part of the United States and Britain.

At the same time his acknowledgment that he is now making efforts to broaden the basis of representation of the Free French National Council constitutes an admission that there was some basis to American feeling that greater unity among the Free French was required.

The straightforward business-like frankness of General de Gaulle in the interview, combined with his renewed pledges of a democratic future for France, may be expected to provide a basis for further progress in improving the relations of the Free French movement with the British and American Governments.

## Nazis Plan Seizure Of Skilled Workers

*By Overseas News Agency*

LONDON, May 29—The Nazi authorities now have under consideration a plan for the compulsory transfer to Reich industry during the next two weeks of large numbers of unmarried skilled workmen in the occupied countries, United Nations information sources reported here.

Estimating the number of bachelors who would be affected by this measure as about 500,000, informants here declared that the fact the Nazis have to consider such measures is proof of the failure of their schemes to recruit volunteer workers to fill their manpower needs.

# British and French Squadrons Clash Off Algerian Coast

LONDON, May 29 (AP)—A British communiqué said today that a Catalina flying boat was forced down at sea, a British naval plane was shot down, and one Vichy aircraft was shot down in a clash between British air-naval forces and French squadrons from 10 to 20 miles off the Algerian coast May 18.

[A French communiqué announced May 19 that Britain had lost two planes and France one iin a gunfight which developed after a British patrol plane was challenged by a pursuit craft while flying over the Bay of Algiers.]

The Admiralty and Air Ministry issued a joint 400-word statement presenting Britain's version of the incident "after a full investigation of the circumstances."

A statement of Vichy authorities that the incidents occurred because British forces had entered French territorial waters was declared to be "quite untrue."

The British communiqué stated that the Catalina (American-built) aircraft was scouting ahead of British naval forces in the Mediterranean when it turned back to investigate some small vessels "apparently in distress about 10 miles north of the Algerian coast."

"Two Vichy Dewoitine fighters appeared," it said, "whereupon the Catalina at once turned back northward. The Vichy fighters nevertheless attacked the flying boat and seriously wounded three of the crew. As a result, the Catalina came down on the sea in a position some 20 miles north of the Algerian coast."

British naval planes, a destroyer, and a Sunderland flying boat and land-based Vichy aircraft were then engaged and each lost one plane, the communiqué reported. It said the Catalina's crew was rescued.

# Congressmen of Oil States Hit Nation-Wide Rationing

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 29 — A congressional uprising is in progress against nation-wide rationing as a rubber-saving device, but thus far no one has told the War Production Board how else the rubber supply can be made to last out the war.

Opposition to nation - wide rationing came chiefly from Senators and Representatives whose states are "knee-deep" in oil and gasoline. A group of nine Senators has met and voted to ask Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, to hold hearings before extending gasoline rationing this summer.

Their position was summed up by House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas who insisted that the people in the areas where gasoline is unrationed will conserve rubber themselves. They know that when their tires are gone they will get no more," he said.

He was answered by Arthur B. Newhall, WPB Rubber Co-ordinator, thusly: "I don't believe a voluntary program of rationing would be quick enough and effective enough to save our present supply of rubber. It all goes back to the question of how badly you want to save rubber."

**No Shipments Soon**

WPB officials have pointed out over and over again that 98 per cent of the rubber imported by the United States came from the Far East. Even if the Japanese are driven back, it will be a long time until normal shipments can be resumed.

In the Eastern States where a transportation crisis brought about gasoline rationing, motorists faced the Memorial Day week end in many places without any gasoline available even to holders of "B" and "X" cards. Deliveries to filling stations, now cut to 50 per cent of normal, have been further depleted in some places by "bootlegging."

The Office of Price Administration has taken steps to check noncompliance by bringing the first criminal indictments against two violators of the gasoline rationing program.

The two men, C. E. Wells of Sandy Springs, S. C., and C. P. Stevenson of Anderson, S. C., were charged with selling gasoline without calling for presentation of a gasoline-rationing card. The two were arrested under provisions of the second War Powers Act.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, has refused to mix into the WPB's proposed nation-wide gasoline rationing program, saying that as far as gasoline is concerned, such rationing is not necessary, but what the WPB does about rubber is none of his business.

**Pipe Line Considered**

The WPB will consider next Tuesday Mr. Ickes' proposal for a pipeline from the Texas to New York areas to relieve the East Coast gasoline and fuel-oil shortages, but thus far he has been given little encouragement that the necessary steel can be spared from the munitions program.

President Roosevelt has taken a more optimistic view of the tire and gasoline situation than many of his advisers. He said at a press conference this week that he was confident that substitutes for private automobile tires would be found fairly soon, but thus far no Government agency or private manufacturer has announced a successful substitute.

Meanwhile, newspapers of the country worked out with Office of Defense Transportation Chief Joseph Eastman, an agreement to save tires and at the same time carry on their business in a way that would have been impossible had they accepted Mr. Eastman's first over-all prohibition against more than one newspaper delivery a day.

**Two Plans Offered**

Mr. Eastman, after conferences with newspaper publishers, has agreed to give them their choice of two plans beginning June 1.

One plan sets a limit on the number of deliveries ranging from one a day to four, depending on the size of the city and also cuts mileage by 25 per cent.

The other plan set no limit on the number of deliveries but requires reduction of 40 per cent in mileage.

Under both plans, special deliveries and call backs are banned.

Mr. Eastman has delayed the effective date of other truck regulations in the hope of working out with all types of carriers programs for conservation and more efficient use of their equipment. The delays are only temporary. "It is imperative" he has told truck owners, "that conservation and more efficient use of motor transport be instituted immediately for successful prosecution of the war."

## June Auto Quotas Are Announced

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has made available for rationing in June the same number of new passenger automobiles as was allocated monthly in March, April and May, plus any unused quota carried over at the end of May.

The OPA said experience had dictated a number of changes in the allotments for states in June. In making next month's allotments the OPA took into consideration increased industrial activity in some sections and other factors which might swell the need for new passenger cars.

The June quota by states included: Connecticut, 1,001; Maine, 248; Massachusetts, 1,377; New Hampshire, 136; Rhode Island, 228; Vermont, 72.


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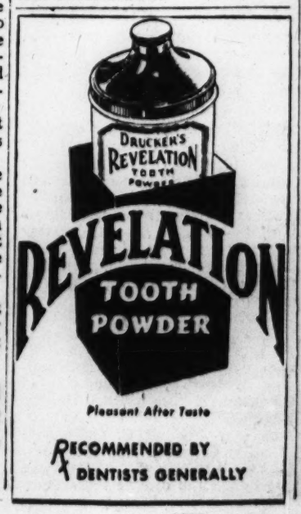

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# Sub Output Speed Portends Tripling Fleet

*How the Battle of Production is progressing in United States' factories that constantly set records of achievement can now be told. In the following article, from a tour sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, a reporter of The Christian Science Monitor describes some of the industrial efforts hitherto hidden behind walls of military secrecy.*

By Joseph G. Harrison

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GROTON, Conn., May 29—The welcoming waters of the Thames River here are now swirling over more than one long battleblack underwater prowler for the United States Navy a month, as the Electric Boat Company pushes its part in the establishment of the world's mightiest submarine fleet.

With 41 submarines ordered in 1940 and with many more to come, the company launched four craft and laid the keels for 11 others before the assault on Pearl Harbor. The story since Dec. 7, 1941 cannot be made public because of naval regulations, but it is permissable to say that entry of the United States into the war has accelerated the building program.

In company with yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Mare Island, Calif., and Manitowac, Wis., the Electric Boat Company has reduced submarine building to a point where the Navy is now ready to triple the submarine fleet with which this country entered the war. It is an open secret that the outstanding success of American underwater craft in the Pacific has encouraged Washington to lay more stress upon their fighting ability.

### New Yard Being Built

Recognized for many years as the leading American submarine construction concern, the Electric Boat Company is now engaged in building a new Navy-financed addition to its plant. Located half a mile down the Thames, the new yard is expected to double the company's shipbuilding capacity, permitting the eventual launching of at least two new submarines every month. In addition, a steady improvement in construction methods, a greater reliance upon the subassembling of parts, and increasing skill on the part of shipyard workers are steadily whittling down the time needed for each new craft.

Indicative of the company's rapid growth is the fact that the 2,500 workers employed at the Groton yard in June, 1940, have now expanded to more than 9,000, with a goal of 14,000 set for the first of next year. Four thousand men are being trained, while another thousand expert welders are being sought.

Working up the limit of available material and manpower, many departments here are operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

### Impressive Weapon

Having seen many types of naval combatant craft under construction during my three-week tour of leading war production centers, I can say that few things impressed me as much as the sight of the submarines being turned out at the water's edge of this peaceful New England town.

With little of the majesty of a battleship or aircraft carrier, and lacking the sleek lines of the Navy's speedy cruisers, the submarine is to my thinking, the most efficient-looking of all naval vessels. Perhaps it is its battleblack color, or its iron-hard appearance, but somehow the submarine looks its part—a sinister weapon that lurks beneath the surface ready to strike with terrific power whenever the foe relaxes his vigilance for a moment.

Despite their typical New England sea-folk reticence, the submarine builders at Groton are willing to go on record that you can't find a finer submarine beneath the seven seas than these being built today in the United States. Constructed for long-range operations in the Pacific and Atlantic, these American boats are built with great strength but also with extraordinary precision. Every gleaming inch of interior brass or stainless steel has its purpose. No inch of space is wasted.

These ships are built to hit the Axis, and fragmentary Navy Department reports show that the builders have no reason to be disappointed in their product's performance.

The Electric Boat Company expects to have cleaned up its contract for 41 ships ahead of schedule, although it is certain that its order book will be far heavier before this war is ended.

At the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor, this country had 111 submarines built and 73 under construction. On Dec. 23 Congress authorized 150,000 additional naval tons out of which, according to committee hearings, 23 would be submarines. An addition to this program came this spring when Congress authorized 200,000 more tons for the Navy. Representative Carl D. Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said this entire tonnage would be devoted to submarines. It is expected that well over 100 submarines will be built under this authorization.

## Navy 'E' Awarded To Nine-Man Plant

*By the Associated Press*

Cleveland, Ohio, May 29

It has only nine production employees. There isn't even a sign over the main entrance.

One of the forerunners of its present products was a gadget rigged up by a former pipe organist in movie theaters, for the purpose of bringing "Lohengrin" on to an opera stage more smoothly.

And yet the Moto-Truc Company has been honored with the Navy "E" award, for excellence of production on Navy contracts. It builds electrically operated loading and conveying devices.

## Patterson Sure

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson said last night that the United States will produce more than 50,000 airplanes this year.

Referring to President Roosevelt's call for 50,000 planes, Mr. Patterson said that many persons believed it "a fantastic impossibility," and added: "But this year's production of planes by American industry will surpasse the 50,000 figure by a healthy margin."

The Undersecretary spoke at a dinner in honor of Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson, who will retire May 31 as Chief of Ordnance. The dinner, sponsored by the New York post of the Army Ordnance Association, was for the benefit of the Army Emergency Relief Fund.

Mr. Patterson said that the output of tanks and ammunition was rolling along to new levels also.

"We are no longer counting our tanks by the tens or the hundreds but by the thousands," he said. "We measure our weekly production of ammunition by the hundreds of millions of rounds.

"Tank for tank and gun for gun, the weapons developed by the Ordnance Department are holding their own against the best the Nazis and Japanese can produce."

# Would Free Airline Nurses

Wide World

**Air-Minded Coeds in Training**

If acceptable, these Western Air Lines trainees will release nurse-stewardesses for war duty. Besides physical fitness, they must possess two years of college education. These coeds, surrounding Chief Elythe Loge, R. N. (middle of top row), are already in training. They are (left to right)—Fore: Floydine Lloyd and Eleanor James. Rear: Barbara Small and Cleo Booth.

# Bridges Deportation Case Due to Face Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle invited a Supreme Court test of his deportation order against Harry R. Bridges today as the West Coast leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations announced that he had "just begun to fight."

Mr. Biddle, reversing the Board of Immigration Appeals yesterday with an order to send Mr. Bridges back to his native Australia because of alleged Communist Party connections, said he wanted the courts to "pass on the whole procedure as a test case."

The Attorney General indicated a belief that Mr. Bridges immediately would take the matter into Federal District Court at San Francisco with a habeas corpus plea. From there the case could advance to the Circuit Court of Appeals and then to the Supreme Court, which never has ruled on the question decided by Mr. Biddle—that the Communist Party "believes in, advises, advocates or teaches the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States."

So far as he knew, Mr. Biddle said at a press conference, it was the first administrative finding that placed the Communist Party in the category of organizations which "advise, advocate, and teach the overthrow, by force and violence, of the Government of the United States."

At the same time, Mr. Biddle sketched the "penetrative activities" of the Communist Party and named as "front organizations" the Workers Alliance, International Labor Defense, the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, the American Negro Labor Congress, and the American League Against War and Fascism.

### A Direct Reversal

The deportation order was a direct reversal of the unanimous finding of the four members of the Board of Immigration Appeals who reviewed the case last fall. The Board, headed by Chairman Joseph Fanelli, rejected completely the recommendation of Charles B. Sears, who presided at a 10-week hearing in San Francisco, and cancelled the deportation proceeding.

This latter action was held in abeyance, however, pending a review by the Attorney General. Because of the wide interest in the case—the Bridges matter has been pending since March 2, 1938—Mr. Biddle read all the 7,546 pages of testimony and the subsequent briefs before writing yesterday's opinion.

Mr. Bridges, now free under $3,000 bond, will be rearrested under a warrant telegraphed to San Francisco immediately after the deportation order was issued. Mr. Biddle explained at a press conference that bond could be arranged immediately, and Mr. Bridges then could appeal.

Although some lower Federal Courts have held that the Communist Party advocates violent overthrow of the Government, the Supreme Court never has ruled on that point. It has pending, however, a case involving an effort to cancel the American citizenship of William Schneiderman, Russian-born State Secretary of the Communist Party in California, on the ground that he had concealed his Communist affiliation in seeking naturalization.

Mr. Bridges has denied consistently any membership or affiliation with the Party. He freely acknowledged working with the Communists in his Labor activities among longshoremen and other groups on the West Coast, and once opposed adoption by a Central Labor Council of a resolution repudiating Communist organizations.

Mr. Bridges is President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, whose members load nearly every ship leaving West Coast ports. As a Vice-President of the C. I. O. and California C. I. O. Director, he also holds a position of considerable authority in shaping the policies of many other unions engaged in war work.

### Native of Australia

Mr. Bridges is a native of Melbourne, Australia. He reached San Francisco in 1920 and never returned to his native country. He has been active as a labor organizer since entering the United States and held a high post in the International Longshoremen's Association (A. F. of L.) before that group was ousted from the parent body. Then he rose in the C. I. O. ranks.

A deportation proceeding was instituted in March, 1938, and dismissed in January, 1940, after Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, now Civilian Defense Director, held that the evidence failed to show that Mr. Bridges was a Communist at the time the action was begun.

A few months later the law was amended to provide for deportation if the alien was a member of a revolutionary organization at any time after entering the country. About two months after the new legislation, Robert H. Jackson, then Attorney General and now a Supreme Court Justice, ordered the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make a complete new inquiry, including evidence as to whether the Communist Party sought the overthrow of the Government.

In the light of evidence in a 25,000-page report, Mr. Jackson ordered a new hearing on Feb. 14, 1941. He appointed Judge Sears, a retired member of the New York Court of Appeals, as a special presiding inspector. Judge Sears recommended deportation, and Mr. Bridges appealed to the Immigration Board, a quasi-judicial body established by Mr. Jackson.

### Lengthy Opinion

Mr. Biddle's 32-page opinion, upholding Judge Sears, said the latter "saw the witnesses on the stand, watched their demeanor and expression, and was in a far better position to judge their truthfulness than the Review Board, dealing with the cold print of the record."

Mr. Biddle's opinion, generally regarded as a surprise, was welcomed on Capitol Hill.

Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, called it "a very wholesome order," and Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia said "the country will be gratified."

Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri and Representative Earl C. Michener (R) of Michigan questioned the order's consistency with President Roosevelt's recent commutation of the passport fraud sentence of Earl Browder, former General Secretary of the Communist Party. Mr. Browder was freed, the President said, in the interests of "national unity."

Commenting that the order "should be received as good news by the American people," Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, said:

"Mr. Bridges should not be allowed to make the trip home alone. There are thousands of out and out Communists here who ought to be rounded up and deported or held in concentration camps until we get rid of them."

## Pledge by Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29 (AP)—Harry Bridges said last night the order for his deportation issued by Attorney General Biddle was based on "mis-statements, prejudice and perjured testimony which have characterized the entire case."

The West Coast C. I. O. leader issued a general statement after wiring Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, a pledge to do all possible to offset any effect the deportation order "might have on the production program and labor management unity."

"My deportation has never been, and is not now, the issue," the statement said. "It was the fight for Union conditions and against Fascist aggression conducted by my Union, which led to the origination of the charges of Communism against me. . . .

"I ask the American workers not to become confused, or shocked, by the Attorney General's deportation order, nor permit a weakening in any respect in our national unity. Now is the time, as never before, for greater production of arms and equipment for our men in the fighting forces.

"The longshoremen of the Pacific Coast, who have established an unparalleled record in the rapid loading and unloading of ships carrying vital war materials will establish even better records of performance despite the decision.

"Even if the deportation order is eventually effected—and in that respect we have just begun to fight—I will be joining in Australia thousands of young American soldiers who are now receiving from the Japanese armed forces the scrap iron, explosives and other war materials we tried to keep from Japanese hands.

"Our efforts to prevent the shipments of these materials to Japan caused myself and other longshoremen to be labeled as Communists, and that same false label is the basis for the Attorney General's ruling today."

# Space in Boston Warehouses Held Ample for Armed Forces

Storage space for war materials in Boston warehouses can be found by all branches of the armed forces of the country if the Government will recognize a central office or "clearing house," such as the Massachusetts Warehousemen's Association, with which to make arrangements, in opinion of Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., President of Wiggin Terminals, Inc., and of the Massachusetts Warehousemen's Association.

Charges were recently made by the head of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army that Boston had failed to provide suitable and sufficient storage space, and therefore the entire branch of the Army might be obliged to move away from Boston.

Mr. Whipple advocates a conference of the representatives of the various branches of the armed forces and the Massachusetts Warehousemen's Association, with the view of reaching a basis for meeting the needs of the Government.

"I believe space can be found to take care of the needs of all branches of the armed forces," said Mr. Whipple, in urging adoption of a warehousing plan in which the warehousemen agree to replace civilian merchandise with war materials as the various branches need the space. He advocates retaining the experienced warehousemen to continue to the handling in and out, carloading, and "that the practice or threat of taking over large blocks of valuable warehouse space be discontinued."

Otherwise, Mr. Whipple said, properties will be needlessly taken over and much of the space left vacant awaiting the demand of a particular service, while other branches "frantically try to locate space which, under my proposed plan, might be provided."

A "warehouse bureau" has been set up in Washington with Samuel G. Spear of Boston in charge, which is putting into operation in several cities a plan whereby various warehouses agree by contract to supply a certain percentage of their space to the Quartermaster Department of other Government agencies. The plan is not yet effective in Boston, due to various technicalities and the result is a chaotic condition in this city, he said.

### Log of the Port of Boston

## Order Postponed

Effective date of the recent Coast Guard order concerning pilots on vessels traversing the Cape Cod Canal, has been postponed from June 1, the original date, to July 1, according to the District Coast Guard Officer of the First Naval District. Under the order, all foreign vessels and such American craft as are 100 gross tons or more, will be required to have on board an accredited pilot approved by the Captain of the Port, while traversing the canal.

## Seamen Guests

Five seamen, castaways from some torpedoed vessel, are to be selected by Harry J. Pearson, Director of the Seamen's Club, to be the special guests of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc., on their fourth annual outing and golf tournament at Seiler's Ten Acres, Wayland, and the Weston Golf Club, June 2. Most of those attending are to use the regular Boston-Worcester bus service to save gas and rubber, according to A. Douglas Cook, president of the club. Prizes for the golf match include the annual Moore-McCormack Lines cup and the American Export Lines cup.

## Marine Society

Members of the Boston Marine Society—oldest organization of its kind in the world—are to gather at the Hotel Statler June 10 for observance of the 200th anniversary of that group. A banquet will be followed by appropriate addresses.

## Seamen's Club

Demand for sleeping accommodations and other service provided by the Seamen's Club of Boston, has increased sharply since submarine activities have resulted in many survivors of torpedoed vessels being brought to Boston. Many of the survivors, in need of clothing, were outfitted with garments provided by war relief committees. To better handle the situation, Harry J. Pearson, director, is giving up his home in Newton, and moving to the Club where he and Mrs. Pearson will make their home "for the duration."

Leon Stone

# R. I. to Put Balm in Rationing

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 29—A program of Sunday afternoon entertainments in the Providence parks, designed for folks who have suddenly become pedestrian-minded, is being worked up this week by a group of civic leaders. The two-fold aim is to provide entertainment within walking distance, for those who formerly went motoring, and to conserve gasoline and rubber tires.

The programs will be held at Roger Williams Park and at other parks and recreation centers in the City. Arrangements are being made for programs of music, with bands, orchestras, choral societies and soloists; gymnastic exhibitions and drill team competitions, track meets, baseball games and a wide variety of other sporting events. Addresses by nationally known speakers also will be incorporated as a part of the summer program.

July 5 has been set tentatively as the day for the first entertainment and the plan calls for other programs on each Sunday through the summer months.

Mayor Dennis J. Roberts has indorsed the project and arrangements have been made for the group of civic leaders to work out the program in conjunction with the City's Defense Recreation Committee, headed by Walter F. Fitzpatrick.

Until this week the Defense Committee has concerned itself solely with recreation facilities for members of the armed forces. The rubber shortage and the gasoline rationing, however, have set up a problem of recreation for those thousands of civilians who in the past have used their automobiles to get to distant parks or beaches on Sunday or who have spent the day motoring.

Among the long list of those supporting the program are Dr. James L. Hanley, Superintendent of Schools; the Rev. William M. Delaney, Diocesan Director of the Catholic (Roman) Youth Organization; Duncan McLean, of the Y. M. C. A.; J. I. Cohen, Director of the Jewish Community Center; the leaders of several lodges and fraternal organizations, and many others.

The use of the Rhode Island Auditorium has been placed at the disposal of the committee, should inclement weather make it necessary to hold the programs indoors.

### The Week in Rhode Island

Meanwhile the effect of gasoline rationing was felt generally throughout the State, though in some instances there was no visible evidence of any dimunition in the amount of traffic. In West Warwick, for instance, the police reported last Saturday night's traffic the heaviest in months with the town parking lot crowd and all main highways jammed.

Parking lot proprietors in Providence produced statistics showing that their business had fallen off from 25 to 42 per cent since the gasoline cards were distributed.

## Staggering Lightens Load

The "Providence plan" for staggering hours of employment to lighten the load on public transportation facilities already has reduced the late afternoon peak load on trolley car and bus lines by 6 per cent, Leslie Williams, traffic engineer for the Chamber of Commerce, announced this week.

So far relatively few business establishments are participating in the program, Mr. Williams said. Requests for co-operation were sent to 3,300 employers in the downtown area, but only 12 per cent of them have replied thus far, he explained.

Nevertheless, the 6 per cent reduction in the peak load of the afternoon was considered impressive in view of the fact that each week finds more and more motorists putting up their automobiles and depending on the public transport lines for commuting to work.

Many other cities have shown an interest in the "Providence plan" for staggering hours of work. Favorable comment has been received from communities as far away as Erie, Pa. A somewhat similar plan has been in operation in Washington, D. C., for a number of years.

## X Cards Returned

The controversy over distribution of gasoline rationing cards continued to simmer this week, and a large number of B-3 and X cards were voluntarily returned to the rationing boards as several communities began investigations of the distribution system.

Five more X cards were returned in Newport, bringing to 280 the total number voluntarily returned. A total of 78 X cards and 140 B-3 cards have been returned in Woonsocket. Rationing boards in Providence, Hopkinton and Burrillville began summoning X card holders to explain why they should be entitled to the unlimited use of gasoline.

## Trial Evacuation

The nation's first trial evacuation of civilians from an "endangered area" was carried out successfully in Newport this past week and though John Nicholas Brown, Evacuation Marshal, had maintained that evacuation would be anything but a "picnic," the children who participated considered it a particularly enjoyable outing.

For purposes of the test 86 mothers and children ranging in age from infancy to 14 years were transported from a school in the center of Newport to "Woonsocket." In time of real emergency, the plans are ready for moving 6,000 children and mothers from Newport to Woonsocket, but for test purposes the Berkeley Memorial Chapel in near-by Middletown was designated as the "Woonsocket" receiving station.

Those to be evacuated were assembled at the school in Newport. Each child carried a towel, a cake of soap, a can of condensed milk, toothbrush and toothpaste, a wool sweater, two pairs of socks and pajamas—all packed in a duffle bag or haversack.

The six busses used for the movement were convoyed by motorcycle messengers wearing Civilian Defense armbands.

At the receiving center a Red Cross mobile canteen was waiting with stacks of sandwiches, cake, ice cream and large tanks of soup and milk ready for distribution.

## Bows to Dimout

What is believed to be the oldest street gas light in the United States was turned off this week as a part of the coastal dimout program. The light is on Pelham Street in Newport. It was erected by a merchant, David Melville, in 1805, twelve years before London began using gas to illuminate its streets.

# Entertainment Timetable

## Theaters

**Colonial**—"The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, at 2:30. (Last week.)

**Shubert**—"All's Fair," presented by Wiman and Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmer. Starring Ray Bolger. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

## Summer Theaters

**The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street**—"A Murder Has Been Arranged," by Emlyn Williams. 8:30.

**Brattle Hall, Cambridge**—"Jason," by Samson Raphaelson. Starring Conrad Nagel. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:40.

## Tonight at the Pops

**Symphony Hall—8:30**

Second Connecticut March ..... Reeves
Overture to "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Suite from "Coppélia" ..... Delibes
"La Boheme," Fantasia ..... Puccini
Karelian Rhapsody ..... Klami
Songs by the Women's Glee Club, State Teachers' College at Bridgewater, Frieda Rand, Director.
Waltz, "Jolly Fellows" ..... Volstedt
Prenesi ..... Dominguez
March, "Only One Vienna" .. Schrammel

Arthur Fiedler, conductor

## Saturday Night at the Pops

**Symphony Hall—8:30**

Slavonic Dance in G minor .... Dvořák
Largo from the "New World" Symphony ..... Dvořák
Polka from "The Golden Age" ..... Shostakovitch
"Finlandia" ..... Sibelius
Piano Concerto No. 2 in D minor (two movements) ..... MacDowell
Soloist: Althea Everitt
Songs by Colby Junior College Glee Club, Florence Barbiers, Director
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango ..... Gade
"Stars and Stripes Forever," March, Sousa

Arthur Fiedler, conductor

## Sunday Night at the Pops

**Symphony Hall—8:30**

Request Night

"Stars and Stripes Forever" ..... Sousa
Overture to "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppé
"The Flight of the Bumblebee" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
"Nutcracker" Ballet Suite ..... Tchaikovsky
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss

Arthur Fiedler, conductor

## Films in Boston

**Exeter**—"Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:55, 5, 8:10.

**Fenway**—"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard, Raymond Massey. 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35. Selected Short Subjects.

**Fine Arts**—"Irish Cavalcade." 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. "March of Time," 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. Walt Disney's "Mickey Mouse." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

**Keith Memorial**—"Fantasia," 10:20 a. m., 12:40, 3:10, 5:35, 8:05, 10:35. "All American Co-ed," Marjorie Woodworth, Johnny Downs and Frances Langford. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:45, 7:15, 9:45.

**Kenmore**—"Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 2:55, 6:25, 10. "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. 1:10, 4:30, 8:15.

**Metropolitan**—"Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis and Olivia de Havilland. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40.

**Modern**—"True to the Army," Judy Canova. 9:35 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:25.

**Orpheum**—"We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young and Frederic March. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:45.

**Paramount**—"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne and Raymond Massey. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9:05. Selected Short Subjects.

**RKO-Boston**—"Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou and Jackie Cooper. 10:25 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:40, 10:40. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:25.

**Scollay**—"True to the Army," Judy Canova. 11:30 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 9:50. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 8.

**South Station Theater**—"Don't Talk," "Travels, French Morocco, Quaint Towns Along the Mediterranean," Frank Stockton's Story "The Lady or the Tiger," "Bowling," "Hollywood Picture People," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State**—"We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young and Fredric March. 1:30, 5:05, 8:40.

**Trans-Lux**—"Remember Pearl Harbor," Alan Curtis, Donald Barry and Fay McKenzie. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "Sea Devils," Victor McLaglen and Ida Lupino. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

**Uptown**—"Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney, Dennis Morgan. 2:35, 6:05, 9:40.

**Washington Street Olympia**—"Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8.

## Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol**: "Captain of the Clouds," "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:45, 8.
**Allston**: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 1:45, 8.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol**: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett. 1:45, 8.
**Regent**: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. "Mob Town." 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

**BRAINTREE — Braintree**: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. "Melody Lane," The Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BROOKLINE — Coolidge**: "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:50, 4:55, 8. "The Invaders," Leslie Howard and Laurence Olivier. 3:10, 6:20, 9:25.
**Brookline Village**: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. "Honolulu Lu," Bruce Bennett and Lupe Velez. 1:50, 5:10, 8:10.
**Cleveland Circle**: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda. "Wild Bill Hickok," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 1:45, 8.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square**: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers, George Montgomery. "Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins and Brian Donlevy. 2 and 8.
**Harvard**: "Heart of the Rio Grande," Gene Autry. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 2 and 8.
**University**: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Leslie Howard and Raymond Massey. 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square**: "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2 and 8.

**DORCHESTER—Dorchester**: "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. "Mary the Boss' Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2 Evenings 7:30-11.
**Codman Square**: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.
**Strand**: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:54, 7:54. "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 3:38, 9:38.

**EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston**: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy and Miriam Hopkins. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 7:45.

**EVERETT—Capitol**: "To Be or Not to Be," Carce Lombard and Jack Benny. 3:15, 8:15. "Home in Wyoming," Gene Autry. 2, 7, 10.
**Park**: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 1:30, 7:30.

**HINGHAM — New Loring Hall**: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Top Sergeant Mulligan," Nat Pendleton. 1:50, 7:45.

**HYDE PARK — Fairmount**: "Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins and Brian Donlevy. 3:21, 9:36. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:54, 8:09.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica**: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Gentlemen at Heart," Cesar Romero. 1:45, 7:45.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington**: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 2:30, 8:15. "Castle in the Desert," Charlie Chan. 4:10, 9:55.

**MALDEN — Granada**: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney and Dennis Morgan. 2:50, 6:03, 9:16. "Almost Married," Robert Paige and Jane Frazee. 1:40, 4:53, 8:06.
**Maplewood**: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:45, 7:30.
**Mystic**: "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 2, 7, 9:55. "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. 3:05, 8:15.
**Strand**: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 3:10, 9:18. "Fly By Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:55, 8:05.

**MATTAPAN — Oriental**: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 7:45. "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 3:30, 9:30.

**MEDFORD—Fellsway**: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains. 1:30, 7:30.
**Medford**: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 3:35, 8:20. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 2:25, 6:45, 10.

**MELROSE—Melrose**: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:30, 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial**: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 3:15, 9:15. "Blue White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

**NEEDHAM—Needham**: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 2 and 8.

**NEWTON — Paramount**: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Blue White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

**QUINCY—Quincy**: "Almost Married," Robert Paige, Jane Frazee. "Today I Hang," Walter Woolf. 2 and 8.
**Strand**: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Raymond Massey. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2 and 8.

**REVERE—Revere**: "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2 and 8.
**Boulevard**: "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2 and 8.

**SOMERVILLE—Central**: "The Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "Cowboy Serenade," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.
**Strand**: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 2 and 8.

**SOUTH BOSTON — Strand**: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
**Broadway**: "Call Out the Marines," Edmund Lowe and Victor McLaglen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo**: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield**: "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2:26, 8:11. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 3:45, 9:30.

**WALTHAM — Embassy**: "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

**WATERTOWN—Watertown Square**: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper.
**Coolidge**: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1:45, 7:45.

**WAVERLEY—Strand**: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth. 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse**: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Castle in the Desert," Charlie Chan. 2:15, 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

**WEST NEWTON — West Newton**: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:30, 7:45.

**WINCHESTER — Winchester**: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 3:30, 7:59. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 2:15, 6:30, 9:55.

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# Axis Supply Lines in Libya Blasted by American Planes

*Continued from Page 1*

passed Bir Hacheim to the south, consisted of some 250 tanks from the 15th and 21st Panzer Divisions.

Since the apparent frustration of their original plan, which seemed to be a sweep toward Tobruk, the German formations have tended to split up.

### British Confident:

British headquarters evinced confidence, and the situation was regarded as satisfactory, with indications that developments have not gone as the Germans anticipated.

It was noted, however, that in a battle of this extremely elastic type the situation can change rapidly either way.

The Free French who took the first brunt of the Italian attack are members of the "Bataillon du Pacifique," made up of Frenchmen and natives from Tahiti and other French islands in the Pacific.

The Royal Air Force, constantly in action over the forward area, reported that Axis air activity was on a reduced scale. RAF raids were made on enemy airdromes behind the lines and on vehicles in the field.

Heaviest fighting was said to be centering around Knightsbridge, junction of a series of desert trails barely 15 miles southwest of Tobruk.

It was there, a communiqué said, that the two Axis columns united after racing around the British left flank at Bir Hacheim, 50 miles southwest of Tobruk.

One of these columns was reported to have thrust directly north in an attempt to reach El Adem, 15 miles south of Tobruk, but was halted before reaching its objective.

Advance elements of the other column, the communiqué reported, succeeded in avoiding contact with British forces and penetrated to the vicinity of Ed Duda and Sidi Rezegh, some 25 miles southeast of Tobruk, before being driven off.

Both Ed Duda and Sidi Rezegh are on the main coastal highway linking Tobruk with the Egyptian frontier.

### Germans Fall Back:

The Germans seemed intent on cutting this highway, but after being repulsed fell back to the west to join other Axis forces near Knightsbridge.

Military experts said the situation was potentially dangerous for both sides, for British forces still are ranged along a line some 25 miles west of Knightsbridge, from Ain el Gazala on the coast to Bir Hacheim.

German columns were far from their bases and wholly dependent on attenuated lines of communication for vital water supplies.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces were reported to have suffered heavy losses and military circles said he could not hope to capture Tobruk if his armored units are badly battered.

One formation of American-built Kittyhawks was credited with destroying more than 65 Axis supply trucks behind combat units. In another operation, Boston bombers, escorted by fighters, were reported to have spread destruction amidst a concentration of 700 trucks.

## Brazil Hits Back

Brazil's armed forces were credited unofficially with destruction of two Axis submarines and capture of another submarine and a German mother ship in a shoot-on-sight defense against maritime raids.

Sinking of six Brazilian ships and damaging of a seventh cause the nonbelligerent nation to take prompt action.

A German submarine supply ship laden with oil, torpedoes, and other materials, disguised as a Dutch craft, was reported in Recife to have been seized. There was no confirmation from Government agencies in Rio de Janeiro.

Joao Baptista Lusardo, Brazilian Ambassador to Uruguay, said that, in addition to the submarine sunk, a second was damaged and a third captured as a result of engagements extending far out in the Atlantic to the Brazilian islands of Sao Pedro, Sao Paulo, and Fernando Noronha.

The Ambassador said one of the submarines was Italian.

At St. Lucia, in the British West Indies, United States Army planes engaged six submarines for 15 minutes late Thursday a mile off Port Castries, where the damaged destroyer Blakeley is refuged, and chased the U-boats with depth charges.

Hundreds of persons ashore saw the engagement. Whether some of the submarines were sunk was not announced.

Meanwhile, the German High Command said that sinking of three more ships has brought to 17 vessels totaling 114,000 tons the toll taken by German air and naval attacks on a convoy in the far north since May 25.

Germans said the convoy still was a long way from its destination of Murmansk, Russia.

## Russians Stalled

Nazi pressure against the Izyum-Barvenkova sector of the Donets Basin Front subordinated even the Red Army's operations before Kharkov in Soviet dispatches and the only official claim was that of another successful defense against attacks.

For the first time since Marshal Semyon Timoshenko hurled Red Army shock divisions westward upon Kharkov's defenses May 12, that theater was not mentioned in the midnight communiqué.

"In the Izyum-Barvenkova direction (80 miles below Kharkov) our troops repulsed fierce attacks of enemy tanks and infantry," the Soviet Information Bureau said. "On other sectors of the front, nothing of significance occurred."

Supplementing a declaration that German forces captured 165,000 troops through encirclement south of Kharkov, the Nazi High Command said aerial bombardments had caused the Russians "almost unimaginable losses of men and matériel." A German armored section was said to have shot 25 Soviet tanks to pieces Wednesday during "desperate but useless attempts to break through the German ring."

The High Command reported that Soviet forces had attacked on the central sector of the Russian Front—presumably before Moscow—and had been repulsed.

In the long-contested Kharkov sector, a communiqué said the Germans were mopping up with the "number of prisoners and amount of booty mounting steadily."

Military circles said the big Kharkov battle had ended and that fighting was continuing only in the area south of the city against remnants of Soviet forces.

On the far northern front, the communiqué said a local attack resulted in some gains. Scattered enemy attacks were called unsuccessful.

## Fighting in China

A great battle is raging for Kinhwa, Chekiang provincial Capital, but the Japanese invaders, although reinforced and attacking repeatedly, have been repulsed with thousands killed, the Chinese High Command announced.

The Chinese acknowledged that their own losses were heavy and reported local Japanese gains toward Kinhwa, prime objective of the Japanese Army's big drive through the coastal Province which might serve as a jumping-off place for attacks against Japan, but they stated the city still was in Chinese hands.

The High Command specifically listed 3,200 Japanese killed in four engagements in the vicinity of Kinhwa.

The main Japanese attempt on Kinhwa apparently was made from the east. After failing Tuesday, the Japanese brought up 10,000 reinforcements for a second attack which lasted all day Thursday, ending in a Japanese repulse.

The Chinese charged that the Japanese used poison gas in the Chekiang drive, but said it had had only small effect because the Chinese were prepared.

On China's second great front, the Yunnan-Burma region to the Southwest, the High Command reported that Chinese forces had recaptured "many points" on the outskirts of Tengyueh, in Western Yunnan, and that they now were "converging on the city itself," which fell to the Japanese three weeks ago.

Chinese gains in Burma also were reported, but the communiqué made it plain heavy fighting still was underway in both Yunnan and Burma.

## Japanese Raided

Allied airmen destroyed four Japanese planes and damaged several others while losing three of their own in attacks and defense over islands northeast of Australia Thursday, a communiqué announced.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said enemy airdrome installations at Lae, New Guinea, were raided "with good effect" and three large fires were started at Rabaul, New Britain, where the airdrome and a Japanese encampment were bombed.

Two enemy interceptors were listed as destroyed and five damaged on these forays while "we lost one plane."

A heavy fight was reported to have ensued when 20 Zero planes encountered a large force of United Nations fighters over Port Moresby, an advanced Allied base in New Guinea.

"Two enemy planes were shot down and others were severely damaged," the communiqué said. "We lost two planes."

## Natives Dance Long —Make Plane Field

*By the Associated Press*

Melbourne, May 29

Two thousand New Guinea natives who were persuaded to organize a three-night dancing party stamped out a makeshift landing field which enabled 70 refugees to reach Australia by plane.

The refugees walked 530 miles across some of the wildest parts of New Guinea, to a point where they hoped to depart for Australia.

A resourceful explorer named Leahy persuaded the natives to begin a ceremonial dance. The refugees danced with them to hasten the process. After three nights an adequate landing field was stamped out and the plane took off.

## Comparison Drawn In War Sacrifices

*Recorded by CBS*

The American lend-lease administrator in Australia, W. S. Wasserman, stressed the need for sacrifice while thousands in New York, Philadelphia, and Melbourne "think they have contributed something important when they were told they had to give up their automobiles and luxuries," the Australian radio reported this morning.

Mr. Wasserman said it was necessary to think of the scorched earth in China, the mass evacuations in Russia, the heroic guerrillas in Yugoslavia, and the sacrifices the Greeks have made. Only those people whose countries have been invaded could really realize how important it was to continue this fight with everything they had.

## Former U. S. Aid Sold $12,000,000 Contracts to Navy

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—Alexander Stone of Washington, until two years ago a Government employee at $88 a week, acknowledged today that he had obtained naval contracts for various companies amounting to $12,000,000 under commission agreements giving him 5 per cent of the costs.

Under examination before the House Naval Committee, he estimated his gross "earnings" for 15 months at about $600,000, subject to cancellation of some pending contracts.

Bluntly, Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, addressed Roger Wolcott Griswold, Erie, Pa., President of the Griswold Manufacturing Company and one of the companies with which Stone had a contract for the 5 per cent fee:

"Do you think it was necessary to go to these parasites, who neither toil nor spend, in order to do business with your own Government? It is you people who build up these parasites who feed on the taxpayers and whose fee is added to the price of war work."

Mr. Stone resigned as an employee of the Federal Housing Administration Nov. 19, 1940, the day he obtained his first agreement with a company—the Lionel Corporation of Irvington, N. J.—to seek defense contracts.

He said he actually has collected thus far on contracts which he obtained for various companies the sum of about $65,000. Under his agreements, he receives fees only after deliveries and payments have been made.

## *Cartoons in the News of the Week*

Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News
**My Kingdom for a Horse!**

Werner, Chicago Sun
**"If He Doolittle What Does Man Named DOLOT Do?"**

Grover Page, Courier-Journal
**The Hour for Striking Is at Hand**

# Allied Forces in Australia Face Need of Fighter Planes

*Continued from Page 1*

from correspondents at the front in daily contact with our bomber fighter pilots. What's wrong? Is it only one of many manifestations of strained United Nations shipping capacity?

Fighter screens for bombers depend on distances or availability of aircraft carriers. Our bombers attacking such objectives as Rabaul, which is nearly a thousand miles from Port Moresby, must go unescorted unless carriers are available. Except when we attack Lae and Salamaua, distances our bombers are flying make fighter escorts impossible without carriers from which to launch fighters within range of targets. Therefore, until United Nations shipyards can remedy our numerical aircraft carrier inferiority there is little hope of being able to provide escorts for long bombing missions.

**Bombers Must Fight**

Our bombers of necessity must frequently—in fact, on most occasions—depend upon their own armament to protect themselves against enemy intercepting fighters. Fortunately, they were designed with this in mind, and while escorts would be desirable, the fact is that one of the great American industrial triumphs in this war is the quality of power of our new bombers. Stories coming from the front tell repeatedly of American bombers, particularly the new B26's, which literally fly away from Japanese fighters.

The latest story about this type of plane tells how the tail gunner begged the pilot to slow down so he could get within range of disappearing pursuers.

An enormous and impressive record has also been built up about the effectiveness of all types of American heavy bombers against fighter attack. Time and time again they have accepted battle with several fighters and emerged victorious due to the effectiveness of their guns firing from a relatively steady platform, their great speed and their own structural sturdiness. One of the famous Flying Fortresses reportedly returned safely from a bombing mission with 1,400 bullet holes in its fabric.

**Enemy's Advantage**

These American bombers are superb and their crews are proud of them. Yet the fact of course remains that when a single bomber is attacked by perhaps a dozen enemy fighters it won't always emerge victorious and the only means of providing protection on distance missions are either carrier-borne fighters or development of long range fighters able to accompany bombers for fullest bomber distances.

As for bomber types, our forces possess excellent range. Some question has arisen among expert air observers as to whether high altitude bombing is as effective as expected, but if this tactical concept proves unsuccessful the American aircraft industry provides both B 25's and B 26's which develop higher speeds and which are admirable for low level attack. We have first class bombers of all types.

American fighters are a somewhat different matter. Much has been said about performance of the Japanese Zero. Actually the Zero has a moderately good engine pulling the absolute minimum of extra weight necessary to carry pilot and guns. Because every other consideration is subordinated to lightness of load, its engine is able to take the Zero through maneuvers impossible for better and more powerful engines of American fighters. When the Airacobra or P 40 tries to attack a Zero, the Zero simply turns its nose upward and climbs faster.

When an American fighter desires to escape from a Zero its best method is to turn its nose down into a dive, which its superior construction makes possible, and into which the Zero does not dare to follow. When the dive is finished the American fighter is safe, it is outside the range of the Zero.

In other words, neither the Zero nor American fighters are really comparable. Airacobras and P40's represent an entirely different pursuit concept than Zeros. Their armor plate protecting the pilot, their instruments, their sturdy construction make them excellent planes for specific types of fighting under certain conditions. Their weakness is restricted altitudes of maximum efficiency. When better fighters are provided they will undoubtedly be equipped to give heavier construction. The American fighters' fighting ceiling equal the Zeros. At present the Zero needs only to avoid effective altitudes of American fighters and the result is two men duelling with brickbats at a thousand paces.

For attacking bombers our fighters are better than Zeros as relative successes in this type of action prove. We have an excellent record of intercepting enemy bombers, while Zeros dare attack our bombers only in great numbers. It is desperately hard for boys who are "playing the game for keeps" here to be satisfied with the argument that other theaters of war are more important and therefore deserve priority. They want the best available for their particular problems and the Japanese seem momentarily to have the advantage.

## *A 'George' of Iowa Started It —Group for Porters' Right Name*

*Wide World-Associated Press*

CLINTON, Iowa—Clinton is the birthplace of a joke that has amused people for 25 years.

It is the Society for the Prevention of Calling Sleeping-Car Porters George. It was started in 1916 by George W. Dulany, Jr., a Clinton lumber merchant who got weary of the confusion on Pullman cars when somebody wanted the porter and startled everybody in the car named George.

So he concocted the Society out of thin air, and sent out membership cards to sympathizers, famous and obscure. The Society, and Captain Dulany, a gray-haired, ruddy-faced veteran of the Mexican War, are still going strong. It now has 33,000 members, all named George.

The Society has no dues, no meetings and no activities beyond a constant campaign by its members to get people to call porters by their right names, or just "porter."

As far as they can find out, the "George" business began when an unidentified traveling salesman whimsically addressed a porter by the name of the President of the Pullman Company.

# American Labor Reorientated By Swift Changes of War

*Continued from Page 1*

Party line that took place last summer.

It is from parallelism like this, as much as from any specific evidence presented in the elaborate brief of Mr. Biddle, that many observers feel a sympathetic Bridges connection with the Communist cause, whether there is an actual affiliation or not.

**Murray May State Case**

Mr. Murray seems destined to have his hands full of trouble whatever happens. The action by Mr. Lewis against him was predicted earlier in these columns. The question is now whether the mine workers rank-and-file will go along with Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Murray has been a popular figure and he has been a U. M. W. member for 22 years. He still is a member, although thrown out of his vice-presidential office by Mr. Lewis, in conjunction with a 17-to-1 vote by the Miners' Policy Committee.

Theoretically Mr. Murray has the right to appear at the next miners' convention, and there state his case. To do so, however, would precipitate a great deal of bitterness for a problematical end. The U. M. W. is tightly controlled by Mr. Lewis and by the men whom he has selected. By the time the next convention occurs Mr. Lewis will probably have led it out of the C. I. O. altogether.

Mr. Murray has nothing to gain financially from the step. He had already voluntarily relinquished the $18,000 a year salary as Vice-President, having just been given the $20,000 a year job as President of the newly organized Steel Workers Union. As for prestige, he has the unpaid post of President of the C. I. O.

**Evidence of Rumblings**

It seems as though Mr. Lewis faced a measure of trouble, however. A great many rank-and-file locals, not tied to Mr. Lewis or the Lewis hierarchy by direct financial interest or big salaries, have genuine affection and love for plain-spoken, home-spun Mr. Murray. There are evidences of rumbling and indignation over the summary dismissal.

It occurred while Mr. Murray was at the White House, discussing labor matters with the President. It came by a sudden switch of maneuvers of versatile Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Murray left for the White House assuming that he would return and that he would be cited for trial before the executive board for various charges, including opposing Mr. Lewis' unity move, failing to halt C. I. O. criticism of Mr. Lewis, and for taking the ground that $1,650,000 advanced by Mr. Lewis to the C. I. O. from U. M. W. funds was an outright donation and not a loan. These charges all involved his position as a U. M. W. Vice-President in his dual capacity as C. I. O. head.

Mr. Lewis did not raise these points for which an elaborate indictment had been drawn up. Apparently he acted on the miners' constitution which forbids officers from holding more than one job at a time. Mr. Murray had previously voluntarily given up his Vice-President's salary.

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# Max West Opens Eyes of Critics With Improved Defensive Play at First Base

## Pros Ready To Pitch In For Relief

ATLANTIC CITY, May 29 (AP)—Figuring that tournament golf will be ended for the duration within six weeks, the professionals are getting ready to pitch in and carry on an organized country-wide campaign to raise funds for the Army and Navy Relief Societies and the Red Cross.

Between rounds of their annual P. G. A. championship at the Seaview club here, they got together last night and agreed to shoot the works. President Ed Dudley announced that the association would contribute the services of its tournament manager, Fred Corcoran, to line up benefit matches and the players agreed to devote a good part of their time to the program.

Of the eight stars competing in quarter-final matches today, six agreed to place themselves at Corcoran's disposal. The other two, Corp. Jim Turnesa and Sammy Snead, already have signed with Uncle Sam's armed forces.

The program, it was emphasized, will not interfere with the match at Detroit July 19-20 between the Ryder Cup team and a squad chosen by Walter Hagen, the proceeds of which will go to service charities. Hagen asked Corcoran to put him down for as many benefit exhibitions as he could arrange.

The results of Thursday's matches:

Sammy Snead, Hot Springs, Va., defeated Willie Goggin, White Plains, N. Y., 9 and 8.

Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., defeated Leland Gibson, Kansas City, Mo., 7 and 6.

Jimmy Demaret, Detroit, defeated Tom Harmon, Montclair, N. J., 3 and 2.

Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa., defeated Ky Laffoon, Miami, Okla., 9 and 8.

Ed Dudley, Colorado Springs, Colo., defeated Toney Penna, Dayton, Ohio, 4 and 2.

Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, feated Joe Kirkwood, Abington, Pa., 2 and 1.

Harry Cooper, Minneapolis, defeated Lloyd Mangrum, Chicago, Ill., 1 up.

Corp. Jim Turnesa, Fort Dix, N. J., defeated Harold McSpaden, Philadelphia, 1 up.

### Sailor First Entry

NEW YORK (AP)—First official entry for the 55th annual National A. A. U. track and field championships to be held here June 19-20 for the benefit of Army Emergency Relief is a sailor—Second Class Seaman Conny Kazarinoff, stationed at the Aerographer School, Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J. Kazarinoff is a high jumper.

## Three Great Stars Defending Track Titles in IC4A Games

Featuring three athletes who have made IC4A history, the 66th annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championship began at Triborough Stadium, Randalls Island, today with trials in 12 of the 16 events. Finals in all 16 will be staged tomorrow, with the addition of a two-mile five-star special in which Greg Rice, holder of the world indoor record and undefeated in two years, will race Gilbert Dodds, of the Boston A. A., Earl Mitchell, Indiana sophomore, Big Ten indoor and outdoor champion, Jim Rafferty and George DeGeorge of the New York A. C.

The Big Three who are expected to dominate the Intercollegiates are Leslie MacMitchell, of N. Y. U., Norwood (Barney) Ewell, of Penn State, and Alfred Blozis, of Georgetown—all seniors, all participating in their final IC4A tests after a three-year varsity record unsurpassed in the long annals of the country's oldest track organization.

### Won 10 in 11 Starts

MacMitchell has won 10 IC4A titles in 11 starts. Never beaten in an IC4A mile, he lost the outdoor 880 as a sophomore after taking the mile. He will defend his mile and 880 titles and will run on the mile relay, within the span of two hours on Saturday. He holds the IC4A indoor mile record of 4:12, and heads for the outdoor record which Lou Zamperini of USC set at 4:11.2 in 1939.

Barney Ewell has won 9 of 12 IC4A starts. He has never been beaten in the outdoor Intercollegiates, sweeping the 100, 200 and broad jump last year and the year before. He now goes for his triple Triple, and is a big favorite to win all three. If he does he will set an all-time IC4A record for collecting the most titles. Alvin Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania immortal, won eight IC4A titles in the high and low hurdles, 100 and broad jump in 1898-1899-1900.

### Record Holder

Ewell holds the indoor IC4A broad jump record of 25ft. 2½in.; is co-holder of the outdoor 100-yard record of 9.6, and holds the 220-yard record of 20.7 seconds.

Blozis of Georgetown has won seven IC4A titles in seven starts. He won three straight in the shot-put indoors, and will shoot for his third-straight outdoor double in the shot and discus. The Hoya giant (six feet six and 240 lbs.) is in a class by himself. He holds all the IC4A records in his events.

In addition to MacMitchell, Ewell and Blozis, who are defending seven titles, the 1941 winners in the meet are Bob Nichols, Rhode Island, in the two-mile, Harold Stickel of Pitt, in the 220-yard low hurdles, and Warren Broemel, of Columbia, in the pole vault. John Campbell of Fordham, the 440-yard champion, is entered, but Coach Bob Giegengack sees no hope that he will be able to defend. Campbell has been unable to train since May 9.

Al Diebolt of Colgate, a college that has never produced the winner of the 440, looms as a sure winner of the quarter, perhaps in record time. Nichols will have a terrific battle with Yale's LeRoy Schwarzkopf, IC4A indoor champion. Yale hasn't won the distance title since 1905. The hurdles fields are first-rate and well-matched, with Walter Hall of Tufts, Virginia's Tom Todd, Army's Bob Walling, George Gilson of Holy Cross, Yale's Sherwood Finley aiming for titles in one or both hurdles races. Hall was runnerup in the highs last year and third to Stickel in the lows. Austin Kellam of Princeton is another contender in the lows.

### Minor Leagues

**Results May 28**

*By the Associated Press*

**International League**

Jersey City 6, Syracuse 5.
Newark 5, Baltimore 1.
Rochester 7, Buffalo 3.
Toronto 5, Montreal 0.

**American Association**

Indianapolis 5, Kansas City 3.
Louisville 3, Milwaukee 1.
Toledo 4, St. Paul 3.
Columbus (2-4), Minneapolis (1-8). (1st game 7 inns.)

**Pacific Coast League**

Sacramento (11-8), Oakland (7-0). (1st game 7 inns.)
San Diego 3, Hollywood 0.
Seattle 3, Los Angeles 0.
San Francisco at Portland, postponed.

**Texas League**

Beaumont 4, Houston 3 (10 inns.).
Dallas 6, Tulsa 3.
Fort Worth 8, Oklahoma City 4.
Shreveport 8, San Antonio 3 (15 inns.).

**Southern Association**

Birmingham 1, Atlanta 0.
Little Rock 8, Nashville 5.
Knoxville 9, Memphis 8.
(Only games scheduled.)

**Eastern League**

Albany 14, Hartford 0.
Scranton 6, Elmira 3.
Binghamton 6, Springfield 3.
Wilkes-Barre 4, Williamsport 3 (10 inns.).

## Winning Ways —By Pap'

Wide World Features'

Young rookie pitcher who is helping the Washington Senators to stay out of last place. He beat the Red Sox in Washington last night, 5 to 1, and will be here with the Senators, Sunday.

### Wilson Elected

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Robert J. Wilson, versatile son of Manager Jimmy Wilson of the Chicago Cubs, has been elected captain of the Princeton University freshman baseball team.

Young Wilson starred on the mound and as a catcher for the yearlings in the season just ended.

## Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

May 29, 1942

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

### Problem No. 2457

By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

8/3p4/P2p3n/B1PP3R/1Kt1k4/6p1/-2Q1P1P1/5K2

White to play and mate in two (Second Prize, Tidskrift for Schack, 1906. A superb key.)

### Problem No. 2458

By Percy Bowater

Black 3 Pieces

White 9 Pieces

4R3/4p2Kt/3Kt1P2/4kP2/8/p3B2P/B7/K7

White to play and mate in three (First publication.)

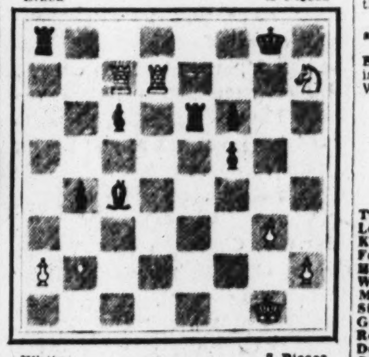
### Solutions to Problems

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 2455. | Kt-QB4 | |
| No. 2456. | 1. Kt-Kt5 | PxKt |
| | 2. Kt-R6ch | |
| | 1. ... | PxP |
| | 2. KtxPch | |
| | 1. ... | BxKt |
| | 2. R-B4ch | |
| | 1. ... | B-B3ch |
| | 2. BxB | |
| | 1. ... | B-KB6 or P-B6 |
| | 2. Kt-Q4 | |

End-Game No. 616. White wins: 1 BxPch, K-B; 2 KtxKBP, KxKt; 3 Q-R5ch, K-B; 4 B-Kt6 and wins.

### End-Game No. 617

Black 8 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and win (Morphy-Maurian, New Orleans, 1860. Morphy actually mated in five moves.)

### Ventnor Tourney

The fourth annual invitation tournament is scheduled early this year, and as a result some previous participants, A. E. Santasiere, Milton Hanauer, both New York school teachers, find their school duties interfere.

Presumably play will be on the Municipal Pier, now repaired after fire damage about a year ago. Unless play is scheduled for daytime only, however, coastal dimout regulations may cause a change of plans.

These tournaments are now fixtures in the summer chess season, and Mayor Harry S. Hodson, who heads the committee in charge, is doing a real service to the game. Councilman Charles S. Abbott is publicity director.

### Marshall-Manhattan Match Game

Reuben Fine made a special trip from his Washington government duties to play for the Marshalls in their crucial Manhattan match. He showed his prowess by defeating A. S. Denker, thereby doing his share for the ultimate Marshall victory.

That he would have given Reshevsky and Kashdan a strong fight in the National Championship, had he been able to play, goes without saying.

In the game below, he and his opponent are early disposed to "mix things up," and before long Fine has a slight material advantage that took expert and prolonged exploitation.

### Sicilian Defense

| Fine White | Denker Black | Fine White | Denker Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 32 KtxR | B-Q2 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 33 K-B3 | B-K3 |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP | 34 Kt-Q5 | K-B |
| 4 KtxP | Kt-KB3 | 35 K-Kt4 | B-Q2 |
| 5 Kt-QB3 | P-Q3 | 36 K-R5 | K-K |
| 6 Kt(Q4)-K2(a) | P-KKt3 | 37 K-Kt6 | K-Q |
| 7 P-KKt3 | B-Kt2 | 38 Kt-Kt4 | B-Kt5 |
| 8 B-Kt2 | Castles | 39 Kt-B6ch | K-Q2 |
| 9 Castles | B-Q2 | 40 Kt-Q4 | B-Q8 |
| 10 P-QKt3 | P-QKt4(b) | 41 B-B6ch | K-Q |
| | | 42 B-Kt5 | P-R4 |
| | | 43 P-R3 | P-Kt4 |
| 11 KtxP | KtxP | 44 B-B4 | P-K3 |
| 12 BxKt | BxR | 45 K-B6 | K-K2 |
| 13 P-QB3 | Q-R4 | 46 B-K2 | BxB |
| 14 P-QR4 | P-QR3 | 47 KtxB | P-Q4 |
| 15 P-QKt4 | KtxP(c) | 48 Kt-Q4 | P-R5 |
| 16 PxKt | QxKtP | 49 PxP | PxP |
| 17 BxR | PxKt | 50 Kt-B3 | K-B3 |
| 18 B-KKt2 | QxP | 51 K-B5 | K-B4 |
| 19 Kt-B4 | B-Q5 | 52 K-Q4 | K-B3 |
| 20 Kt-Q5 | R-K | 53 KtxP | K-Kt4 |
| 21 B-K3 | BxB | 54 Kt-B3ch | K-B4 |
| 22 PxB | QxQ | 55 Kt-K5 | P-B3 |
| 23 RxQ(d) | K-B | 56 Kt-Q3 | K-Kt4 |
| 24 Kt-Kt6 | B-Kt5 | 57 Kt-B5 | K-R5 |
| 25 R-Kt | K-Kt2 | 58 KtxP | KxP |
| 26 RxP | R-QKt | 59 KxP | K-Kt5 |
| 27 K-B2 | B-K3 | 60 Kt-Q4 | K-Kt4 |
| 28 K-K | B-B5 | 61 K-K6 | K-Kt3 |
| 29 R-Kt4 | B-K3 | 62 Kt-B3 | K-Kt2 |
| 30 K-Q2 | B-B4 | 63 Kt-R4 | Resigns |
| 31 Kt-Q5 | RxR | | |

(a) Fine's authoritative "Modern Chess Openings" fails to examine the possibilities of this move!

(b) What should Black's plan of development be? He chooses to complicate, perhaps feeling that White's normal development, if unhindered, would leave him too uncomfortably tied up. The plan adopted, however, Fine shows to be unsound.

(c) Not caring for 15 . . . Q-Q; 16 Kt-Q4 and the Black KB never escapes.

(d) Nothing can be harder than winning a won game, but not for Fine!

### Championship Game

This game did not influence the placing of the prize winners, but it is, nevertheless, interesting, and shows the young Marshall Chess Club and former intercollegiate expert in good form.

### Slav Defense

| Altman White | Levy Black | Altman White | Levy Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 18 B-K | P-K4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 19 Kt-Q2 | KtxKt |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-B3 | 20 RxKt | Q-Kt4(d) |
| 4 Kt-B3 | PxP | 21 P-K4 | B-Q5 |
| 5 P-K3(a) | P-QKt4 | 22 R-B(e) | P-B4 |
| 6 P-QR4 | P-Kt5 | 23 R-B7 | QR-Kt |
| 7 Kt-R2 | P-K3 | 24 P-Kt3(f) | P-B5 |
| 8 BxP | B-K2 | 25 Q-B3 | R-B3 |
| 9 B-Q2(b) | P-QR4 | 26 K-R | B-Kt3 |
| 10 Kt-B | Castles | 27 R-B | QR-KB |
| 11 Kt-Kt3 | QKt-Q2 | 28 KR-B2 | PxP |
| 12 Castles | B-Kt2 | 29 QxP | Q-R4 |
| 13 Q-K2 | P-B4 | 30 R-Q2 | R-Kt3 |
| 14 PxP | KtxP | 31 B-B4ch | K-R |
| 15 KtxKt | KBxKt | 32 Q-Q3 | Q-Kt5 |
| 16 KR-Q | Q-K2(c) | 33 Q-KKt3 | QxPch |
| 17 B-Q3 | Kt-K5 | Resigns | |

(a) 5 P-QR4, B-B4 doesn't present Black with serious problems, as many tournament and match games will reveal.

(b) Too slow. After 9 Castles, Castles; 10 Q-K2, QKt-Q2; 11 R-Q, B-Kt2; 12 P-K4, P-QR4; 13 B-KKt5, White still retains a slight edge.

(c) Black certainly has equalized, with a well-posted QB.

(d) This attack definitely puts White on the defensive.

(e) 22 B-B4, with possibilities of R-Q3 and KKt3, is preferable.

(f) 24 B-B4ch, K-R; 25 B-Q5, and if BxB; 26 PxB gives White counter-play and is difficult to appraise. After the text, White has no adequate defense.

### Boston Batting

**Braves**

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tobin | 37 | 7 | 14 | 5 | 8 | .378 |
| Lombardi | 93 | 13 | 31 | 6 | 17 | .333 |
| Kluttz | 63 | 8 | 21 | 0 | 10 | .333 |
| Fernandes | 167 | 21 | 49 | 3 | 22 | .293 |
| Holmes | 157 | 13 | 44 | 2 | 10 | .280 |
| Waner | 111 | 15 | 30 | 0 | 13 | .270 |
| Miller | 170 | 18 | 45 | 4 | 16 | .265 |
| Sisti | 108 | 21 | 27 | 4 | 18 | .250 |
| Gremp | 64 | 7 | 16 | 2 | 7 | .250 |
| Roberge | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .250 |
| Demaree | 95 | 9 | 23 | 1 | 13 | .242 |
| Cuccinello | 39 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 3 | .231 |
| Ross | 33 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 4 | .212 |
| Cooney | 82 | 12 | 17 | 0 | 2 | .207 |
| West | 117 | 12 | 24 | 2 | 9 | .205 |
| Masi | 16 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | .063 |

**Red Sox**

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doerr | 124 | 16 | 47 | 6 | 34 | .379 |
| Pesky | 139 | 25 | 47 | 0 | 11 | .338 |
| Newsome | 40 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 5 | .325 |
| Williams | 137 | 28 | 44 | 12 | 45 | .321 |
| Cronin | 16 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | .313 |
| Tabor | 143 | 17 | 41 | 0 | 17 | .287 |
| Di Maggio | 151 | 30 | 43 | 3 | 12 | .285 |
| Fox | 113 | 17 | 32 | 0 | 24 | .283 |
| Foxx | 100 | 18 | 27 | 5 | 14 | .270 |
| Peacock | 88 | 6 | 22 | 0 | 6 | .250 |
| Conroy | 49 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 5 | .204 |
| Lupien | 40 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 1 | .200 |
| Finney | 49 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | .143 |
| Campbell | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |

### Eleven Runs Wasted

OGDEN, Utah (AP)—Ogden scored 11 runs in the first inning of a Pioneer League baseball game with Idaho Falls—and then lost the game, 14 to 13. Idaho Falls kept pecking away and finally tallied three runs in the ninth to win.

## Braves Play Phils Here; Red Sox at Fenway Sunday

By Ed Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

You have to give Max West an A for effort. No matter what else you may hold against him as a ball player, you must admit that he keeps trying.

Potentially a great hitter, in Casey Stengel's opinion, big Maxie has struggled with all three outfield berths and first base; has listened to tips on batting from dozens of men, and probably has taken as much "riding" from the opposition as any member of the Braves.

But the Californian has stayed in there and taken everything thrown in his direction, until finally he has reached the point where he is an asset to the ball club.

### At First Base

True, West still is not hitting as Stengel always thought he would. But while Max was waiting for his batting to improve he made himself over as a fielder; and today he is able to step in at either first base or the outfield without letting down the defense. In the series with the Dodgers, which ended yesterday with a 6-4 Boston defeat, West played as good a fielding first base as any Brave has for some time. He was running into foul ground for fly balls and he was picking low throws out of the dirt. Not even Dolph Camilli, the Dodger stylist, looked better.

Of late there have been hints that West may have found himself at bat. It was his 11th inning home run, remember, that beat the Giants here on Monday. Yesterday he made a gallant effort to drive the Braves back into the game by hitting one of Kirby Higbe's fast balls into the right field bleachers with Clyde Kluttz on base in the last of the ninth inning.

### Defense Folds

Inability to stop the Dodgers is getting the Braves "down," as they say in baseball. Unable to put their hits together cost them the series opener on Wednesday. An erratic defense spoiled their chances yesterday. An unearned run in the third inning and another in the fourth seemed unimportant by the end of the sixth, when the Brooks held a 6-0 lead. But when the locals tallied four times in the eighth and ninth to come within two of tying the score, early errors loomed costly.

Tom Earley was driven out in the final of the series, yet he might have gone the distance with sounder support. Along with the errors which show in the box score, was a fluke triple by Joe Medwick that drove in a pair of runs in the sixth. Paul Waner first let the ball play him, then saw it bounce past him. It was Brooklyn's sixth straight over the Stengelmen this spring. And Casey is not enjoying it.

### Javery Ready

One game behind the second-place Cardinals in the National League, the Braves today tackled the Phils. Tomorrow the two clubs play a double-header, with Al Javery pitching one of the games for Stengel. Casey does not want to hurl a lefty against the Phils, but he may have to. He might give young Jim Wallace another chance. It will be the Braves' final appearance here until June 16, when they open a series with the West.

The Red Sox bring their American League struggles to Fenway Park on Sunday in the form of a twin bill with the Washington Senators. Next week Joe Cronin meets the western clubs, four in number. As the Sox usually do all right at home, there is hope of their returning to third or second place in the race. The chief reason for recent failures has been a slumped attack. They were stopped last night by Early Wynn of the Senators under Griffith Stadium lights.

**Briefs** . . . The Sox and Washington drew 8,500 last night, which any big league magnate will tell you is not enough to make arc light ball a paying proposition . . . The Braves could use a new batting cage . . . Eddie Miller wears wooden slippers going between the clubhouse and bench, to guard against wearing out his spikes . . . He also has an easy chair in front of his locker . . . All the comforts of home . . . The Sox play at Phillie tonight and a double-header there tomorrow.

### American League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 27 | 10 | .730 | |
| Cleveland | 23 | 17 | .575 | 5½ |
| Detroit | 24 | 20 | .545 | 6½ |
| Boston | 19 | 19 | .500 | 8½ |
| St. Louis | 20 | 22 | .476 | 9½ |
| Washington | 17 | 22 | .436 | 11 |
| Philadelphia | 17 | 27 | .386 | 13½ |
| Chicago | 15 | 25 | .375 | 13½ |

**Results May 28**

Washington 5, Boston 1.
Detroit 6, Cleveland 2.
New York 3, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 4.

### National League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 29 | 11 | .725 | |
| St. Louis | 23 | 17 | .575 | 6 |
| Boston | 23 | 19 | .548 | 7 |
| Cincinnati | 19 | 20 | .487 | 9½ |
| New York | 19 | 22 | .463 | 10½ |
| Pittsburgh | 19 | 23 | .452 | 11 |
| Chicago | 18 | 23 | .439 | 11 |
| Philadelphia | 13 | 28 | .317 | 16½ |

**Results May 28**

Brooklyn 6, Boston 4.
Chicago 2, Cincinnati 1 (12 inns)
St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 2 (11 inns)
Only games scheduled.

## Sports Around the Hub

### Golf Club Manufacture to Stop

From now on, golfers, it would be wise to take the best care possible of your clubs, for after next Sunday, May 31, there just ain't gonna be no more made. Remember?

May 31 is the date specified by the Government when all manufacturers must cease using iron, steel and critical metals, as well as plastics and cork, in the making of golf clubs.

Lest the picture be thought too dark for this summer, however, it can be pointed out that there will probably be enough clubs to go around, for the season's production—at its peak from October to February—has been so large that the reserve supply apparently is the largest in the history of the industry. Well over 3,000,000 clubs are said to have been made, which should prove sufficient for the while for the estimated 2,000,000 links enthusiasts. But at the same time, don't forget there are more summers coming.

Tomorrow is the day the United States Golf Association's campaign to raise funds for the Red Cross really rolls into high gear. Although some of the tournaments—with all entry fees to be turned over to the relief organization with no deductions—have been held in the South, the majority of the courses throughout the country will hold their tourneys on the holiday. The U. S. G. A. has urged every course in the land to hold one tomorrow, as well as on Independence Day and on Labor Day. So far 769 clubs have responded with 4,314 tournaments, with Massachusetts having scheduled 33.

Next Monday being an off-day as far as major league baseball in Boston is concerned, Ted Williams, Manager Joe Cronin and Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox, Bob Quinn of the Braves, and possibly other baseball figures, are scheduled to be guests of the newspapermen at their bi-weekly luncheon at the Parker House. Among the subjects for discussion will be the Braves' game with St. Louis Cardinals June 23 for Army and Navy Relief.

**Briefs:** Northeastern and Boston College will settle their baseball differences for once and for all this season next Tuesday . . . Twice they have met on the diamond this spring, each winning once by a one-run margin—a run incidentally that each scored in the ninth inning . . . No site has been announced for the game yet . . . Johnny Grigas intercepted a pass and ran 60 yards for a touchdown at Worcester to give his White squad a 13-7 victory over the Purples as Holy Cross closed out its spring football drills . . . Boston College scored a 14-2 victory over the Squantum Base nine yesterday . . . Reports have Helen Hicks Harb moving to Boston next week . . . Mrs. Harb was one of the first women golf professionals . . . On Monday the Boot and Shoe Club will hold its annual summer golf tournament at Wollaston . . . Harvard has a baseball date with Yale in New Haven tomorrow, and a return game with the Elise scheduled for Soldiers Field June 6 . . . The Pawtucket soccer eleven, U. S. open titleholder, will defend against the Gallatin Tigers of Gallatin, Pa., at Pawtucket, Sunday afternoon.

BRAVES FIELD Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Hub. 2195, and at Braves Field, Sta. 9600.

## Mulloy Enlisted In the Air Corps

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Gardnar Mulloy, one of the favorites to win the national amateur tennis title, has enlisted in the Navy Air Corps and does not know whether he will be allowed to play in the big tournaments this summer.

He is scheduled to report at Annapolis June 15 for officer training. Mulloy was ranked seventh among the amateurs last year, but three of those ahead of him became professionals.

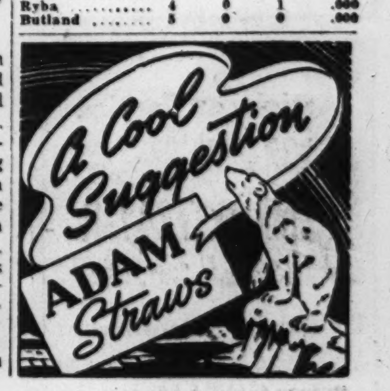
### Boston Pitching

**Braves**

| | Games | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Errickson | 8 | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Sain | 13 | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| Tost | 9 | 4 | 2 | .667 |
| Javery | 12 | 4 | 2 | .667 |
| Earley | 7 | 3 | 2 | .600 |
| Tobin | 12 | 5 | 6 | .455 |
| Salvo | 5 | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Wallace | 4 | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Hutchings | 6 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| Donovan | 6 | 0 | 0 | .000 |
| *Hickey | 5 | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| *Lamanna | 1 | 0 | 1 | .000 |

**Red Sox**

| | Games | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chase | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Hughson | 8 | 2 | 1 | .667 |
| Newsome | 9 | 4 | 3 | .571 |
| Wagner | 8 | 4 | 4 | .500 |
| Dobson | 7 | 3 | 3 | .500 |
| Brown | 10 | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| Terry | 5 | 2 | 3 | .400 |
| Judd | 8 | 2 | 3 | .400 |
| Ryba | 4 | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Butland | 5 | 0 | 0 | .000 |

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# Illiteracy Among Selectees Prompts President to Act

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 29 — Startled by the extent to which illiteracy is keeping men from the Army, President Roosevelt announced at his press conference today that the Federal Government is considering plans to give special training to selectees unable to meet the educational standards of the draft.

The Preisdent told correspondents that thousands are being reluctantly turned down because their "I-Q" is too low.

Conferences looking toward the provision of special educational opportunities to would-be draftees whose mental level makes them unfit for military duty have already been held by Mr. Roosevelt and Dr. John Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, have been asked to make specific recommendations.

The problem is one of illiteracy in the broad sense, the President emphasized. The shortcomings were not merely inability to read and write but lack of general alertness.

He said that while there were many problems which stood in the way of coping with the situation, he felt that the Federal Government could find various ways of bringing the "I-Q" of rejected selectees to the passing standard. He thought that deficiencies stemmed not so much from incapacity as lack of opportunity and lack of education.

Mainly, he pointed out, they need their wits sharpened, and he believed this could be accomplished through vocational training courses. He said that a low "I-W" often resulted from undernourishment and could be raised by improved nutrition.

The President was in a noticeably buoyant and cordial mood today, but was uncommunicative on a wide variety of public matters. He began his conference by announcing that he knew nothing to tell and then quickly corrected himself in the interests of precise accuracy by saying that while he knew many things he couldn't tell them.

He was asked if they were good things and he said many good things, some bad, some just "run of mine."

He mentioned that he had not yet taken up with General Hershey the possibility of dropping the Selective Service age base to 18 years, as recommended by the War Department, but planned to discuss it with him soon.

The President declined to comment on the proposal now under consideration for a conference between a bi-partisan group of Congressmen and members of Parliament in the interests of present and future Anglo-American cooperation—a conference which would probably be extended to take in representatives of all the United Nations. He indicated no opposition to the project but said the decision rested whilly in the hands of Congress.

He had nothing to add on gasoline rationing and stated that several methods of giving greater effectiveness to the Government wage-stabilization program were under study.

# Municipalities Face Problem Of Reduced Tax Revenues

**By Ralph W. Cessna**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Lights are burning late in the windows of city, town, and village halls throughout the country these nights. Municipal officials are working overtime trying to figure out how to meet some of the financial problems thrust into their laps under the new war economy.

If you, as an individual, think the emergency has upset your bookkeeping, consider Baltimore. Last year Baltimore collected over $5,000,000 from motor vehicle licenses, fines, and the gas tax. No one knows just how much of a dent the new restrictions will put in this income, but it is expected to be big enough to twist the city budget out of shape for a while. Birmingham, Ala., has in recent years rung up for city use about $1,000,000 a year from gas and auto taxes. City officials look for a cut of one-third to one-half in this municipal bank balance.

The Comptroller in Seattle, Wash., shakes his head as he looks up from his ledgers and predicts that rubber and gas shortages will cut the city's receipts from the state gas tax this year by at least 20 per cent. Oklahoma City, Okla., which has benefited $200,000 a year from state-collected gas and motor vehicle taxes, looks for a 20 per cent drop.

**New Type of Expense**

Meanwhile, an entirely new type of municipal expense — brought about by civilian defense needs and added demands on municipal services resulting from construction of war plants and war housing—has resulted in a particular problem, according to local finance officers. In some localities taxes from property acquired for new war plants are offset by expanded service costs, made necessary by the plants and their workers, of transportation, policing, traffic control, sanitation and health.

A survey shows many local officials look for a decline within the next two years in the property tax, substantial producer of local governmental revenues. Factors seen as contributing to this decline include the taking over of land for military purposes by the Federal Government, lower assessments on inventories of small businesses unable to replenish their stocks, and a declining value leading ultimately to lower assessments of properties related to automobile usage.

While cities in several states, including Massachusetts and Wisconsin, participate in state income tax revenues, most municipalities have few important tax sources that can be expanded during the war period, according to the Municipal Finance Officers Association. Despite this, reports from the finance officials indicate they are loath to impose new forms of taxes in view of needs of the Federal Government for war revenues.

**Utility Tax Weighed**

A Miami, Fla., official reported his city had considered levying a utility tax to replace in part an anticipated loss of $500,000 income from sources other than ad valorem income, but was "extremely reluctant" to increase the local tax burden, believing the reduction should be absorbed by other operating departments not abnormally affected by emergency demands.

Not to make the picture any blacker than it is but to make it complete, we must mention that in addition to declining revenues, American municipalities face rising costs, much of it in wages. And in addition, said the association, they are having a hard time findings new ways to raise money. To cut expenses in most cases means to sacrifice service and protection at a time when the greatest efficiency is necessary.

One difficulty, just now becoming apparent, is in making budgets drawn up as much as a year ago on a "business as usual" basis fit into the present scheme of things.

Carl H. Chatters, Executive Director of the Association, sees the whole situation, though, as a welcome opportunity for a reassessment of municipal practices, both on the revenue side and the expenditure side. For one thing, he notes, cities may be forced to do something that they should have done long ago—gear their budgets to something other than real estate, which in recent years has steadily declined as a reliable and major source of income due, particularly in the larger cities, to deterioration of property values.

"Our cities have a chance now," he says, "to look over their whole financial machine. They must approach problems now which in normal times they could have sidestepped, or delayed for years."

**Spending Available Funds**

While finding new sources of revenue is not the answer, apparently, there are new and better ways of spreading assessment of taxes. And beyond that there are, Mr. Chatters noted, better ways of spending the money available.

To get right down to cases, in wartime most folks would not complain at having their garbage collected once a week instead of twice perhaps. Some of the non-educational work in the schools and the minor frills of park systems might be temporarily reduced or eliminated.

Independent observers wonder also if the emergency may not lead the public to demand less waste and graft in government. They may be more willing to pay up back taxes, or more likely to insist that the city hall take a firmer stand on this matter.

With sales tax revenues rising, states with this source of income may have some surplus funds. Unable to build highways, they may find it possible to turn back more of this money to the municipalities.

So, while this war crisis does pose a vexing problem for those officials burning the lights late in their city hall offices, it brings some good, will lead inevitably into improvements, to studies and assessments out of which will grow better ways of doing things.

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# The Home Forum



## I Dined in '26

WHEN ELIZABETH AND MARGARET took themselves off to Devonshire in the early spring, exchanging the northeast winds and icy gales of London for the cloud-bursts of the southwest, I resumed a bachelor existence for the first time in seven years. The first evening, after the excellent Ethel had provided me with what Hitler and Lord Woolton have, between them, decreed shall count as supper, I sat down in an expansive mood by the fireside. Undisturbed by the prattle of children and the discussion of domestic problems, I resolved to use the unaccustomed leisure in reading all those books of an improving nature which I had hitherto been too busy to peruse.

I piled Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" on one side of my easy chair, all the eight volumes of it. I put Macaulay and Froude, eleven volumes altogether, on the other; "Don Quixote" and "Gone With the Wind," I am afraid I used as a foot-rest. I then settled down to a quiet evening's reading. When I awoke, it was time to go to bed.

* * *

The next night the prospect of an evening's uninterrupted reading somehow failed to allure me. The unopened Gibbon exercised no charm. The magic of Froude I found it easy to resist. There seemed a dullness in the atmosphere. Domestic problems, when you come to think of it, are quite amusing. They afford all kinds of opportunities for little acts of statesmanship; and there's definitely something attractive about children's voices, especially noticeable, I always think, when they aren't there. Yes, the house seemed dull. I didn't bother to get the books out that night.

The day after, I abandoned the whole show. I left the undisturbed quiet, the opportunities for peaceful reading, till some other time. I packed a bag, and returned to my parents for the week-end.

* * *

Sitting in front of the fire, I gazed up at the wall I had looked at so often in the days before I knew Elizabeth. It had changed little. The oblong mirror, the reproduction of the Mona Lisa, were still there. On one side of the fireplace was a photograph of a little girl with blue eyes and yellow hair that I did not recall from the days of yore; but, on the other, was the menu of the Oriel College Sexcentenary Dinner with which I have been familiarly acquainted ever since June 18, 1926.

It was on that day—or, rather, evening—that the dinner was held; and I must say that the menu looks more attractive to me now than it did then. I am going to copy it down, for the sheer pleasure of spelling out words that at the moment have the elusive charm of Xanadu and El Dorado, and other unattainable things. Here it is, then:

Crème d'asperges
Truite aux concombres
Chaud-froid de Ris de veau en Belle Vue
Canetons aux petits pois, Pommes nouvelles
Crème d'Ananas glacé
Dessert
Café

It amuses me now to recall that, on June 18, 1926, I thought that, as a dinner, to be pretty poor.

* * *

But what particularly interested me about this menu was not the food it so alluringly commemorated, nor the woodcut of the college hall and the other Oriel mementoes with which it was decorated; but the farrago of names with which it was penciled over. In the top right-hand corner was a signature I could not decipher. In the top left, someone had written "Charles." Presumably Charles wrote it himself; but that, alas, gives no indication whatever as to who Charles was or is. And who, if it comes to that, is Jack? Jack has written his name with a flourish just under the word "College." He has impressed himself on the paper with a line firmly, yet carelessly drawn; but he has not, I regret to say, impressed himself upon my memory. But against the peas is a more informative signature, Frederick R. Cox. Frederick Cox, I certainly remember well enough. He was one of the three people with whom I took my first tutorial: medieval history was the subject we discussed; and he was the only Oxford man of my time who, I think, wore a stiff collar. For eleven years after I came down, I heard nothing of him. He vanished into Italy. Then, just before the war, I received an invitation to a concert he was giving at the Wigmore Hall. He had come back with a bass voice, and a glossy Van Dyke beard. He sang admirably, and I have never seen him since.

That night, sitting a few rows away from me, was R. C. Hutchinson. Hutchinson, I find, when I mention him to those few of my friends who are not acquainted with the entire range of modern literature, is still sometimes confused with the author of "If Winter Comes"—and by this I do not mean that he gets mixed up with Shelley. Whenever I read Hutchinson, besides his masterly and intricate construction, I am always amazed at the detailed knowledge he shows of such things as the Russian Revolution, which he cannot by any chance have any personal acquaintance with, since he was a young man at Oriel years after the Revolution took place. Yet the reader of "Testament," for example, would be certain to take him for an eye-witness. Such is the power of the controlled imagination of a master-novelist. Hutchinson, by the way, was, I think, at the dinner I am writing of; but his autograph does not appear on my menu. I have no idea why, since in those days I knew Hutchinson well enough.

* * *

Another name strikes a more intimate memory. It is Christopher Buckley. I missed Buckley for several years after going down, but ran into him a decade ago at the Chinese Exhibition at Burlington House. He was an usher at my wedding, three years later, and then went into journalism. Studious and a recluse in his college youth, as time swept by he became more and more enamoured of adventure. Wherever a war developed, in the troubled years before Munich, there Buckley was sure to turn up, either as a free-lance journalist or an organizer for the relief of the wounded. It was in Barcelona that he gained his first experience of bombing, and he used to astonish me by telling me it was possible to sit down quietly and read a novel while bombs were crashing on all sides. I marveled at such powers of concentration, till the experience of London showed how quickly one gets accustomed to air attack. The present war has certainly not diminished Buckley's love of adventure. I saw the other day that he was one of the first men to get into Tobruk after its relief by British troops.

* * *

My eye traveled down the dozens of other names, some as neat as copper-plate, others just scrawled and scribbled. J. D. Lean, Thomas Tremlett—I always used to think that Tremlett looked like an ambassador, till I began to meet ambassadors and discovered how undistinguished in appearance most of them are—Z. A. Rahim, Ronald Syme. I wonder where they all are? And what they are doing? And whether they, too, ever think of that dinner so many years ago?

And, above all, whose is that signature in the top right-hand corner?

When Elizabeth came home, I asked her what she could make of it.

She says it is my own.

HAROLD HOBSON

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A TERRA-COTTA RELIEF FROM AUGUSTAN ROME

WHEN PEACE descended upon Rome after years of destructive civil war, Augustus promoted the arts. Elements of Greek and Etruscan culture were absorbed and the arts and crafts flourished in the more wholesome atmosphere of calm and security. Great edifices were erected both for worship and secular purposes, commemorative statues were carved, wall decorations were painted, and craftsmen made beautiful glass, mosaics, gems, pottery, and jewelry.

This terra-cotta relief, intended to adorn a wall, portrays a galloping quadriga (a chariot drawn by four horses) driven by a young man and a warrior. Along the top of this frieze is a band of Greek ornament of the tongue pattern, while below is a row of helmets and Macedonian shields.

The backgrounds of such reliefs were generally blue and the figures colored many hues.

D. A.

### *Red Poppies*

A warm air leans over the corn,
and poppies, crushed within the cup, are slowly born:
by day, savage and frail, anchored in aqueous light,
drowned purple in the darkness of a moonless night.

HELEN QUITZOW

## Wholesome Conversation

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

DISCOURAGING REMARKS or defeatist viewpoints are inharmonious and not pleasant to meet. Mindful of this, and desirous of doing our part in these serious times to help maintain an encouraging atmosphere, most of us are trying to guard our thinking, and to find a steady foundation upon which to build.

Jesus went about his "Father's business." And since the Bible teaches us that "God is love," we can know that the "Father's business" is a loving business or the business of loving. This Christ Jesus amply proved, for he ever went about doing good—healing and teaching. When we think of his beautiful career, we realize that to be with him must have been a helpful and encouraging experience. Discouraging remarks or a defeatist attitude of mind could never be associated with him.

Christ Jesus was able to demonstrate the divine healing presence in the face of fierce opposition and persecution, because he knew that the infinite God was his Father, and that he was the expression of divine Love. A study of his words reveals his awareness of spiritual sonship and his evident conviction that as God's idea he could express only the qualities of his Father, as for example, helpfulness, gentleness, healing, loving-kindness, spirituality. Peter voices this fact when he tells us (I Peter 1:15), "As he which hath called you is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of conversation." And Paul says (Philippians 1:27), "Only let your conversation be as it becometh the gospel of Christ."

The word "conversation," as used here and elsewhere in the New Testament, means far more than speech, although it is important to realize that its meaning inevitably includes this form of expression. Its full significance might be translated by our word "citizenship" in its higher sense. It means a manner of living. Peter's admonition, "Be ye holy in all manner of conversation," is, therefore, a fundamental challenge. As our Father, God, is holy, so are we, His sons and daughters, holy, or wholesome; and it is our duty and privilege to prove this in the quality of our service, and also of our speech.

An enriching experience awaits us all when we earnestly seek to understand that we actually are God's loved ones, made in His image, as we are told in the first chapter of Genesis. As we seek to glorify God in all we do and say we shall leave no room in our experience for discouraging or unkind remarks, disparaging thoughts of others, or any other form a defeatist attitude might suggest.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states this truth in her writings. She points out a simple but never-failing way whereby we may guide our thinking into constructive channels and express only wholesome or healing conversation. In her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," she says (p. 210): "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them. It is plain that nothing can be added to the mind already full."

In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy presents a complete statement of how we may, through our study of the Bible and Science and Health, gain a practical working understanding of our oneness with God, and thus improve our daily experience, actively filling our consciousness with this truth, this knowledge of God, good. This textbook, studied and treasured by persons all over the world, is constantly proving a sure guide to healthful and harmonious living, to "holy conversation." It is the "key" that unlocks the meaning of the Scriptures.

An earnest student of the Bible and of the writings of Mrs. Eddy, particularly of the Christian Science textbook, promised herself one morning to do or say nothing that day which could add to the confused and unhappy state of the peoples of the world. All day she watched her thinking, more than once catching herself just before she gave voice to some remark, however slight, which, while perhaps not exactly a hindrance, was yet not actually a help to someone around her. She found the test severe, and habits of careless speech and thought were revealed; but she found, too, that wherever she went that day people responded to her encouragement and everything went more harmoniously.

She began, then and there, to work steadily to be about her "Father's business" through being "holy in all manner of conversation." As time went on, persistent effort in this direction bore increasing fruit in every department of her life, including bodily health.

With tender encouragement Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 324), "Gladness to leave the false landmarks and joy to see them disappear,—this disposition helps to precipitate the ultimate harmony."

### *America! You Are the Giver!*

America,
you are the giver;
you are the gift.

Millions have been going
through the long, soft summers
beside the fresh, flowing,
wide waters—the rivers
with music for names:

Monongahela, Wabash,
Colorado, Allegheny,
Ohio, and the greatest—
the mighty Mississippi:

oh, how you have carried far
inland and out to sea
the treasures of this generous land:

the cotton from the sunny ground:
the warming richness found
beneath the earth: the wood
from ever-growing hills:
the golden grain that fills
the bread bins of the homes:
the sweet spread of the bee.

What silent singing comes,
when, ever and ever blended
with your sure and tireless flowing,
the heart is carried gently
into the wider stream:

here, America, is the new dream
come true, the journey begun
and never ended.

America, America,
like the mightiest river,
you are the gift,
you are the giver!

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

## Hawthorne Portrays the Sober Pageantry of Colonial Days

THE PICTURE OF human life in the market-place, though its general tint was the sad gray, brown, or black of the English emigrants, was yet enlivened by some diversity of hue. A party of Indians—in their savage finery of curiously embroidered deer-skin robes, wampum-belts, red and yellow ochre, and feathers, and armed with the bow and arrow and stone-headed spear—stood apart, with countenances of inflexible gravity, beyond what even the Puritan aspect could attain. Nor, wild as were these painted barbarians, were they the wildest feature of the scene. This distinction could more justly be claimed by some mariners,—a part of the crew of the vessel from the Spanish Main,—who had come ashore to see the humors of Election Day. They were rough-looking desperadoes, with sun-blackened faces, and an immensity of beard; their wide, short trousers were confined about the waist by belts, often clasped with a rough plate of gold, and sustaining always a long knife, and, in some instances, a sword. From beneath their broad-brimmed hats of palm-leaf gleamed eyes which, even in good-nature and merriment, had a kind of animal ferocity. . . .

Soon the head of the procession showed itself, with a slow and stately march, turning a corner, and making its way across the market-place. First came the music. It comprised a variety of instruments, perhaps imperfectly adapted to one another, and played with no great skill; but yet attaining the great object for which the harmony of drum and clarion addresses itself to the multitude, —that of imparting a higher and more heroic air to the scene of life that passes before the eye. . . . The entire array, moreover, clad in burnished steel, and with plumage nodding over their bright morions, had a brilliancy of effect which no modern display can aspire to equal.

And yet the men of civil eminence, who came immediately behind the military escort, were better worth a thoughtful observer's eye. Even in outward demeanor, they showed a stamp of majesty that made the warrior's haughty stride look vulgar, if not absurd. It was an age when what we call talent had far less consideration than now, but the massive materials which produce stability and dignity of character a great deal more. The people possessed, by hereditary right, the quality of reverence; which in their descendants, if it survive at all, exists in smaller proportion, and with a vastly diminished force, in the selection and estimate of public men. . . . These primitive statesmen, therefore—Bradstreet, Endicott, Dudley, Bellingham, and their compeers,—who were elevated to power by the early choice of the people, seem to have been not often brilliant, but distinguished by a ponderous sobriety, rather than activity of intellect. They had fortitude and self-reliance, and, in time of difficulty or peril, stood up for the welfare of the state like a line of cliffs against a tempestuous tide. The traits of character here indicated were well represented in the square cast of countenance and large physical development of the new colonial magistrates. So far as a demeanor of natural authority was concerned, the mother country need not have been ashamed to see these foremost men of an actual democracy adopted into the House of Peers, or made the Privy Council of the sovereign. — From "The Scarlet Letter," by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

## The Literary World on the Banks of the River Charles

LACKING THE profound mind of Emerson, the quick wit of Holmes, and the poetic mind of Lowell, Longfellow's quiet nature responded more readily to the little world in which he sequestered himself than did any of theirs. His house meant more to him, his books more, and that meadow and the river more. The great ideas of all time, the great episodes of history, and the great new thought formulated in his own corner of the world meant little to him. He was like a child in a roomful of adults as he lived in nineteenth century Cambridge. Though he was a professor of modern languages, he knew little of literary criticism. Though he was a translator of Dante, he never really understood great poetry. Though he wrote poetry for years, he never advanced far beyond his initial efforts. Yet he was content, and he probably knew his limitations. Gentle, polite and kindly, he wrote his verses in peace and trusted the world would like them. The world did, and whether it was justified did not much concern him.

He was the Poet of the Charles, and he loved the river. It was his companion and his teacher, his escape and his frequent goal. He liked to walk along its banks or linger over its waters on a bridge. Certainly he was one of those to whom the river had brought peace; and though it collapsed right in the middle to doggerel, his poem "To the River Charles" tells much of his feeling toward the stream:

Thou hast been a generous giver;
I can give thee but a song.

Hostile critics might add, "And an indifferent song at that." But at least it was sincere. . . .

If he had wanted to, he might have schooled himself to be a great scholar. But he was content to live his life calmly and easily and write his simple verses. He was elevated to great fame through the sheer partiality of the people for indifferent poetry; but if freedom was still the goal of each individual who lived in this river valley, Longfellow's life was a noble success. His spirit was free, and his heart was happy even as it hungered. "The glimmer of golden leaves in the sunshine; the lilac hedge shot with the crimson creeper; the river writing its silver S in the meadow; everything without full of loveliness. But within me the hunger and famine of the heart!" Yet Longfellow's life was, measured by most standards, the happiest of any man's in this valley. He was happy in his work, happy in his home, and happy in his heart. It is no wonder that the children of Cambridge and the world loved him, for he was in sober truth one of them until the end. Wrote Lowell, who was a much better poet:

I need not praise the sweetness of his song,
Where limpid verse to limpid verse succeeds
Smooth as our Charles, when, fearing lest he wrong
The new moon's mirrored skiff, he slides along,
Full without noise, and whispers in his reeds.

—From "The Charles," by ARTHUR BERNON TOURTELLOT. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

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JESUS

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## *Intimate Message: Washington*

*From 'Shangri-La' to Siberia?* ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

A new phase of the war is in the making.

It foreshadows the opening not of one but of two new fronts against the Axis and United Nations' plans to bring this about are well beyond the preliminary stage.

It involves Russia's willingness to enter the war against Japan.

The most trustworthy information in Washington is that Stalin is ready to take the plunge, and will do so if he has adequate guarantees and adequate evidence that the United States and Britain are ready to combine to deliver the most powerful blows upon Germany's western front.

Such guarantees, it can be said, are not improbable. The evidence of adequate power to deliver these blows is mounting.

But the prospect of a double assault on both ends of the Axis goes somewhat beyond informed speculation.

It is said in reliable quarters that negotiations are in progress among Moscow, London, and Washington which entail Russia's willingness to allow its Siberian bases to be used to bomb Japan simultaneously with the most vigorous, risk'ul thrusts—primarily from the air—by Britain and America against the Nazi-held continent.

**Offensive on Japan From Siberia?**

It is possible that such a decision has already been reached; it would not be surprising if it has.

The presence in Britain today of the high-ranking, operational heads of the American Army and Navy air forces and the head of the Service of Supply is sufficient to demonstrate—and it is no secret to Berlin—that a major United Nations maneuver is in preparation. But the fact that Moscow, London, and Washington are nearing agreement—if they have not already reached it—on the opening of a United Nations air offensive on Japan from Siberia—gives the London High Command Conference new and greater meaning.

There is no doubt that new and stronger insistence that Britain and America open a second front against Germany has lately been forthcoming from Russia. This is not, as has been intimated, a counsel of desperation but a counsel of strategy.

There is no doubt that new and stronger insistence that Russia risk a second front against the Axis by making her Siberian bases available to her allies has been forthcoming from the United States.

These things fit together in theory and there is now more than a little information which suggests that they may soon fit together in fact.

Both Russia and the United States are in a position to make strong demands on each other. Russia is certainly the fightingest ally of the United Nations, and its armies have for a full year stood off the Nazi onslaught and inflicted increasing punishment upon Germany. Russia can ask her allies to relieve the pressure upon the Eastern Front by heightening the attacks on the Western Front with good grace and good reason.

But America and Britain have arguments of perhaps greater force than camaraderie and self-interests to persuade Stalin that the time is at hand to offer her Pacific frontier as a springboard from which United Nations bombers may go to work directly on the Japanese Islands. At the present, according to the best sources in the capital, America and Britain are supplying the Soviet forces with fully 25 per cent of their war supplies in the most vital categories. This is a contribution to a common cause which suggests that a complete integration of Russo-Anglo-American military strategy would be well founded, would be in the equal interests of all three.

**Readying to Start**

It is evident on every hand that the United States and Britain are readying to start and step up a vigorous, sustained air offensive on the Continent. But from the Soviet view Britain's tendency has been to take the minimum risk, to send several hundred planes over Germany and be prepared to lose as many as her factories could replace in two or three days. Russia wants Britain and the United States to launch a sustained air offensive which will take the maximum risk, to send 2,000 planes over Germany—and 2,000 more—and assimilate greater losses in order to hit the Nazi machine hardest in the East while it is being hit hardest in the West. It would not be surprising to see it done.

America also wants Russia to take not the minimum but the maximum risk in the Far East. America wants to shift her bombing base from "Shangri-la" to Siberia, and to accompany an air attack against Berlin from Britain with an air attack against Tokyo from the Soviet Union's maritime provinces. It would not be surprising to see it done.

**Highly Suggestive**

The Russian realists certainly have no intention of letting Japan pull a Pearl Harbor on its eastern coast, and it is highly suggestive in this connection that Joseph Harsch in his latest appraisal from Australia suggests that Japan's next offensive move points to "Siberia's maritime provinces and the Kamchatka Peninsula."

It is not at all impossible that the opening of a second front in Europe by continuous air attack will end by opening a second front in Europe by land attack. The Associated Press quotes an authority in London as affirming that United Nations' War Council now assembled in Britain is the "prelude to a vast increase of American ground forces to give the Allies immediate, overwhelming local superiority in men and equipment for an invasion of the Continent." The A. P. is probably not quoting the office boy. It fits the pattern.

Anyway, the United Nations are now getting the planes and they are looking for more opportunities to use them. Britain and the United States intend to pour them over the Continent in order to give every possible support to Russia and they are counting on Russia to provide the springboard from which to pour them over Japan.

## *The Country Speaks: Midwest*

*Chicago Good Example of Co-operation* ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

There seems to be little connection today between war production efficiency and volume, and political attitudes, much as we might expect Big Business-New Deal controversies to carry over in some degree into the war production effort. I don't mean that business is entirely satisfied with Washington or with its domestic or its foreign policies, or that all business is unselfishly patriotic. But the war has, for the moment at least, erased any inclination there might have been in important business places to resist full co-operation with the Administration in the matter of production.

A case in point is Chicago. It's an especially good example, for Chicago was, and still is to a degree, a center of isolationism. Here we have not only big business, but big business surrounded and influenced by isolationism.

Well, the Chicago area, according to no less an authority than Col. Donald Armstrong, Deputy District Chief of the Chicago Ordnance District, United States Army, has co-operated and produced for the war effort to such an extent as to have achieved something of a record.

"You have shown me," Colonel Armstrong told a group of manufacturers here the other day, "what a patriotic group Chicago industry is."

But listen to this:

"If you will examine the labor record," Colonel Armstrong continued, "you will find that no other district in the United States has anywhere near as good a record in the matter of strikes as the Chicago Ordnance District."

Labor must share in the credit for this accomplishment, but it cannot be denied that there would be no such accomplishment if management sought to hold back unreasonably.

Citing specific examples of speed and volume of production Colonel Armstrong disclosed that this district actually has a greater volume of war contracts than any other, with a greater dollar value than any but one. It figures out, he said, to something more than $52,000 a square mile.

This same situation is true in Detroit, where a big share of the nation's tanks and guns and bombers are being made. Detroit, too, has had its share of isolationism. Yet today its auto factories, completely converted to war production, are contributing to the war in a very nonisolationist manner.

Some may insist that this "unselfish patriotism" has a taint of commercialism. There is no categorically convincing way to deny this, but in this writer's experience in talking and working with industrial executives he has found co-operation in the war effort has quite often been despite, rather than because of, the financial arrangements involved.

It might be said too that now that they can't produce anything else, they might as well build war goods on an all-out program. But the war production records were largely made before the lid was put on the manufacture of so many nonwar goods.

Look at it as you may, though, in respect to the sincerity of the unselfish patriotism involved, there has been full co-operation, and a degree of effort and efficiency that can reflect nothing but credit on industry—and on labor as a whole, too. At least that's the story here in Chicago.

## *To Change the Subject:*

*They All Expect to Be First* ..... *By Margaret Williamson*

Two strangers in the dining car had been reading newspaper accounts of the recent blackout in New York—reading about those scurrying crowds feeling their way across the unfamiliar darkness of Times Square, elbowing their entrance into hotel and theater lobbies in an eagerness to obey the latest of the defense mandates. It was lively reading, and kindling to the imagination.

Then one man spoke: "It would be just like that anywhere you happened to go, this country over. I'm traveling, these days, into practically all the states in the Union. Maybe you don't know how awake our people are, how ready to co-operate. I know. I've seen them. I've talked to hundreds of them."

**Quick Agreement**

His neighbor on the opposite side of the table nodded in quick agreement, hoping for further talk. He got it.

"There isn't a part of this whole wide country," said the first man with a chuckle, "in which the people are not convinced that they will be the first ones bombed or shelled or whatever it will be. Oh, yes, they can reason it all out. In Texas, they are sure on account of all the training fields for airmen down there. The Nazis or the Japs simply could not overlook them. And then, in the Middle West, they are every bit as sure because of their factories, where all this gigantic production program is in progress. You know, Detroit, Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland, and the rest. They haven't a doubt.

"On the Pacific Coast—well, people there are absolutely positive. Of course, their reason is easy to guess. Too obvious to put into words. Their ocean used to be wide—but is it now? As for the Atlantic Coast, there men are equally sure they are going to be the first Americans overtaken by bombs or shells. But they are not going to be taken unawares—not by a long shot."

At this point, the two men applied themselves to ample portions of apple pie, and yet they continued discussing with faintly wry smiles this matter of which part of the country would suffer first. One might have supposed that Americans were vying with each other for positive favors of fortune, instead of for destruction and all its grim accompaniments.

**Country Ready**

The first man wound up: "Mark my words: this country is ready. Don't you see? This insistence upon being the earliest victim proves my point. But, when you travel about as I do, it is odd to hear everywhere the same strain: 'Oh, you'll see. We shall be first.' And this pronouncement they make with an actual touch of pride."

# Mexico Goes to War and Brazil Shoots at U-Boats

**Aroused Argentines in meantime struggle to throw off the anti-United States foreign policy of their present Chief Executive—Mexico's 'State of War' described as realistic action.**

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico is at war with the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis.

Brazil has begun shooting against U-boats that prey on its coastwise shipping.

An aroused Argentine people, speaking through the Chamber of Deputies, where they won a slender majority despite an election campaign under a "state of siege," is struggling to throw off the anti-American foreign policy of the present Executive.

Those are the master currents in a broad and powerful stream of events disclosed by dispatches of the Associated Press and from special sources.

The Mexican Foreign Office announced that war exists with Germany, Italy, and Japan, even before Congress had acted fully on the message presented yesterday by President Avila Camacho.

Defining Mexico's "state of war" as "war itself," the President appeared personally before Congress to summon "the limit of the resources of a free people to defend its destiny."

This clarification of Mexico's stand was designed to counter propaganda set in motion by certain forces inside Mexico which opposed Mexico's all-out entry. For days these forces have sought to blunt the edge of Mexico's resolve. President Camacho met this attack on his position with these forthright words:

### War in Fact

"The 'state of war' is war. Yes, war, with all its consequences; war, that Mexico had wanted to abolish forever from civilized life, but which in cases like the present and in the present disorder of the world constitutes the only way to assert our right to independence and to preserve intact the dignity of the republic.

"Now, admitted that the 'state of war' is war itself, the reason we have for proposing its declaration and not a declaration of war obeys very important arguments that I feel obliged to clarify here.

"Such arguments are of two orders. For the one part, a declaration of war presupposes that one is using his spontaneous will in making war. And Mexico would be contradicting her outstanding tradition as a peaceful country if she should admit, even though only in this form, that she was going into this conflict of her own desire and not compelled by the rigor of facts and by the violence of aggression. For the other part, he who declares war accepts implicitly the responsibility for the conflict. And that, in our case, would be so much the more absurd since we are the attacked.

"Taking these circumstances into account, the situation that the Chief Executive is expounding is equivalent to that which the Governments of Britain and France faced in September, 1939, on entering into war with Germany and which the United States faced on Dec. 8, 1941, on entering into war with Japan.

### Brazil Forges a Link

Congress responded to the President's appeal with a sober, determined display of patriotism which left little doubt of an overwhelming majority for war. Committees immediately began the work of polishing final legislative drafts.

While the last gap in the North American war front was being closed by Mexico, carrying a solid line of United Nations from the Arctic in Canada and Alaska to the Republic of Panama, Brazil officially disclosed that its planes and ships are shooting. This action parallels the course of the United States, which began shooting defensively some time before Pearl Harbor precipitated full war.

Already Brazilian armed forces have destroyed two U-boats and captured another, according to unofficial sources. Under "shoot-on-sight" orders, Brazilians also have seized a German supply ship stocked with oil, food, and munitions of war to service submarines.

### Nazis to Act First?

Although Brazil has not indicated an intention of declaring war in response to growing public demand for this step, some observers in high quarters believed Germany might act first, as it did against the United States. Tirades over the Brazilian radio, the sinking of six Brazilian ships, and damaging of a seventh, were read as sign of the final break.

Berlin holds extreme resentment against Brail because of the vigorous advances made at Rio de Janeiro last January, when Brazil and Mexico led in cementing the central core of hemisphere solidarity. Since then, nations of the continent have steadily closed ranks.

With Mexico ranged beside the other United Nations as a full ally, and Brazil shooting to keep open lines of vital communication by sea and air, the two largest nations of Latin America are effectively saved from Hitler's long campaign of alternate wooing and coercion.

President Camacho disclosed in a telling comment how mistaken was Berlin's policy in trying to intimidate Mexicans. Referring back to the time when Germany tried to force a Mexican repudiation of the United States blacklist, he emphasized that this "imperious" demand had been rejected as it deserved.

### Mexico Devoted to Liberty

The President developed, step by step, the course of events which brought freedom-loving Mexico to the side of other free peoples. Mexico, he said, had not remained indifferent to the sufferings and subjugation of democracies in Europe and Asia. Now, after the sinking of two Mexican ships while they were proceeding with clearly-illuminated markings, and the refusal of Berlin even to receive a note of protest, he saw no other course open with honor.

Among Mexico's armaments he included moral and spiritual qualities of devotion to freedom and human rights. These, he told a responsive Congress, mightily buttress the nation's slender armed forces. He foresees Mexico's military service as confined to the American front, but pledges full support in all possible ways to the common effort of world freemen.

Envoys of the Axis countries were notified by the Foreign Office that they should consider the war as having begun when President Camacho went before the special session of Congress.

When completed, possibly by tomorrow, the war declaration is expected to be made retroactive to May 22, when the Cabinet voted to join the United Nations. With Mexico, they now number 27.

## Repetto Proves Stanch Opponent Of 'Fifth Column'

By Vincent De Pascal

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Dr. Nicolas Repetto, stanch admirer of the United States, liberal democrat and foe of totalitarians, holds in his hands the balance of power as Argentina's Chamber of Deputies plunges into a session packed with dramatic potentials. For he is leader of the Socialist Party, commanding 17 votes without which neither major party can appropriate one centavo.

Dr. Repetto and Socialist Senator Alfredo L. Palacios—only Socialist in the Senate composed of 25 Conservatives and four Radicals besides himself—are known as Argentina's "watchdogs of democracy." And if any man can topple Argentina from its fence-straddling perch, that man is Dr. Repetto, backed by 16 fellow Socialists. Their decisive vote in the Chamber gives Dr. Repetto a tremendous bargaining advantage. He pledges this weight on behalf of the United States and Continental defense against enemies of the Americas.

At the turn of the century, Dr. Repetto joined the Socialist Party, then led by its founder, Juan B. Justo. The following year he was designated editor of "La Vanguardia." In 1906 he and Justo accomplished one of the things of which he is most proud. He founded Argentina's first workers' co-operative store. Later this developed into a chain and he expanded the idea by founding many workers' co-operative apartments in Buenos Aires.

The integrity of Dr. Repetto has become a legend. An intransigeant, to him a dishonorable politician is to be treated without compromise. Nor will he deviate from his rigid personal code even for political convenience. Often criticized by his own partisans for his unbending intransigeance, he is firm in his convictions and stanch in his friendships. His circle of friends is small, by personal choice. He neither drinks nor smokes and is a keen music lover.

**'What's Done is Done'**

This unyielding adversary of Argentina's "fifth column" believes that in Congress today no idle words or precious time must be wasted in recriminations over the "irreparable." He says, "What's done is done. Our urgent task is to remedy what's still mendable." Dr. Repetto's principal objective in Congress is to "reduce the 'fifth column' to impotence."

Much can be done in this direction, he thinks, by placing in a heavily - guarded concentration camp, according to international law, the interned crew of the German pocket battleship, Graf Spee. Some of the ship's officers, it is pointed out here, still on wartime duty for their country, have grossly misused their freedom in Argentina to engage in naval and military intelligence which their highly specialized training makes extremely dangerous for Allied shipping in the South Atlantic. Some of these officers are reported to be in contact with the German Admiralty by means of clandestine wireless transmitters.

Another objective is the silencing of the Nazi press in Argentina which is led by the notorious "El Pampero," and suppression of the Nazi Transocean news agency.

Argentina is the only country left in Latin America, besides Chile, where a Nazi press still flourishes. It is also the only country where Nazi and Japanese newsreels and propaganda documentaries are still shown in two heavily patronized downtown Buenos Aires cinemas.

Unlike most public men, Dr. Repetto owns no auto. He makes the hour's trip from Congress to his modest one-story brick house in a nearby middle class suburb, by bus. He likes mingling with working people.

Last year he was to have visited the United States but abandoned his plans because high wartime fares to New York and back were beyond his limited means. Asked whether he would go to the United States should he be one day invited by the State Department, Dr. Repetto pondered before replying:

"Only if I could travel entirely on my own, in streetcars and busses and day coaches, wherever I pleased, and be permitted to form my own unbiased opinions of your country, without assistance or pressure. On such conditions, I might be tempted to accept."

William and Marguerite Land from Three Lions

**As Mexico Goes to War**

**President Avila Camacho and members of his Cabinet review a gigantic military parade in Mexico City.**

Associated Press

**Deputy Raúl Damonte Taborda**

**Of the Argentine Chamber, and chairman of the committee investigating Nazi activities, seen here as he campaigned for re-election. He received the largest vote of any Radical in the Federal Capital.**

Vincent De Pascal

**President Ortiz of Argentina**

**Whose withdrawal from active office due to a physical infirmity led to the assumption of power by a conservative clique opposed to his democratic policies.**

Vincent De Pascal

**Acting President**

**Dr. Ramon S. Castillo, who pursues a neutrality-at-any-price policy enthusiastically received in Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo.**

**Dr. Nicolas Repetto**

**Leader of the Socialist Party which wields the balance of power in the Chamber of Deputies, and pro-United Nations.**

## Argentina's Congress in test with Castillo's policy of neutrality-at-any price.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 29—The lines are drawn in Congress today for a test of strength between the Government of Acting President Castillo and opponents of his "neutrality-at-any-price" policy which highly pleases Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo.

This is the moment for which Argentine Liberals have been waiting. In command of the Chamber of Deputies, they again are in position to block appropriation, hold up or hinder negotiations of the kind currently proceeding with Nazi-dominated Spain, and drive ahead with their exposé of Nazi agents in Argentina.

Behind this Congressional struggle lies an epic clash between the people, whose sympathies run deep and strong with world democracies, and a conservative clique intent on avoiding any offense to the Axis.

### People's Control Slender

Leaders of the people's fight include Dr. Nicholas Repetto, chief of the Socialist Party and an ardent democrat. The 17 Socialist votes represent the balance of power in a Chamber almost evenly divided.

Of great public prominence is Deputy Raúl Damonte Taborda, chairman of the committee investigating subversive activities. He is a member of the Radical Party, with 65 votes.

Presiding over the Chamber is Deputy José Luis Cantilo, also a Radical. His election was carried through by the opposition despite a block evacuation of the Chamber when all Government Deputies walked out in an unsuccessful effort to prevent a quorum.

Against these leaders and their slender majority of 82—two more than the barest possible control—the Castillo forces launch a total of 76. Impossibility of carrying decisions on the floor with this voting army opens the prospect of various flanking devices, outside Congress.

### Castillo's Defense

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 29 (AP)—Ramon S. Castillo, Argentina's Acting President, defending his "policy of prudence" in foreign affairs and his insistence on Argentina's neutrality, told the opening session of the 1942 Congress he was serving the country's best interests.

Members of the opposition Radical (Liberal) Party in the Chamber of Deputies have long criticized Dr. Castillo and advocated breaking diplomatic relations with the Axis.

Argentina, he said, had shown its continental solidarity by according the United States the rights of a nonbelligerent.

The nation, he said, modified its attitude toward war after Dec. 7 as a friendly gesture to the United Sates.

"Our solidarity with the United States, based on geographical and historical situation traditionally cultivated with sincerity and firmness in the economic, juridical and political fields, especially through the Pan-American Conferences, impelled us to declare by decree, dated Dec. 10, 1941, the nonbelligerence of that nation with regard to the treatment they should receive within our boundaries and territorial waters."

President Castillo said the situation at the time of the Rio conference last January was "complicated" by the fact that some American nations already had declared war and others had severed relations with the Axis.

He noted that all the republics represented at the Conference except Argentina and Chile supported the proposal to sever political, economic, and financial relations with the Axis, taking appropriate measures to carry out this policy.

"We felt in expressing our opposition that within the system of continental collaboration granting the United States the special status of nonbelligerency, as we had done, was not only more helpful but more appropriate in the special circumstances which dictated this decision," he said.

Congress would have the opportunity to enact legislation necessary to implement the Rio recommendations, the Acting President added.

From his foreign policy, he turned to the "State siege," the continuance of which is one of the most explosive issues expected to come before the Congress.

Dr. Castillo said this device, which muzzled all press criticism of his foreign policy, was necessary to prevent "the differences which threatened to divide the Argentine family just at the moment when unity was required in order to face the gravest questions which have confronted the country since its foundation. . . ."

He recommended that Congress continue the state of siege, adding that the Government had evidence that "professional agitators have sprung up again" with the intention of "spreading ideas and principles which are contrary to the institutions of the nation."

Some political quarters speculated that Dr. Castillo might suspend Congress if the legislative opposition proves too strong.

**Viva Argentine Democracy!: Editorial Page.**

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Saturday Page*

## Stratford Shakespeare Season

By Percy Allen

Stratford-on-Avon, England

The bold decision of the directing board of the Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon to hold their season as usual has been amply justified by the event. Ever since the opening performance of "The Dream," on April 4, large and appreciative audiences have enjoyed the plays, and at matinées hundreds have been turned away—a remarkable fact, in view of the difficulties and inconveniences of transport at the present time. The functions and celebrations which have been held annually on Shakespeare's birthday, April 23, and were always memorable and happy occasions, were, for the most part, omitted; but the flags of the Allied Nations were unfurled at noon in Bridge Street, as before, and there followed the usual procession and flower-bearing to the beautiful old Parish Church.

Concerning the company, the most formidable difficulty is the engagement of efficient young actors; because the management, quite rightly, will not employ as juveniles men or women who may be called up at short notice for war service. They are, therefore, compelled to rely, in the main, upon experienced players, and have wisely re-engaged as the three leaders Balliol Holloway, George Hayes, and Miss Margaretta Scott, all of whom were so successful last year, with the addition, after a year's absence, of George Skillan, who plays Macbeth, King Claudius in "Hamlet," and other parts. The first comedian is again that prime favorite, Jay Laurier. Newcomers are Lee Fox, as leading juvenile, and Miss Sara Jackson, who plays Ophelia, Perdita, etc. Gerald K. Souper, Stanley Howlett, and many other experienced Shakespearean actors are still in the company, with Mr. Iden Payne as producer.

The plays chosen were "The Winter's Tale," for the Birthday evening; "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," "The Merchant of Venice," and "The Tempest," with Sheridan's "The School for Scandal," to make up the eight. Several plays, especially "Hamlet" and "The School," were drastically cut, to insure that the curtain should be down very soon after 10 p. m. Later on, there may be substitution of matinées for some of the evening performances. The standard of acting generally, though not all one could wish, is, in the circumstances, reasonably good, with the more experienced players shouldering the greater part of the burden.

Balliol Holloway, one of the most accomplished and versatile Shakespearean actors on the English stage, is as thorough and brilliant as ever in parts so varied as Caliban, Leontes, Shylock, Jaques, and Charles Surface; and George Hayes uses most effectively his beautiful diction and finished technique as Prospero, Oberon, Macduff, Polixenes, and Joseph Surface. His Hamlet, which I had not seen before, was princely, dignified, courteous and excellently well spoken; though, to my thinking, a little too rhetorical at some expense of naturalness.

These two players are of the utmost value to the company; and so also, in less degree, is Jay Laurier, a good actor and one of the cleverest comedians in England. His First Grave Digger in "Hamlet," his Stephano in "The Tempest," and his awakening scene as Bottom in "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," are all high-class Shakespearean acting; but there are, in several of his parts, moments and scenes in which he unduly intrudes his dominating stage personality, always to the amusement of his audiences, but sometimes to the detriment of the play.

Miss Margaretta Scott, a very efficient and pleasing actress, delighted her audiences as Rosalind, Lady Teazle, Hermione, and particularly, Portia in "The Merchant of Venice"—her favorite part, and one which gives her charm and graciousness full scope. Her Lady Macbeth I did not see; but as Hermione Miss Scott lacks somewhat the inborn dignity of style which that part imperatively demands. It was good also to see again other well-known Shakespearean players, such as Miss Buena Bent, Duncan Yarrow and G. Hannam-Clark.

If the petrol restrictions do not keep too many visitors away, the season, so auspiciously opened, should be a continuously great success.

## Water Colors in Chicago

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

The International Water Color Show at the Art Institute is a stunning exhibition, so large as to be positively bewildering. One questions the wisdom of including three one-man shows in the general make-up of an exhibition like this, so vital and worth while in itself, for the grand total is 550 exhibits, necessarily crowded in their hanging.

The show is hardly international in its former sense, for the only countries represented outside the United States are Cuba, with one artist, and Mexico, with 19. Among the Mexican offerings, the works of Ramos Martinez and Guillermo Meza seem to have something above the routine performance. They have handsome color and a rather poetic outlook.

One is struck first, I think, by the extraordinary variety of techniques, all adequately handled. Those who claim that the American water color painter is as good as there is are not far wrong. In every exhibition one finds a few amateurish or dull things, and there are some here, but not many.

Gouache, tempera, or opaque water color, whichever you prefer to call it, seems to be gaining in favor. A larger proportion of the pictures than usual is done in this medium, and every item in Cameron Booth's one-man show is opaque water color. Many mix the transparent and the opaque techniques with success. One concludes, however, that the opaque medium, which is handled much like oil, is not as flexible as oil, nor as rich in color possibilities.

The Booth gallery illustrates this point. The work is able, diverse in subject matter, well composed and directly painted, but the room as a whole is monotonous. Three of these pictures I liked particularly: "The Amateur," an artist playing the cello in his studio; "Belfield, North Dakota," a dismal street in a typical railroad town, but reflecting the glow of a gorgeous sunset sky, and the entrance to a mine with loaded cars, in a beautiful symphony of violets, blues and quiet reds.

The Rouault one-man show gives a good idea of the range of the artist's subjects and the extremely narrow limits of his technique.

The third one-man show, by Francis Chapin, is a gallery of brilliant color fantasies, including landscape, figure, and still-life. Chapin has a very sound idea of structure and the ability to achieve dazzling effects in undiluted color. His work is stimulating and whimsical, but whimsical in a calculated way. He seems to fear doing unexpected things, and to be in continual search of a happy incident.

There are not many war pictures, but an unpretentious picture by John M. Sitton, called "News from the Front," jolts one awake to a realization of our actual participation. It is the most powerful thing I have seen done by an American artist since the war began, and it is full of quiet and repression.

It has been said that nobody is competent to enjoy all manifestations of art—that one must have leanings this way or that, regardless of a desire to be dispassionate. Since that is the case, I shall have to register my inability to enjoy several offerings masquerading in an assumed childish technique. There are too many of these in most shows. That children's work is quite different can be seen by comparison. To me they are as tiresome as "baby talk" by mature people, and much of the same nature.

After repeated visits to the show, I found many pictures whose appeal was constant. Among them, "The City," a gouache by Raymond Breinin, which won the Watson F. Blair purchase prize of $600; "Cove, Ogunquit," by Nicolai Cikowsky; "Broad Valley, Montana," by Russell Cowles; "Snow on the Cowpath," by Charles B. Culver, small and distinguished; two still-lifes by Bernadine Custer, painted with great economy of technique; "Hill Town," by Lamar Dodd; "Landscape," by William Dean Fausett, bold and handsome; "Bowman's Hill," by Paul Froelich, beautiful, simple color; "Calhoun Street, Charleston," by Hardie Gramatky, awarded the Watson F. Blair purchase prize of $400; "Pie de la Questa," by James Green, everything that a fine water color ought to be; "Pittsburgh River Bank," by Earl Gross, somber and handsome; "Cycle," an amazing technical tour de force by Carl Hall; "Vieux Carré, New Orleans," by Joseph W. Jicha; "Stonington, Maine," by Zsissly.

Briggs Dyer was awarded the William H. Tuthill purchase prize of $100 for "Street in New Orleans." There were honorable mentions for "Negro Symphony No. 1," by Laura Glenn Douglas; "Balers," by Alexander Masly, and "Jewish Lullaby," by David Bekker.

"Vieux Carré, New Orleans," by Joseph Jicha
On view at the Art Institute of Chicago

## A New Play by George Shiels

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Dublin

The Abbey Theater has scored a success with George Shiels' latest play, "The Fort Field." The plot turns on the superstitions held by rural Irish folk in connection with the "raths" or "forts," common in Ireland, which they believe are the abodes of fairies who inflict serious personal hurt on whoever desecrates their hiding place by driving a plough through it. For this reason tillage always stops some ten feet short of the circular mound that forms the boundary of the "fort."

Dan Caven, an Ulster farmer, receives an order from the Minister of Agriculture to plough up his 10-acre field as part of the war program. Dan is a patriot, willing to do his bit toward winning the war and at the same time not averse to making money by so doing. But the 10-acre field contains a "fort," and, Government or no Government, he will not plow inside it. Dan has a nephew, a civil engineer, recently arrived in the district, ostensibly on holiday but actually to survey the land for a new airfield. He does not share the local superstitions, and at night, with the assistance of a laboring man, he borrows horses and plough, with which he cuts three furrows in the "fort." Out of the situation thus created springs diverting comedy.

The play is rich in characterization. The opening act introduces a young husband and wife, the man a novelist searching for material and local color for a new book. This gives Shiels an opportunity to satirize the modern fashion of introducing prurient incidents into novels purporting to be "of the soil."

The local characters are excellently drawn and belong faithfully to their particular environment. In spite of the consternation caused by the ploughing up of the "fort," everybody is profoundly interested in the proposed airfield and in the compensation which the Government will pay for the land taken. The dialogue is sparkling. The funniest scene in the play is that in which the Daven family, its near relations and servants, carry out the ritual prescribed for circumventing the "curse" of the fairies. At times the lines are drowned in the laughter of the house.

The Abbey company served Mr Shiels well. F. J. McCormick reveled in the part of the superstitious old farmer, while Michael Dolan, as his shopkeeper brother, was as wily in his superstitions as he was honest in his business dealings. Phyllis Ryan, as a servant girl, showed herself as possessing unsuspected versatility. The rest of the cast was equally good, and the play was well staged by Francis Dermody.

J. J. H.

## Aftermath of Critics' Award

By Oscar Thompson

New York

When 11 composers berate a music critic in a letter signed by one and all, this has the tang of news, especially when they are all but one of the 12 whose music that critic and his colleagues have just heard and considered for awards as the best new works of the season. And still more particularly when that critic has been newly elected chairman of the Critics Circle at the same meeting which has resulted in the bestowal of an award on one of the denunciatory composers.

William Schuman's is last among the array of signatures at the end of the epistle. But the reason is alphabetical. The man whose Symphony No. 3 won the Critics Circle's first award agrees with the others, it seems, in censuring Olin Downes for what he wrote for his newspaper about the works performed at the two concerts given especially for the reviewers, each devoted to repetitions of compositions performed earlier in the season. These compositions were selected by the critics themselves as the runners-up, at a meeting which unfortunately Mr. Downes and several others were unable to attend.

In addition to Mr. Schuman, those who signed the letter, as published by the New York Times critic in his Sunday music section, were Arthur Berger, Edward T. Cone, Aaron Copland, Henry Cowell, David Diamond, Anis Fuleihan, Alexei Haieff, Frederick Jacobi, J. B. Middleton and Harold Morris. The twelfth composer, and the one whose name is missing—for what reason no one has made public—is Courtland Palmer. The article at which 11 of the 12 took offense dealt generously with the audience's clear liking for Mr. Palmer's unashamed melodious and romantic piano concerto, which the composer himself played as soloist. But it is no secret that Mr. Downes voted for the award for the Schuman symphony!

At any rate his strictures on the general nature and character of the programs with which he, personally, had nothing to do (except as a listener) led the 11 "to express their amazement" and to suggest that he "might do well to become aware of the binding values of organizational ethics." Thus, the first effort of the year-old Critics Circle to make an award for music similar to those which the drama and film critics have been making annually over a period of years has at least demonstrated that there is to be no lying down together of the lions and the lambs.

Just what the composers mean by "organizational ethics" may be as dubious to others of the circle as it possibly is to the critic at whom the letter was aimed. No unit rule is likely ever to govern reviewers when they come to passing on the merits of the music they hear or to expressing their views as to whether it was worth hearing once, twice or a dozen times. And if on re-hearing, it sounds terrible—and, still more particularly, if it is not a re-hearing, but a first experience for the reviewer to whom it sounds that way—either he can say nothing, a little or a lot. Mr. Downes chose to say a lot. The composers chose likewise, though, as they carefully (a little too carefully, perhaps) pointed out, they were "not so half-witted as to be led into a discussion of the merits" of their compositions.

Perhaps some such clash was necessary to make it clear that the reviewers have not suddenly become propagandists for music they don't like, just because it was made on this side of the Atlantic. As for writing about it—well, what would the composers do if they were to turn critics and be confronted with the need of a Sunday article?

## Britain's War Films

By Harold Hobson

London

"One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," an admirable film, is a combination of "Target for Tonight" and "Forty-Ninth Parallel." It is the story of a bombing raid on Germany, and the escape through the Netherlands of the crew of a machine that gets out of control and crashes into an electric pylon. Produced in co-operation with the Royal Netherlands Government, it is a tribute, not only to the courage and resource of British airmen, but, even more, to the staunchness of the people of the Netherlands, and their determination not to assist the occupying power.

Pictorially, the film is exciting. The crash of the plane into the pylon is a tremendous affair; the jump by parachute from the machine is thrillingly done; and the shells and bullets around the bomber show the public that, unpleasant though an air raid may be to the people receiving the bombs, it is hardly appetizing to those delivering them.

The crew includes, among others, Eric Portman, Hugh Williams, Bernard Miles, and Godfrey Tearle. They are discovered, after their landing, by two or three Dutch boys and girls, who take them to the village schoolmistress (Pamela Brown).

At this point, the film assumes the interest of a documentary picture, for we become concerned less with the individual fortunes of this specific crew than with the general technique of assisting RAF airmen developed by the gallant people of the Netherlands under the eyes of the Nazis. First of all, the crew have to establish their identity. Then, the co-operation of the local burgomaster is secured, and he is able to move them toward the coast under cover of people attending church services and a football match.

At the football match an amusing incident occurs. The Germans have given permission for 150 to attend, and 200 have turned up. Fifty therefore are ordered by loudspeaker to leave the field. But the people of the Netherlands have elaborated a scheme for dealing with situations of this kind. The whole 200 begin to move away. Now, the Germans are an orderly-minded race. When they tell 50 people to go, they mean 50, and no more. So immediately the order is canceled, and the crowd is allowed to return and the game to proceed.

By the way, "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing" has a feature which I have never noticed in any other film. It changes its heroine half way through without anyone I have met being able to tell when the change takes place. In fact, most people seem unaware that any change has taken place and believe that the young schoolmistress who is so suspicious about the identity of the airmen in the first sequences of the picture is the same person as the elaborately gowned lady who speeds them on their way to the sea toward the end. In this they are mistaken, though understandably so. These ladies are of the same build and the same height, and they have the same severe tones of voice, the same air of competence, the same self-possession. But one of them is Miss Pamela Brown, and the other Miss Googie Withers. I claim no especial clear-sightedness for being able to give this information. I merely looked rather closely at the names of the cast.

I have stressed the documentary interest of "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing" for a particular reason. Britain has produced several war films recently, and in all of them the documentary content has been the chief thing. The story, such as it was, of "Ships With Wings," was conceived to illustrate life on an aircraft carrier. "The Big Blockade"—a remarkable production—detailed the technique of blockade. "Target for Tonight" explained the procedure of bombing. Essentially, British directors in their war films have confined themselves to the job of conveying information; and they have done their job well.

## Warning: Enemy Listening

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

London

"Next of Kin," now showing at the Carlton Theater and the London Pavilion, is the first film made in Britain for the instruction of the fighting forces that has been shown to the general public. Even this picture, however, is not shown in its entirety; certain aspects of hand-to-hand fighting, entered into in some detail in the service edition, are omitted from the public version, not so much to spare the sensibilities of civilian audiences—for civilians today have to measure up to the same standards of toughness as the military—as to prevent information about the latest British methods of tackling opponents from getting through to the enemy.

The whole film is, in fact, concerned with this question of not letting information leak through. Its thesis is that the tiniest item of information, however meaningless in itself, about any military affair is potentially dangerous. A chance word, like a single piece of a jigsaw puzzle, has no significance in itself; but, given a sufficient number of such jiggers, they can be fitted into a complete picture, and military movements of the greatest importance may thus be revealed.

"Next of Kin" opens with the planning of a British raid against the French coast. Secrecy is essential, and a security officer (Reginald Tate) is appointed. But a young soldier, hearing that his unit is to move to a seaside resort, tells a strip-tease performer to arrange a theatrical engagement in the neighborhood when he will be there. This girl (Pamela Stanley) has a dresser (Mary Clare), who is a Nazi agent. So the German Intelligence Service is informed of impending transfer of the British regiment to Watercombe, and determines to find out what this means.

Two spies are dispatched. One of them is dropped by parachute. This man is quickly detected, though not before he has managed to get into a British uniform He is given away by the marks of parachute harness on his back. The second (Mervyn Johns) is more successful. In Watercombe he joins another Nazi agent, an antiquarian bookseller (Stephen Murray), who threatens his assistant (Nova Pilbeam), a Netherlands refugee, with Gestapo reprisals against her parents in Rotterdam, and is able to discover that the troops are to be moved abroad.

The really ingenious thing about the plotting of this film is this: not a single man or woman through whom information leaks knows that the French coast is to be attacked, let alone which particular part of it. Not one of the spies through whom information is transmitted to Germany knows what his information means. Yet, sitting in an office in Berlin, the German Intelligence Service is able to divine from the messages the exact point where the raid is to be launched, and so the German Army is able to meet the attack with tanks and airplanes which, though they do not prevent it from being a success, involve an enormous and unnecessary human loss. The point of the film is driven home in the words of a radio announcer: "The next of kin of those killed have been informed."

It is important in watching this picture to remember one thing: it is didactic, not realistic. It was meant for the instruction of the fighting forces, and therefore it shows soldiers of all ranks making mistakes of the most elementary character. It is in intention a film of what the British army should not do: not of what the British army does. It sets out to be a warning; and, in the classic manner of such things, it makes the bad people very clever, and the good people very stupid. But it brilliantly achieves its aim, which is to impress everyone not merely with the thought that he must not give away vital information, but that he must not give away any information. In fact, after seeing "Next of Kin," I don't trust myself even to say, "Good morning." If anybody greets me, I just nod curtly, and walk away.

## 'A Parade of Patriots'

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

An exhibition entitled "A Parade of Patriots" has been opened at the Grand Central Galleries in the Gotham Hotel for the benefit of scholarships in American citizenship at Barnard College. Arranged by a committee headed by Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, it consists of 60 portraits, borrowed from museums and private collections, of men and women famous for their service to the nation.

This is a collection altogether historical in character, spanning the eighteenth century and much of the nineteenth, and touching lightly also on patriots who lived on into the recent past. Carefully assembled, the group is well hung, and documented with notes emphasizing the historical importance of the subjects. The exhibition, by recalling the devotion of men and women in earlier national crises, serves as an inspiration. Both in subject matter and in painterly achievement it stands up impressively.

Among the latter-day patriots signalized by the display there are Theodore Roosevelt, who is represented in a tall portrait by Irving R. Wiles, and Mrs. James Roosevelt, depicted sympathetically by J. Campbell Phillips. Joseph H. Choate is also of this company, shown in a distinguished portrait by Sargent. By "patriots," however, one is led first to think of the men and women who established the nation, and it is in these personalities that this interesting and attractive display is perhaps richest.

Copley, Charles Willson Peale, and Gilbert Stuart head the list of painters. The "Samuel Adams" of Copley stands near the historical front of the procession, the dominating presence of this patriot vividly caught in the characterization. John Adams, the second President, is forcefully depicted in a head and shoulders by Stuart, which is one of several portraits by that artist shown. Another is the companion figure of Abigail Adams, the wife of John Adams, and another is a charming head of Mrs. Robert Morris, set in the middle of an otherwise uncompleted canvas. All three are excellent Stuarts.

Although there is no Stuart "Washington," the statesman is finely characterized in Edward Savage's distinguished canvas. Further along in the pageant of Revolutionary patriots one comes to a stalwart likeness of Robert R. Livingston, the United States Minister to France, who negotiated the Louisiana Purchase, exceedingly well characterized by Ezra Ames.

Eleven of the portraits are of Presidents of the United States from Washington to Theodore Roosevelt; ten Secretaries of State are represented, from Jefferson through Seward; two Secretaries of the Treasury, Hamilton and Chase, and three War Department heads, including Monroe, Stanton and Grant, are included. Representing the Navy's gallery of notables are Stephen Decatur, John Paul Jones, David Glasgow Farragut, and David Porter, while the Army is represented by Lafayette, as well as Washington, "Light-Horse" Harry Lee, Richard Varick, Grant and others.

The emphasis is of course on subject matter, and while many of the portraits are excellent, some are of the type in which documentary value stands ahead of the purely painterly or esthetic quality of the work. This is only natural where a collection is aimed, as this one is, at a notably generous coverage of the subject. Among the portraits by nineteenth-century artists some exceptional examples to be noted are Samuel F. B. Morse's "Marquis de Lafayette," comparable with the tall figure in the New York City Hall, and the small head of Cleveland by Eastman Johnson, which discloses a rather unexpected vitality.

Interesting supplementary features include several sculptured portraits—by Saint-Gaudens, who is represented by his head of Farragut; Houdon, and others. Also battle scenes. A stimulating large canvas showing the "Battle Between the Constitution and the Guerrière" is by Thomas Birch, who has depicted the final moments of the engagement, with the Guerrière sinking. The medium-size version of Leutze's "Washington Crossing the Delaware," said to be the original study, is to be seen in realistic contrast to the folk-art loan of "Washington and Lafayette at the Brandywine."

Among the lenders are the New York Public Library; the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; the United States Naval Academy; Mrs. Robert Homans; the Adams Memorial Society; Wadsworth Atheneum; the Yale Art Gallery; J. P. Morgan, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. Christopher Wyatt, and the New York State Historical Association.

Ludmilla Pitoeff

French actress recently arrived in New York, where she has already appeared in Paul Claudel's "L'Annonce faite à Marie." She will repeat the performance on June 3 and 4 at the Barbizon-Plaza.


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# Today's Woman



## Try a Picnic In Your Own Back Yard

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

One way to make stay-at-home summers more fun than you ever dreamed they could be is to discover the good time you can have dining outdoors. You may have a penthouse terrace, a palatial patio, or one of those precious little two-by-four back yards, but the secret is to make use of it for outdoor cooking with barbecue grills and their frills.

Many of us have gone in for this in a desultory sort of way, but this year the happy idea comes as one of America's practical answers to no tires and fewer trips. And its possibilities are endless.

Preparing outdoor meals on a barbecue grill doesn't leave everything to mother, either. Everybody pitches in, sleeves rolled up, aprons tied impartially about thick waists and thin ones, and favorite recipes tumble in from faded cookbooks that belonged to somebody-or-other's great aunt.

**Many Kinds Available**

Of course the main center of this happy dining ground is the charcoal grill. There are ever so many different kinds on the market—round, oblong, large, and small. They come on wheels, or they stay put. Some of them fold up as neatly as an Arab's tent, so you can quietly steal away with them under your arm if you've a mind to. Table models are interesting—grill, grate and spit at one end, and nice smooth tiles for a work table at the other. In the luxurious models, the tiles are antiques in soft, beguiling colors. Often the grate is set in the center of a circular table, so that everybody can keep a fork ready to "see if the meat's done."

Many of the grills are made of wrought iron, everything except the coal pan, grill, and spit painted with a green weather resistant finish, so you can leave them outdoors without fear of rust. If your idea of perfect broiling is to have both sides cook at once, nothing could be handier than the vertical grill with dual charcoal compartments. This also has an interchangeable revolving spit, and warming shelves, with a drip pan for basting. Getting hungry?

**Use Gay Dishes**

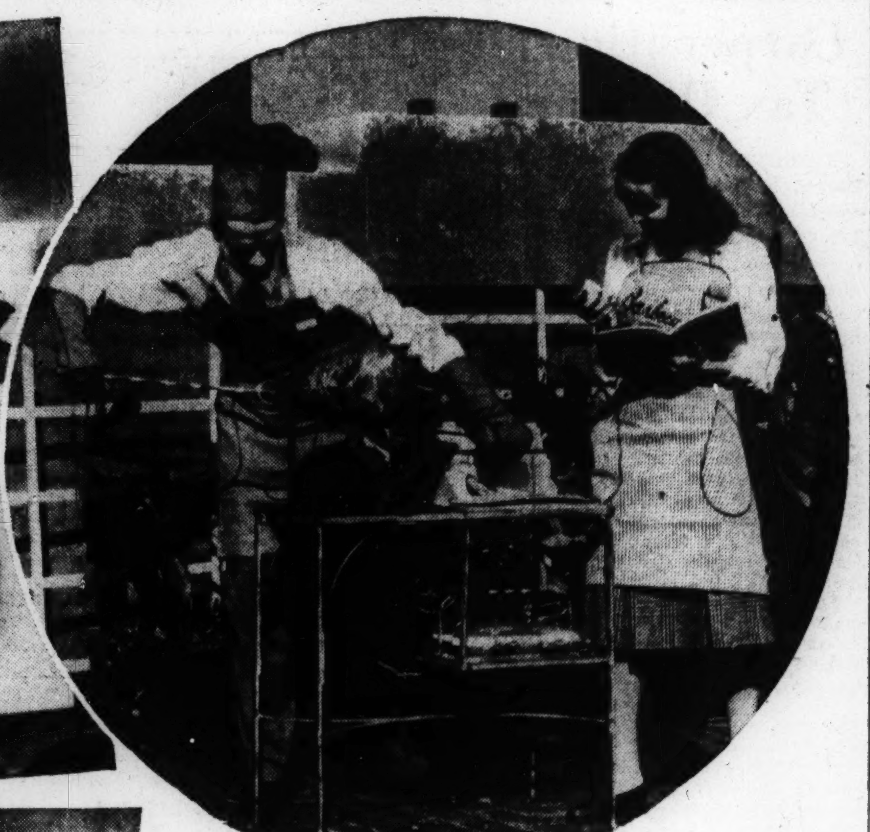
Of course it's the dishes that most of the feminine contingent like—those gay California potteries in bright colors and amusing shapes—ramekins, plates, salad bowls, relish dishes, and trays. They seem a natural part of the sunny outdoors, and repeat its fair greens, golds, and reds. Those American-made French-type dishes in Gourmet ware, with their cozy covers and comfortable handles, that you can put on the fire and in which you can serve your meal as well, are great favorites for casseroles and individual hot dishes.

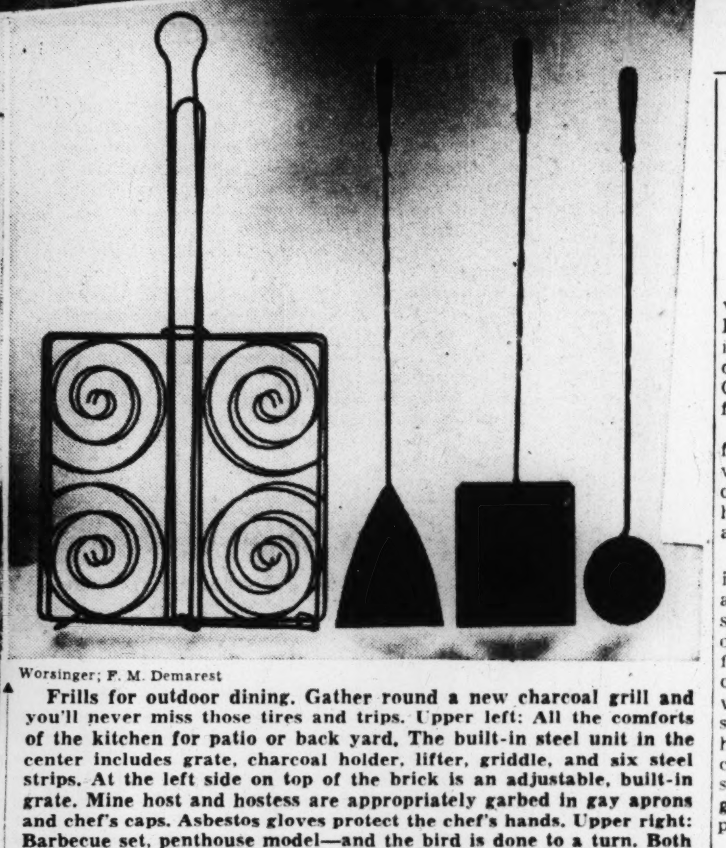
These unconventional dishes give us all kinds of wild ideas about tablecloths. Bright plaid ginghams, blue and white checks in chambray, tappa cloth from the East Indies, if you're fortunate enough to have any, or some neat little raffia mats of your own manufacture—these just start you thinking. No telling where you'll end.

Wood comes into its own, too, in outdoor dining. Fine ash or hickory planks for carving thick, juicy steaks—these are woods that season well and make things taste better each time they are used. Covered wooden buckets with handles, quaint little Dutch decalcomania scenes enlivening their simple sides, come in various sizes, the large ones for potato chips that nobody ever seems to get enough of, the next size for popcorn, and the baby size for peanuts.

Carving sets of bright steel with wicker or bamboo-bound handles stir many a male carver to do his best. There are long-handled forks with prongs—and if these are not long enough, you can get them with sturdy extensions. No need to broil your face if you don't like it that way, or your hands either. For the latter, just slip your fingers in deep gauntlet asbestos gloves.

Barbecue clothes are part of the fun—ginghams and calicoes, percale and tick[illegible] all pressed into service. Aprons for the boys and men are just as smart as the ones for the girls. They are part of a set, if you like, which includes beside the apron a crisp chef's cap, mits, and towel. Everything adds to the fun. So make the most of the bright days ahead and enter into the gaiety of outdoor dining with all you've got.





Worsinger; F. M. Demarest

**Frills for outdoor dining. Gather round a new charcoal grill and you'll never miss those tires and trips. Upper left: All the comforts of the kitchen for patio or back yard. The built-in steel unit in the center includes grate, charcoal holder, lifter, griddle, and six steel strips. At the left side on top of the brick is an adjustable, built-in grate. Mine host and hostess are appropriately garbed in gay aprons and chef's caps. Asbestos gloves protect the chef's hands. Upper right: Barbecue set, penthouse model—and the bird is done to a turn. Both of these outfits from B. Altman. Lower row, left: Charcoal grill on wheels. Easy to move about, it is tidy and ideal for outdoor cooking. Right: Sturdy implements for cooking at the outdoor fireplace—broiler, triangle spatula, square spatula, and egg broiler. All from Hammacher & Schlemmer.**

## Plenty of Transportation Jobs Ahead for Women

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington

If running a riveting machine in an airplane factory doesn't appeal to you, maybe you'd like to drive a school bus or be a stewardess on a railroad dining car.

There will be plenty of jobs in the transportation industry a year, or even six months, from now, predicts Miss Dorothy Sells, who has recently been appointed by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, to take charge of all matters relating to the employment of women.

Right now, Miss Sells' job is largely a paper one, concerned with statistics and analyses of what jobs are likely to open up for women in transportation and what kinds of women will be suitable for such jobs. When railroads, streetcar companies, bus firms, and airplane officials begin to wonder where their next employee is coming from, she will step in with a list of women that have physical qualifications or skills for the jobs.

Women are already beginning to filter into transportation jobs. On the West Coast they are driving school buses, supplanting men who have gone off to war or into defense jobs. In boomtown Washington, women are already being used as meteorological observers and as reservation clerks at the airport. There is talk of using them as streetcar conductors.

As yet, Miss Sells is bringing no pressure on transportation companies to employ women. She expects the transition to come gradually around next October when Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt believes the Nation will begin feeling a real shortage in male labor.

In the meantime, she is advising transportation companies to increase their apprentice programs and to begin looking for places where women might make satisfactory employees.

Using women in transportation jobs is not a new idea. During the last war there were more than 100,000 women employed by the industry. There were women switch tenders, car tracers, dispatchers, telegraphers, and ticket agents on the railroads. Yet they never quite succeeded in breaking down the tradition that railroading is essentially a man's industry. Today there are about 36,000 women employed by the industry. Three fourths of them are clerical workers.

Miss Sells is hopeful that this war may bring a permanent new relationship between the transportation industry and the sexes.

"The success of women in this venture," said Miss Sells in her unadorned, businesslike office in the Labor Department building here, "depends on four things:

"First, women must feel they are needed before they take jobs. They must feel the company is having a hard time to get workers.

"Second, they must be placed as individuals. If a woman is husky, then she can do a heavy job. If she is frail, she can't. Employers must learn to look upon women as people.

"Third, women must be properly trained before they are allowed to take over the jobs.

"And fourth, industry must get over its old prejudices and ideas of what are 'women's jobs.'"

This is not Miss Sells' first experience at recruiting women to fill jobs left vacant by men. During the first World War, just out of Wellesley College, she served as employment manager for women at the Watervliet, N. Y., Arsenal. Beginning in 1920, she spent seven years in England conducting studies dealing with the employment of women, and acquiring a Ph.D. from the London School of Economics. In the intervening years, she taught social economy at Bryn Mawr College, investigated British wage control for the Department of Labor and the International Labor Office, and headed the research division of the Maritime Labor Board.

M. H.

## Bette Davis Versed in Films

**Hollywood Letter**

By Frank Daugherty
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Hollywood, Calif.

No one seems more certain about what to do and how to do it than Bette Davis. This is her tenth year in pictures; and her present production, "Now Voyager," from the Olive Higgins Prouty novel, is her forty-third picture.

Miss Davis' career in Hollywood from its beginning has never been very different from what it is today. George Arliss once said that he considered her the surest young actress he had ever encountered.

Watching her on her set, it is interesting to note that she is aware not only of what she herself is doing, but of the problems of the cameraman and director. In fact, it is seldom that a director can indicate a change in any scene without first consulting her and securing her approval. She knows how the film is going to look in the cutting room, sliced into a thousand strips, as well as how it is going to appear in the finished production.

When she fought the film company for which she works on the matter of salary and the right to break a contract with them in order to work in England, she gave Hollywood a jittery moment. It has often been said that if she had won not a contract then existent in the film industry would have been worth the paper it was written on. She lost the case, accepted her defeat with characteristic fortitude, and returned to tell her employers that she was willing to do whatever they requested.

She asked for, and received, the role in "The Man Who Came To Dinner," which was supposed to be so subordinate to the one played by Monty Woolley that no one would notice it. Yet it proved one of her best parts, and made her many new friends.

She has preferred roles which many other actresses hesitate to play. She has small respect for parts which require little effort or understanding. Yet she is versatile enough to play nearly any sort of role that can be given her, as her career has shown.

## Cool and Colorful Menus for Summer Dining

By Ruth Miller
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

It's fun to plan summer menus, especially if you're fortunate enough to own a spacious porch, a patio, or a cool terrace. You'll want gayer, more enticing meals than ever during hot weather—and we're all for making it easy on the cook. Now is the time to do away with four-course dinners and to plan along "blue plate" lines, with everything on one large dinner plate, except the dessert.

Salads, of course, are always welcome, with heaps of potato chips or sticks, and a hot vegetable and hot bread, just for contrast. Or bake a meat loaf and serve it sliced, hot or cold, with cole slaw, a baked potato, and dark bread and butter sandwiches. We like creamed chicken served in individual rice rings, buttered rolls, and a molded salad, all on the same plate.

If you do want a first course, try cold fruit or vegetable soups. Cold spinach or beet soup, topped with a big spoonful of sour cream, are suggestions.

Just plan for contrast in color, textures, and temperature and put everything on your favorite dinner plates.

**Summer Menus**

*Cold Tomato Bouillon
Fried Chicken
Potato Sticks
Sautéed Peach Halves
Buttered Asparagus
Bread and Butter Sandwiches
Fruit Cup Oatmeal Cookies
Grapeade

Cold Sliced Roast Beef
*New Potatoes in Horseradish Cream
Dandelion Greens and Tomato Salad
Crackers and Cheese
Bowl of Fresh Fruit
Lemonade

*Baked Stuffed Tomatoes and Green Peppers
String Bean Salad
Cornbread and Butter
Lemon Chiffon Pudding
Raspberry-Orange Cooler

*California Chicken Salad
Assorted Sandwiches
Ripe Olives Cucumber Rings
Dutch Apple Cake with Honey
Whipped Cream
Milk

Shrimp salad
Potato Chips—Mixed Pickles
Tomato Quarters with Watercress
Buttered Hard Rolls
*Fruit-Nut Whip

Cold Lamb Slices
Minted Carrots
Molded Fruit Salad
Hot Whole Wheat Muffins
Deep Dish Raspberry Pie
Limeade

**Cold Tomato Bouillon**

2 cups tomato juice
2 cups beef bouillon
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
Pinch of sugar
Whipped cream
Parsley or chives

Combine tomato juice, bouillon, and seasonings. Heat to boiling and simmer for 5 minutes. Chill and serve cold. Garnish with whipped cream and parsley or chives.

**Horseradish Cream**

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup rich milk
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
⅓ to ½ cup horseradish, drained
Dash of cayenne pepper

Melt butter, stir in flour, and gradually add milk, stirring until mixture boils and thickens. Continue cooking about 5 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add salt, pepper, horseradish, and cayenne. Keep hot in top of double boiler over hot water. Pour over hot new potatoes. Makes about 1½ cups sauce.

**Baked Stuffed Tomatoes and Peppers**

6 firm, ripe tomatoes
3 medium-sized green peppers
3 cups cooked rice
1 cup cooked ham, diced
Pinch of thyme
Salt, pepper
Chopped chives, if desired
⅓ cup salad oil
Buttered crumbs

Wash tomatoes, remove stem ends, and scoop out center pulp, leaving a shell ¼-inch thick. Sprinkle with salt. Cut a thin slice from stem end of peppers or cut in half lengthwise. Remove seeds and parboil 5 to 10 minutes in boiling, salted water. Chop tomato pulp and mix with rice, ham, seasonings, and chopped chives. Sauté in salad oil 5 minutes, until oil is absorbed. Fill tomatoes and peppers with stuffing and place in a greased baking dish. Sprinkle with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) about 25 minutes. Serve one stuffed tomato and one stuffed pepper half to each person, topping with cheese sauce, if desired. Serves 6.

**California Chicken Salad**

3 tablespoons lemon juice
1 cup diced cooked chicken
½ cup diced fresh pineapple
½ cup chopped ripe olives
½ cup diced celery
2 tablespoons mayonnaise
2 tablespoons sour cream

Sprinkle lemon juice over chicken and pineapples, mixing thoroughly but lightly. Add olives, celery, and mayonnaise, which has been thinned with the cream. (Sweet cream may be used, if preferred.) Chill thoroughly and serve on watercress or lettuce with additional mayonnaise. Serves 4.

**Fruit-Nut Whip**

1 cup dried figs or dates
1¾ cups hot water
1 package lemon gelatin
½ cup heavy cream, whipped
½ cup chopped nuts

Rinse figs or dates. Boil in water to cover for 30 minutes. Drain, clip stems from figs or pit dates, and cut into small pieces. Pour hot water over lemon gelatin, stir until dissolved and cool. When gelatin begins to thicken, add whipped cream, figs or dates, and nuts. Mix thoroughly. Pour into serving dishes, chill until firm. Garnish with whipped cream and fruit. Serves 6.

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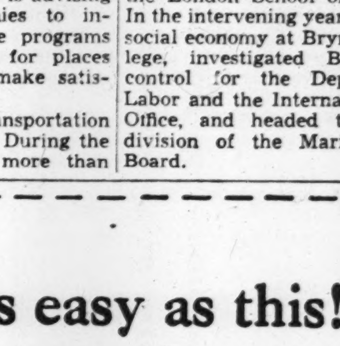
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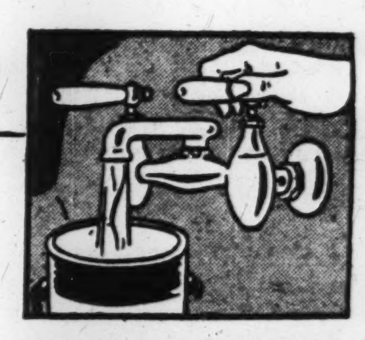
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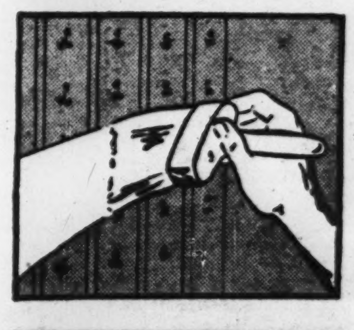
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Commerce and Finance

# Morgenthau Moves to Deal With Corporate Tax Evasion

Business and Industry

## Babson Views Many Changes In Economics

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass. — The economic life of the United States differs little from our own personal lives. Both are characterized by up and downs. Wars, land speculation, agricultural upsets, tariffs, foreign relations, mergers, unions, and other good and bad factors have all played a part in the prosperity or in the decline of the country's affairs.

When the war will end, and whether we shall have a postwar slump or whether boom times will continue, no man can say. By another six months, however, the entire situation should be much clearer.

**Looking Backward**

I have continually tried to anticipate coming events in order to preserve my economic independence. I have looked upward for guidance in my personal affairs and when advising others. Such success as I have had has come through my early recognition of the practical values of the unbeatable combination of faith, industry, and intelligence. History certainly repeats itself and often is a dependable guide.

Hence, let me briefly review some of the events in our national economic experience. The Civil War pulled us out of the depression of the 50s. Then came the long depression of the 70s caused by the collapse of railroad and farm speculation and paper currency. Resumption of gold payments, the great rise in immigration, several notable inventions, and complete freedom for enterprise finally brought this depression to an end. Some years of prosperity followed.

**My First Experience**

This prosperity was brought to an end by crazy politics which led up to the panic of 1893. This constituted my first individual contact with hard times. For some years a severe agricultural depression existed which was aggravated by the Bryan campaign for free silver. In 1898, however, business got another uplift due to the Spanish-American War. Almost immediately a boom followed during the so-called merger years when our great corporations were formed.

For a while both business and the stock market boomed. But anti-trust scares, high finance, and the European collapse in 1914 brought about another period of depression. And then, just as now, we got into World War I, and a period of great war activity followed. This lasted until the Armistice in 1918 when for a year or more the volume of business sharply receded.

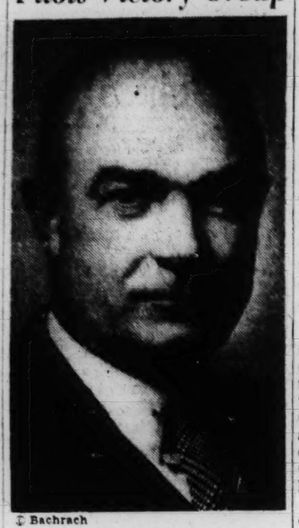
The rise of the automotive industries to major proportions and the resumption of foreign trade gave us, however, a post-war boom of eight years of building and general expansion. This resulted in the "New Era" psychology of speculation. Stock prices rose to astronomical heights.

**Recent Events**

The rest of the story is history within the memory of most readers. We all recall the collapse of the market and business in 1929, the long years of internal depression, of unemployment, and of deficit spending. It took about five years for New Deal pump-priming to produce a rise in business volume. As to how long this artificially-created boom would have continued, no one knows. At any rate, the Nazi wars came along to plug up the business leaks.

Now we are engaged in another period of rising business volume and living costs with inflated wages and full employment, all associated with boom times. For the time being, however, these factors are temporarily being held back by war scarcities, priorities, regulations, "forced" savings, brakes on installment buying, and other edicts from Washington. Our boom has come through the creation of our enormous armament industry. This has been large enough to absorb the entire automobile industry, the manufacture of many consumers goods, and other forms of business activity.

*Pilots Victory Group*



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**John O. Stubbs**

Appointed Executive Manager of the Victory Fund Committee recently organized for the First Federal Reserve District, Mr. Stubbs has obtained leave of absence as Vice-President of Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc., to direct the management of the committee, of which William W. Paddock, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, is chairman. In his new post, Mr. Stubbs will direct the organization of state, regional and city and town committees which will seek chiefly to encourage increased purchases of forthcoming issues of Government bonds by large investors.

## Treasury Hits Corporation Tax Dodging

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—Backed by unanimous vote of a congressional committee, the Treasury set out today to put a quick stop to what Secretary Morgenthau described as "unpardonable attempts" by corporations to avoid taxation by distributing unusual salaries and bonuses.

Mr. Morgenthau presented a series of examples of that type of tax avoidance to the joint committee on internal revenue taxation at a private meeting at the Capitol last night and immediately received a vote of confidence coupled with a strong hint that Congress might strengthen his hand.

To a question as to whether the committee might ask Congress to enact new legislation, Chairman Robert Doughton (D), of North Carolina, replied:

"Well, that's for the committee to decide. It may want to do something."

He listed seven unidentified instances in which he said company officials tried to cut down corporation income and excess profits taxes by paying themselves, relatives or friends, excessive salaries or other sums. He added that he was inclined to announce the names of the corporations and officials but would leave that decision to the committee.

The instances occurred during 1941 before the United States entered the war, but Mr. Morgenthau said that made little difference because the country was engaged in the defense program at the time.

In one case, he said, the owner of a company making an airplane part hired himself as the company's sales representative and paid himself $1,656,000 in salary and commissions. The Treasury has revised this company's tax assessment and is asking for an additional $1,117,000 in income taxes.

In another case, he continued, a corporation asked for a tax deduction because of $1,900 paid for football tickets, $14,000 for banquets and $4,000 for photographs of social functions.

In another instance the two owners of a firm making aviation devices were said to have increased the royalty they charged their own company for the use of patents from $87,000 in 1939 to $1,179,000 in 1941.

Mr. Morgenthau described other cases as follows:

A manufacturer of forgings increased the salaries of a group of employees who were stockholders or relatives of stockholders by 523 per cent. For the year 1941 alone, the Treasury disallowed $568,000 of salaries to this group.

**Examples of Nepotism**

The head of another company, making tools and dies, last year paid himself, his wife and his brother $128,000 in salaries, while dividends of the firm amounted only to $100,000.

The son and daughter of the principal stockholder in a company making equipment for plane pilots got salaries of $7,500 each although they were just out of school.

Saying he hoped instances of this type were isolated and not typical of the majority of American corporations, Mr. Morgenthau said the Treasury was taking action in these cases. In the first place, the detailed auditing of corporation tax returns is being speeded up by nearly a year to permit early detection of tax evasion, and the Treasury is using existing legal powers to disallow unreasonable reductions from corporate returns.

He added that while a corporation might be forced, under this procedure, to pay taxes on some of the profits disbursed as salaries, for instance, no reduction in taxes would be permitted the officials who received the salaries.

**Standards to Be Used**

Describing the procedures by which other corporation returns will be judged, Mr. Morgenthau said these standards would guide the Treasury.

1. Salaries and Bonuses—"Increased pay or extraordinary bonuses will be disallowed unless the taxpayer proves that they were 'for services actually rendered and are reasonable. . . .'"

2. Rents, Royalties, etc.—"Any shareholder should be entitled only to a fair return on his investment in the property which he permits the corporation to use."

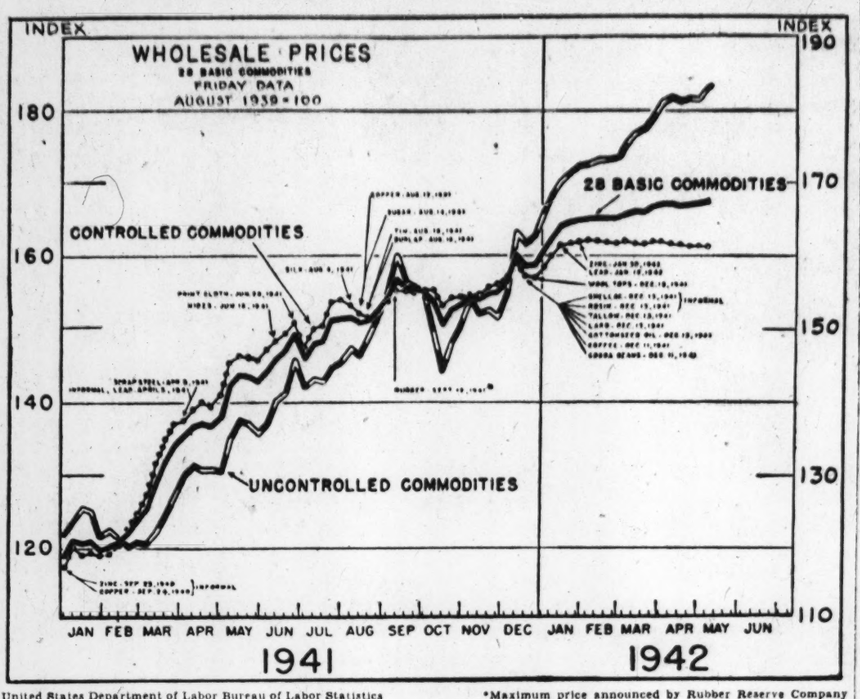
3. Pension Funds — Must be bona fide and not a disguise for extra salaries.

4. Repairs—"We shall disallow such deductions where it is not shown that the expenditures are in fact for repairs instead of for improvements which should be capitalized."

5. Fees to Promoters — The Treasury will be on guard against deductions "for payments which are against public policy." While Mr. Morgenthau did not explain this reference, his statement hinted at a check-up on lobbyists and solicitors purporting to be able to get Government contracts through influence in the Capital.

6. Advertising—Deductions are permissible when "ordinary, necessary and bear a reasonable relation to the business. . . . This is not intended to exclude institutional advertising in reasonable amounts or good-will advertising to influence the buying habits of the public if such expenditures are extravagant and out of proportion to the size of the company or to the amount of its advertising budget in the past, or it they are not directed to public patronage which might be expected in the future, such payments will be disallowed."

## New Indexes Reveal Effect of Price Control




United States Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics *Maximum price announced by Rubber Reserve Company

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

The contrast between the market prices of commodities which are controlled and those which are not controlled by the Government by means of formal ceilings or other types of regulation is revealed in the accompanying chart showing new indexes compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

With the imposition of a formal ceiling by the Office of Price Administration on primary slab zinc effectve Jan. 29, 1942, prices for 20 of the 28 basic commodities included in the Bureau's daily index were subject to control. These 20, most of which are raw materials or imported foodstuffs, have been included in the index of controlled commodities throughout the period shown irrespective of the time when control was first introduced. All, with the exception of shellac and rosin, are subject to formal controls.

These indexes, the department points out, reflect two tendencies in 1941 and early 1942; first, the upward price pressure of commodities which had not yet been controlled, but in which tight market situations were developing; and, second, the stabilizing influence of those commodities which had already been brought under control. Since Jan. 29, 1942, when all 20 commodities included in the sub-index were under control, there has been little change.

In contrast, the index of uncontrolled commodities, largely agricultural and including wheat, flaxseed, barley, corn, butter, hogs, steers, cotton, showed a sustained increase except for a sharp decline and a subsequent leveling off in the fall of 1941. In early 1942 the eight uncontrolled commodities had risen far higher relative to the August, 1939, base than had the 20 controlled commodities.

## Census Planned Of Every Patent Held by Foreigners

WASHINGTON (AP) — Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian, said he planned a census of every patent now or heretofore owned in this country by foreigners preparatory to possible seizure of as many as 100,000 for use in war production.

As tentatively planned, the order would require everyone who does hold or ever did hold any interest in a foreign patent in this country to file a report with Crowley.

By tabulating these reports and by comparing them with similar lists being prepared by the Patent Office, Mr. Crowley said his experts would find out which patents should be seized and what procedure should be used in the seizure.

Mr. Crowley explained that the census was part of the plan ordered recently by President Roosevelt for the taking over of Axis patents needed for war production.

The census would apply to patents owned by nationals of friendly countries as well as enemy or occupied nations, but the seizure would be limited.

Mr. Crowley estimated that nationals of countries with which the United States is at war hold or have interest in 62,000 patents. Nationals of other countries now occupied or dominated by the Axis are interested in additional 40,000 patents.

Without waiting for the general seizures which he plans, Mr. Crowley already has taken over several thousand German and Japanese patents, especially those dealing with gasoline and synthetic rubber.

When the patents are seized, American firms recommended by the WPB, Army or Navy will be licensed to use them in filling government contracts for the duration of the war. No such licenses have yet been issued.

Mr. Crowley today seized 80 Japanese and two German patents important to the manufacture and processing of steel, aluminum, and other metals.

Some of the patents dealt also with mechanical and electrical processes. Although several thousand German patents have been taken over by Mr. Crowley in previous actions, this was his first seizure of Japanese property.

## WPB Modifies Order On Slide Fasteners

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has modified its ban on use of slide fasteners to permit manufacturers to unload stocks made before April 1, and emphasized that it had no objection to fasteners made of sterling silver or plastics.

Under the original order, use of metal slide fasteners was prohibited after June 1. Use of metal in their manufacture already has been halted.

The amendment will allow many companies to consume stocks of fasteners in production of a wide variety of "non-essential" articles, such as billfolds, bathrobes, bathing suits, cosmetic sets, purses, sport jackets, luggage, shoes, shirts, and lingerie.

**Canadian Wheat Stocks Off**

OTTAWA (CP)—Stocks of Canadian wheat in store May 22 totaled 420,692,713 bushels compared with 424,311,694 bushels May 15 and 464,344,075 bushels on the same date last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

## Retail Sales Drop Slightly Under '41 Week

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reported today that retail trade during the past week failed to get out of the lull into which it settled recently although there was some increase in purchases of seasonal merchandise.

"Retailers again reported that the price ceilings had stimulated relatively little curiosity or new business," the weekly review said.

"Yet response to advertised sales showed that shoppers out to buy were both price-conscious and quality minded.

"Sales were widely spread and the absence of buying rushes on scarcity goods indicated that fear of shortages did not at present play a prominent part in demand."

The mercantile agency found more retailers strengthening advertising promotions to stir up buying volume, with emphasis mainly on seasonal lines and themes reflecting gas rationing influences.

A moderate decline from volume of a year ago was reported, ranging from 3 to 5 per cent. A gain of 3 to 7 per cent from 1941 was found in the south, but other regions showed decreases: New England 4 to 7 per cent, east 3 to 5 per cent, Middle West and Pacific Coast 2 to 4, Southwest 1 to 4 and Northwest 2 to 6.

Wholesale trade volume also was reported relatively light, with the chief demand for immediate and hot-weather merchandise.

"The spectre of inventory restrictions continued to be an important influence on purchasing policies," the agency reported. "Large retailers were reported in some instances to be resurveying their entire inventory program, with a view toward establishing open-to-buy position."

## Fine Cotton Yarn Output Restricted

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has ordered a major portion of the nation's fine cotton yarn production set aside for the Army and Navy, forcing a sharp curtailment in the manufacture of more expensive men's shirts and underwear and women's dresses.

Under terms of the order, combed yarn mills must earmark at least 40 per cent of their output of medium combed yarn and not less than 65 per cent of their coarse combed yarn for the armed services, and operate at "maximum practicable capacity."

Officials predicted the action would make from 200,000,000 to 250,000,000 yards of cloth available for current military requirements within 60 days and mean an annual supply for the military ranging between 600,000,000 and 700,000,000 yards.

**Square D Leases New Plant**

DETROIT—Square D Company has leased a building in New York State from the Defense Plant Corporation for the quantity production of high grade prism binoculars, F. W. Magin, President, stated. The company, whose Kollsman division is already a manufacturer of airplane flight instruments, optical drift sights and lenses for other optical instruments, will produce all parts of the binoculars itself, he said.

## Carloadings Ease 0.2 P. C. in Week; 3.3 P. C. Below '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 837,748 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended May 23.

This was a decrease of 1,304 cars, or 0.2 of 1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 28,279 cars, or 3.3 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 150,268 cars, or 21.9 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

| | This wk. | Last wk. | Inc. over Year ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miscellaneous freight | 378,339 | 164 | 9,054 |
| Less-than-carlot merchandise | 96,365 | †854 | 145,889 |
| Coal | 183,981 | †3,024 | 14,105 |
| Grn.& grn.prods | 14,412 | †552 | †3,718 |
| Livestock | 12,833 | 859 | 2,424 |
| Forest products | 48,410 | †1,444 | 6,892 |
| Ore | 87,208 | 3,412 | 10,804 |
| Coke | 14,181 | 135 | 449 |

†Decrease.

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight carloads handled by railroads reporting for the week ended May 23, 1942, included:

| | May 23, 1942 | Previous Week | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balt. & Ohio | 67,577 | 68,141 | 63,555 |
| Erie | 30,434 | 31,903 | 31,099 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 42,058 | 44,115 | 43,604 |
| Nickel Plate | 23,075 | 22,812 | 20,339 |
| Pere Marq. | 11,260 | 11,189 | 13,886 |
| Great Northern | 29,201 | 27,199 | 26,747 |
| Northern Pacific | 15,110 | 14,747 | 17,445 |
| N. Y. Central | 99,930 | 101,998 | 102,419 |
| Sou. Pacific | 51,591 | 50,781 | 45,786 |
| Norf. & West. | 29,440 | 30,391 | 30,091 |
| Lou. & Nash. | 37,222 | 36,578 | 34,812 |
| Reading | 42,692 | 45,059 | 39,949 |
| Jersey Central | 25,927 | 28,812 | 23,905 |
| Pennsylvania | 146,928 | 150,369 | 145,108 |
| St. Paul | 29,461 | 28,902 | 32,105 |
| Southern | 47,308 | 46,803 | 46,269 |
| New Haven | 29,160 | 30,686 | 28,893 |
| Missouri Pac. | 32,885 | 31,872 | 26,237 |

## Dispute Closes Plywood Plants

TACOMA (AP) — Six Tacoma door and plywood plants, employing 2,500 workers on millions of dollars worth of war contracts, have closed after failure of employee-employer conferences to determine the effective period of a recent wage raise.

M. J. Muckey, secretary of the Industrial Conference Board, reported the mills had been operating almost 100 per cent on war orders.

The plants shut down were the Oregon-Washington Plywood Corporation, Washington Door Company, Buffelen Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Northwest Door Company, Wheeler-Osgood Sales Corporation and the Monarch Door Company.

Operators recently granted a 7½ cent hourly wage increase granted sawmills of the Pacific Northwest in a recent War Labor Board arbitration.

The operators offered to make the raise retroactive to April 1, since plywood mills were not included in the abitration award. The offer was rejected by the A. F. of L.-Lumber and Cawmill Workers Union which had asked that the increase be retroactive to Jan. 1, and the workers walked out.

No picket lines were established and there was no disorder.

**Missouri Utility Plans Issue**

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Missouri Edison Company has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration covering the proposed sale of $636,000 of three and three-fourths per cent first mortgage bonds, series A, due 1967.

## Farm, Alcohol, Sugar Interests Seek Share in Rubber Program

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The first installment of this series summarized the shortage of rubber and the second outlined the major problem in the synthetic rubber program, that of making the intermediate product for Buna S rubber, namely butadiene.

The petroleum industry, first in the field, now has apparently three major lines along which its raw materials can be converted chemically into butadiene.

The word "apparently" is needed in the above sentence because even the petroleum industry's part in the synthetic rubber program is still somewhat amorphous to a layman. Some of the methods are not being told and others are still experimental, and for military reasons considerable information on the construction program is of course being withheld from the public.

**Butylene to the Fore**

The oil industry is preparing to make butadiene by way of butylene dierct. This is the most advanced part of the entire synthetic rubber program, because it was the first in the field. Most of these plants are being built near oil refineries and/or pipelines, for obvious reasons, and so chiefly in the oil country of Texas, California, and Louisiana, with some in Indiana and elsewhere. These are the plants which will come into operation this year. Goodyear has just started production in such a plant, government-financed, at Cleveland.

Another oil industry process is the one announced by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey last week, to make butadiene as a joint product in the same plants which make aviation gasoline. If this turns out to be anywhere near as important as the Jersey chemists think, it may become a major part of the whole program. An aviation-gasoline plant in the South scheduled to start production in July is to be the first guinea-pig and may turn out enough butadiene to make 15-17,000 tons a year of Buna S. Thirty-three such plants are reported authorized—some under construction.

By a third process, the petroleum people can make refinery gas directly into alcohol (a source for butadiene). Work on this was started during World War I and Jersey bought the patents on it in 1920, developed it and now makes 30 per cent of the output along these lines. Cost guesses on this are too conflicting for a layman to disentangle; from a reputable source this correspondent understands that ethyl alcohol can be made by this process for 11 cents a gallon, which is cheap indeed, but on the other hand some oil men say that the process from refinery gas to butadiene via butylene is cheaper than via alcohol.

Of the major non-petroleum sources of alcohol before Pearl Harbor, the regular industrial alcohol companies were first in the field. Grouped largely along the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard, they made alcohol from black-strap molasses, which is an otherwise practically worthless by-product in the making of raw sugar.

When the alcohol program had to be sharply expanded last winter to provide for smokeless powder and for large anti-freeze and industrial alcohol requirements, first turn of the Industrial Alcohol Unit of WPB for added raw materials was to "invert" high-test molasses. This is no by-product, but a direct product of cane at the expense of sugar production. So OPA's January sugar schedules, the genesis of the present sugar ration system, called for the diversion of the equivalent of 1,300,000 tons of Cuban sugar into high-test molasses to go into industrial alcohol.

At this time there was no call for alcohol for butadiene for synthetic rubber. Principal war need was for smokeless powder as soon as the powder plants could be built. The alcohol program was scheduled for expansion only to round 360,000,000 gallons, a little over half of the top figures now being talked.

**Grain for Sugar Plants**

In the Spring political pressure developed against the use of high-test molasses for alcohol. It cut into a scarce sugar supply. The liquor people offered their grain-distilling facilities and, it is alleged, received a brush-off from WPB. Farm interests got wind of the situation and saw a market for considerable of their superfluous grain. Fulton Lewis aired it on the radio, Wright Patman had it reviewed before his Small Business Committee of Congress, and WPB Alcohol Chief Moffat announced that the distillers' capacity would be brought into the program.

Since that time the use of high-test molasses has been cut way down. If only for shipping reasons, little or none now comes into the Eastern Seaboard, whose industrial alcohol plants are now for lack of molasses nearly shut down. Only in New Orleans does the use of molasses for alcohol continue, but this is blackstrap from the Louisiana cane fields, which would otherwise be wasted and which goes to market without the use of scarce ship cargo space.

Efforts are now being made to get the Eastern Seaboard alcohol plants into production again, but this time on grain. This, however, is not so easy. These plants are not equipped for the preliminary cooking and fermenting of the grain. One current plan, therefore, is to have this preliminary work done by the local sugar refineries, which are now sadly languishing for lack of sugar. They have vacuum cookers and other elaborate paraphernalia for making a mash or syrup of fermentable grain out of grain. They may do this and then truck the stuff round to the nearest industrial alcohol plant. If this is not feasible, WPB apparently intends to give the industrial alcohol people priority help of some kind to get the equipment themselves.

Meantime the liquor distilling industry is already in the alcohol program with both feet. Perhaps half the industry consists of big plants owned by big companies, with equipment to rectify alcohol up to 190 proof, which is practically industrial alcohol and in any case dry enough without further rectification for present needs. This part of the industry is now practically 100 per cent engaged in making industrial alcohol, to which it was convertible on practically 24 hours' notice.

The other half of the distilling industry is not so easily converted. It consists chiefly of little whisky distillers, mostly in Kentucky, Maryland, and the neghboring states, with plants capable of refining up to only 120 to 140 proof. That means either that they must have the addional rectifying equipment to go up to 190 proof or their product must be shipped to somebody else who has it. In the first case the problem is to find the additional equipment, which takes scarce metals, particularly copper; in the second case the problem is to find the tank cars to move the 140-proof stuff the sometimes not inconsiderable distances necessary.

A partial solution to the first problem has been found in the railroading of between 20 and 30 idle rectifying stills from the Pacific Coast and six from other idle distilleries into the Kentucky and Maryland straight-run whisky country.

**The Use of Whisky**

Thus the supply of new whisky is due to be rapidly tapered off, with half stopped already. There are, however, some 550,000,000 gallons in store. At the 1941 consumption rate of 157,000,000 gallons this should last three years, but if the war lasts that long the supply would probably be eked out by thinning and blending. Gin, however, is likely very shortly to go the way of rum, out of production and supply, for two reasons. First, it is made mostly by the big 190-proof distillers, already converted. Second, little is kept in storage and little is likely to be put in storage during the remainder of the conversion program because, unlike whisky, tax has to be paid on it before storage.

Meantime, through the Gillette sub-committee of the Senate Agriculture Committee, farm interests are making a strong effort to get WPB to smile on a program to build plants in the middle west—new from the ground up—for converting that area's huge grain surpluses into alcohol—butadiene-Buna S. (WPB can say yes or no by granting or refusing priority on the necessary equipment.)

The Department of Agriculture has experimented at its Peoria, Illinois laboratory on a butadiene-glycol process for changing grain to rubber, and several proposals have been aired before the Gillette Committee for construction of plants with new processes and private capital. WPB appears quite unimpressed. The highly energetic Mr. Clarence Bitting of United Sugar Corporation in Florida proposes a $75,000,000 project in that state to turn sugar cane, peanuts, and sweet potatoes into plastic equivalents of rubber at 25 cents a pound.

**Farm Interests Complain**

Farm interests complain that they have been jockeyed unfairly out of the synthetic rubber program, but this seems hardly true since the latest alcohol production schedules, for all purposes from smokeless powder to synthetic rubber, will eat up an estimated 136,000,000 bushels of corn, rye, or wheat in 1943. A more impressive farm-belt argument is the cost of transportaing the grain from the farm country to existing distilleries and industrial alcohol plants. A witness Tuesday said that 40 cents a bushel freight-charge on 80,000,000 bushels would be more than the cost of a good-sized plant set right down in the farm country. The WPB will presumably settle the matter by figuring the freight cost against the scarcity of metals for new plant.

It is to be hoped that WPB will tackle the whole complicated mesh of economic questions involved in the butadiene-synthetic rubber program as free from pressure and politics as possible. This is not necessarily to condemn the Gillette Committee out of hand. Already one Congressional Committee, that of Wright Patman, appears to have aired an aspect of the alcohol program which needed airing.

The oil people, naturally, would rather have the extra alcohol made by the distillers, because after the war the distillers would then go back to their own business and leave synthetic rubber—if it could still compete against latex—to the oil people. The distillers too would probably prefer not to have a large new industry developed in the middle West capable of turning out large quantities of alcohol. That would of course naturally be the viewpoint of the industrial alcohol people. The farmers on the other hand would like to see such an industry constructed. Said the National Grange people on Tuesday:

"Plants for the distillation of alcohol should be erected in the grain belt not only for . . . the present emergency, but as a permanent fixture in the economy of the nation." However WPB apparently feels that speed is of the essence rather than post-war planning.

**Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.**

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales (to 1 p. m.) | 250,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 353,900 |
| 1942 volume to date | 44,070,443 |
| 1941 volume to date | 52,764,289 |

## Stock Trends Irregularly Lower Today

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—Typical pre-holiday indecision ruled the stock market today and, with news inspiration generally lacking, leading issues shifted over an irregularly downward course.

The list made a try for recovery at the start but failed to follow through. Dealings then turned sluggish and quotations retreated in numerous cases. While scattered specialties manage dto give a fairly good account of themselves, fractional declines were well spread over the ticker tape in the final hour.

Transfers for the five hours ran to around 250,000 shares against 353,000 yesterday.

In view of the fact major markets will recess tomorrow for the Memorial Day holiday, speculative and investment contingents were disposed to proceed warily. War bulletins failed to provide much stimulation either way.

Among stocks Allied Chemical got up a couple of points or so on a few transactions. Occasional support was accorded Western Union, Philip Morris, United Aircraft, Sperry and International Nickel.

Inclined to lag were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Texas Co., U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, Union Carbide, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Telephone and Consolidated Edison.

Better curb performers included Humble Oil, Pantepec, Sherwin Williams and Wright Hargreaves. Behind now and then were N. J. Zinc, Penn-Central Airlines, Phoenix Securities and Aluminum Ltd.

The bond market developed a mixed trend in light dealings today.

Going into the final hour, gains of less than a point in a number of rails and utilities contrasted with numerous small declines or unchanged issues in the general corporate section.

Posting fractional improvement early in the session and maintaining most of it were, among others, Erie 4½s, Goodrich 4¼s, Santa Fe 4s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Montana Power 3¾s, International Telephone 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Pere Marquette 5s, and Virginia Iron Coal & Coke 5s.

The recently marketed American Tobacco debenture 3s made their initial bow on the big board at 100⅛, up ⅛ from the price for which they were sold publicly.

Indifferent performers included Western Union 4½s, Wabash first 5s, Texas Co. 3s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s, Northern Pacific 6s, Libby, McNeil (AP) Libby 4s, Houston Oil 4¼s, and American Telephone 3s.

## Wheat at Lowest Levels Since Nov.

CHICAGO, May 29 (AP)—Registering losses of as much as 1¼ to 1½ cents, wheat prices today sank to new lows since last November in a weak pre-holiday market. Other grains sagged with wheat.

Favorable crop reports, the fact that the harvest is getting under way in the Southwest, and lagging flour demand were depressing factors.

## Commodity Futures

### Grains

#### At Principal Markets

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **July wheat** | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.19⅞ | 1.18¾ | 1.19 | 1.20 |
| Minneapolis | 1.12½ | 1.11½ | 1.11⅝ | 1.12¾ |
| Kansas City | 1.11⅞ | 1.10¾ | 1.10¾ | 1.12⅛ |
| Winnipeg | .. | .. | .80⅜ | .80⅞ |
| **Sept. wheat** | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.22⅜ | 1.21⅜ | 1.21⅝ | 1.22¾ |
| Minneapolis | 1.14⅞ | 1.13⅞ | 1.13⅞ | 1.15⅛ |
| Kansas City | 1.14⅛ | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.14¼ |
| Winnipeg (Oct.) | .. | .. | .. | .79¼ |
| **Dec. wheat** | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.25⅝ | 1.24¼ | 1.24¾ | 1.25¾ |
| Minneapolis | 1.17⅛ | 1.16⅞ | 1.16⅞ | 1.17⅞ |
| Kansas City | .. | .. | 1.16 | 1.17⅛ |
| **July corn** | | | | |
| Chicago | .87⅜ | .87 | .87⅛ | .87½ |
| Kansas City | .84⅜ | .84⅛ | .84⅛ | .84⅝ |
| **July oats** | | | | |
| Chicago | .50⅝ | .50 | .50⅛ | .50¾ |
| Minneapolis | .46⅛ | .45½ | .45¾ | .46⅜ |
| Winnipeg | .. | .. | .51⅛ | .51⅜ |
| **Rye, Chicago** | | | | |
| July | .71⅝ | .71⅛ | .71⅜ | .71⅞ |
| Sept. | .74⅜ | .74⅛ | .74⅛ | .74⅞ |
| Dec. | .77⅞ | .77¾ | .77⅝ | .78⅛ |

### Lard

#### At Chicago

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 12.52 | 12.52 | 12.45 | 12.45 | 12.60 |
| Sept. | 12.65 | 12.65 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 12.77 |
| Oct. | .... | .... | .... | 12.72 | 12.82 |
| Dec. | .... | .... | .... | 12.82 | 12.82 |

### Soybeans

#### At Chicago

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July, Old | 1.79 | 1.79⅞ | 1.78¾ | 1.79⅜ | 1.80⅛ |
| New | .... | .... | .... | 1.81⅛ | 1.81¼ |
| Oct. | 1.73⅝ | 1.73⅝ | 1.72¾ | 1.73 | 1.74⅛ |

### Wool

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.1b | 97.8 |
| October | | | | 97.6b | 96.5 |
| December | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.1b | 96.0 |
| **Tops** | | | | | |
| July | 123.1 | 123.2 | 123.1 | 123.1b | 123.1 |
| October | 124.9 | 125.0 | 124.7 | 124.8b | 124.8 |
| December | 126.1 | 126.2 | 126.1 | 126.1b | 126.0 |
| March | 127.1 | 127.4 | 127.1 | 127.3b | 126.9 |

b—Bid.

### Cotton

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 19.05 | 19.06 | 19.93 | 19.02 | 19.08 |
| October | 19.33 | 19.34 | 19.22 | 19.30 | 19.36 |
| December | 19.48 | 19.49 | 19.38 | 19.45 | 19.51 |
| March | 19.62 | 19.66 | 19.51 | 19.61 | 19.73 |
| May | 19.73 | 19.7 | 19.671 | 19.71 | 19.83 |

Spots 20.55.

### Cocoa

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 8.71 | 8.71 | 8.71 | 8.71b | 8.71 |
| September | 8.76 | 8.76 | 8.76 | 8.76b | 8.76 |

b—Bid.

### Black Pepper

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6.60b | 6.60 |

b—Bid.

### Chicago Mercantile Exchange

#### Butter

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *November | 37.80 | 38.15 | 37.80 | 38.10 | 37.80 |
| †June | | | | 36.50b | 36.50 |
| **Eggs** | | | | | |
| ‡September | | | 33.75b | 34.20a | 33.80 |
| ‡October | 34.30 | 34.45 | 34.30 | 34.40 | 34.25 |
| ‡November | 34.50 | 34.55 | 34.50 | 34.55 | 34.55 |
| **Potatoes** | | | | | |
| November | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.48 | 2.48 | 2.50 |

b—Bid. a—Asked. *B.s. †F.s. ‡R.s.

| 1942 High | 1942 Low | Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49⅞ | 37 | Abbott 1.60a | 3 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| 48¾ | 43 | Acme Stl (4) | 2 | 43 | 43 | 43 | M'y21 |
| 7½ | 5½ | Adams Ex.60g | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 20½ | 19 | Adams-Ml (1) | 2 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | M'y15 |
| 11¾ | 10 | Addressog ½e | 2 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | M'y28 |
| 38¼ | 29½ | Air Reduct 1a | 1 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | M'y28 |
| 2⅝ | 1¾ | Alaska Juneau | 3 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Allegheny Cp | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 5⅞ | 3½ | Alleg pf xw | 6 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | |
| 6 | 3½ | All'gpf$30ww | 2 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | M'y28 |
| 17 | 9½ | Alleg pr pf | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | — ¼ |
| 22¾ | 16⅛ | Alleg L S ½e | 3 | 17 | 17 | 17 | — ¼ |
| 5⅛ | 3⅝ | Allen Ind (1) | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | M'y27 |
| 49 | 118½ | Al Ch&Dye 6a | 3 | 128 | 127½ | 128 | +2 |
| 12⅛ | 10 | Allied Kid (1) | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | M'y27 |
| 14⅛ | 11⅞ | Allied Mi ½e | 1 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | M'y28 |
| 6⅛ | 4 | Allied St .30e | 9 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | + ⅛ |
| 81 | 65½ | Allied St pf 5 | 1 | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | M'y28 |
| 30⅛ | 22 | Allis-CM ¼e | 1 | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 18¾ | 14¾ | Alpha P C ½e | 2 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | M'y28 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Amal Leather | 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | M'y28 |
| 18⅞ | 15⅝ | Amal Lpf1½g | 3 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | Apr11 |
| 56 | 43 | Amerada Pet 2 | 1 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | M'r 28 |
| 23⅝ | 19 | Am A Ch 1.20 | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| 48¼ | 25¼ | Am Airl 1½g | 5 | 32½ | 32 | 32⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 7¾ | 5⅞ | Am Bk N .20e | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | M'y28 |
| 5¼ | 3⅝ | Am Bosch ¼e | 4 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | M'y28 |
| 33 | 23 | Am Br Sh ¼e | 1 | 25¼ | 25 | 25 | M'y28 |
| 1¾ | 1⅛ | Am Cable & R | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 65¼ | 56⅝ | Am Can (4) | 16 | 64 | 64 | 64 | — ⅝ |
| 166 | 159 | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 161 | 161 | 161 | M'y20 |
| 33 | 20 | Am Car & Fdy | 2 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | + ¼ |
| 73¾ | 55½ | Am C-Fpf1¾e | 1 | 59 | 59 | 59 | M'y27 |
| 20½ | 16 | Am Ch&C 1e | 1 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 110 | 105 | Am Ch&C pf 5 | 1 | 106 | 105 | 105 | M'y27 |
| 95 | 69 | Am Chicle(4a) | 1 | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | M'y28 |
| 5⅜ | 3⅞ | Am Colortype | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | M'y27 |
| 9¾ | 7½ | Am Comm Al | 16 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| 22¾ | 15¼ | Am Cry Su 1e | 4 | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | M'y27 |
| ⅞ | ⅝ | Am Ecaus Til | 5 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | M'y28 |
| 6 | 3¼ | Am Europ .40g | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | M'y27 |
| 19¼ | 16¾ | Am Exp't ½e | •5 | 17 | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| ⅝ | ⅛ | Am & For Pow | 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | M'y23 |
| 24½ | 16¼ | AFP$6pf .60k | 6 | 20⅜ | 20¼ | 20⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 28 | 18⅞ | AFP$7pf .70k | 6 | 23¾ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1½ | Am & F P 2pf | | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | M'y22 |
| 32 | 25⅝ | Am-Hw SS ¾e | 7 | 26½ | 25⅝ | 26½ | M'y27 |
| 3½ | 2⅛ | Am Hide&Lea | 6 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | M'y27 |
| 38 | 33½ | Am HL pf (3) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | M'y25 |
| 46½ | 36⅞ | Am Hm P 2.40 | 4 | 44 | 44 | 44 | M'y25 |
| 1⅞ | 1⅛ | Am Ice | 23 | 2 | 1¾ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 31 | 25 | Am Ice pf | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| 4 | 2¾ | Am Internat'l | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 7 | 6 | Am Inv Ill .80 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | M'y 9 |
| 10¼ | 6⅝ | Am Locom'tive | 2 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 89½ | 69½ | Am L pf 1¾k | 1 | 69⅜ | 69⅜ | 69⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 11½ | 9½ | Am M&F .40e | 5 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | |
| 5¼ | 4 | Am M & Met | 3 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 23¾ | 16 | Am Metal (1) | 4 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | |
| [illegible] | ½ | Am Pow & Lt | 11 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| 26¼ | 15⅛ | APL$6pf2⅝k | 2 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 22 | 12½ | APL$5pf2.19k | 3 | 17⅛ | 16¾ | 17⅛ | |
| 4⅞ | 3¾ | Am R&S .15e | 19 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 12 | 9½ | Am Ro M ½e | 2 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ⅛ |
| 6 | 4¾ | Am Saf R ¼e | 3 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 6¾ | Am Seat (1g) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | + ⅜ |
| 43 | 35½ | Am Smelt (2) | 12 | 36⅝ | 36 | 36 | — ⅞ |
| 147 | 132½ | Am S&R pf 7 | 1 | 133 | 133 | 133 | M'y20 |
| 34¼ | 29 | Am Snf 1.60e | 2 | 31 | 31 | 31 | M'y27 |
| 20⅞ | 16½ | Am Stl Fdr 1e | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | M'y27 |
| 12 | 9⅜ | Am Stores ½e | 1 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | M'y28 |
| 8¾ | 7½ | Am Stov 1.20 | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | M'y28 |
| 21¼ | 15 | Am Sugar (2e) | 2 | 17¼ | 16⅞ | 17¼ | + ¼ |
| 97⅛ | 78¾ | Am Sug pf 7 | 4 | 90 | 89½ | 90 | +1 |
| 21½ | 17¼ | Am Sm Tob 1 | 1 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | M'y27 |
| 134¾ | 101¼ | Am Tel&Tel 9 | 14 | 116 | 115 | 115⅝ | — ⅞ |
| 49¾ | 33½ | Am Tob 1¾e | 4 | 41¾ | 41½ | 41¾ | + ¼ |
| 50¾ | 34⅞ | Am To B 1¾e | 8 | 42⅞ | 42⅜ | 42⅞ | |
| 143⅝ | 120 | Am Tob pf (6) | 3 | 129 | 129 | 129 | M'y28 |
| 5 | 3¾ | Am Type Fdrs | 5 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | M'y27 |
| 27 | 22 | Am Viscose 1e | 19 | 25¾ | 25¼ | 25¾ | + ⅝ |
| 116½ | 108¼ | Am Visc pf(5) | 4 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | M'y27 |
| 3¼ | 1⅞ | Am Water Wks | 8 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 70¼ | 41¼ | Am WW 1pf 6 | 1 | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | M'y27 |
| 5⅝ | 3¾ | Am Woolen | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | + ⅛ |
| 76⅜ | 55¾ | Am Wool pf 2k | 1 | 56 | 56 | 56 | |
| 5⅞ | 3½ | Am Zinc L&S | 5 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | M'y28 |
| 50 | 43½ | Am Z ppf2½k | 1 | 40 | 40 | 40 | M'y25 |
| 28⅝ | 22⅝ | Anaconda ½e | 11 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | — ½ |
| 17 | 12⅝ | Anchor H .15e | 2 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ | M'y21 |
| 10 | 7⅜ | Andes Cop ¼e | 1 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | M'y20 |
| 1¾ | 1 | A P W Paper | 6 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1¾ | M'y26 |
| 35 | 27⅜ | Arch-D M ½e | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | + ⅜ |
| 111⅝ | 108½ | Arm Del pf 7 | 1 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | M'y28 |
| 4⅛ | 2¾ | Armour Ill | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 67½ | 51 | Arm I pr pf 3k | 2 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | M'y28 |
| 66 | 53 | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 56 | 55¾ | 55¾ | Apr25 |
| 26½ | 21 | Armstr' C ½e | 7 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26½ | M'y28 |
| 7¼ | 5⅞ | Arnold C (¾e) | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | M'y22 |
| 4 | 2⅝ | Artl'm .77½g | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ¼ |
| 6¾ | 4¼ | Assd Dry Gds | 3 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ¼ |
| 77½ | 61½ | Assd DG1pf 6 | 1 | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | M'y18 |
| 83 | 54 | As DG2pf5¼k | 1 | 54 | 54 | 54 | M'y27 |
| 26 | 20 | Associates I 2 | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | M'y26 |
| 39 | 27½ | Atch T&SF 2e | 9 | 35⅛ | 34½ | 34½ | — ⅜ |
| 70 | 60½ | At T&SF pf 5 | 1 | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ | |
| 26 | 20¼ | Atl Cst L 1g | 3 | 21⅜ | 21 | 21 | |
| 34 | 17 | Atl G&WI 3g | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | M'y28 |
| 45½ | 33 | At G&WI pf5g | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | M'y28 |
| 23½ | 14⅜ | Atl Refin .40e | 5 | 15¾ | 15⅜ | 15¾ | |
| 109¼ | 100 | Atl Refin pf 4 | 3 | 100 | 100 | 100 | M'y28 |
| 7 | 6⅜ | Atlas Cp ¼e | 2 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| 50¼ | 46¾ | Atlas Cp pf 3 | 1 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | M'y25 |
| 70 | 43 | Atlas Pw 1½e | 2 | 44 | 44 | 44 | M'y27 |
| 9⅛ | 6¼ | Atlas T'k .30g | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | M'y21 |
| 2⅝ | 1¼ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | M'y21 |
| 4⅛ | 2⅞ | Aviat Cp .10e | 6 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 14¾ | 10½ | Bald Loco ct | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ¼ |
| 4⅛ | 2¾ | Balt & Ohio | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 7½ | 4⅝ | Balt & Ohio pf | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | — ¼ |
| 6½ | 4 | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ¼ |
| 9⅞ | 6⅝ | Barber Asphalt | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ¼ |
| 6 | 4½ | Barker Br (1g) | 2 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | + ¼ |
| 11½ | 8⅜ | Barnsdall .60 | 6 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 12¼ | Bath Ir Wk 1e | 3 | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ¼ |
| 19½ | 15½ | Bayuk Cig ¾e | 4 | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19⅜ | + ⅝ |
| 24⅛ | 20 | Beat Cream 1a | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | M'y28 |
| 104⅛ | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | Apr25 |
| 106 | 102⅝ | Beat Cr pf (5) | 1 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | Apr15 |
| 110¾ | 64 | Beech-Nut 4a | 2 | 75 | 75 | 75 | |
| 7⅜ | 6⅜ | Beld-Hem .80 | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 16½ | 9¾ | Bell Airc (2g) | 2 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | — ½ |
| 39⅞ | 28¼ | Bendix Av (2e) | 4 | 30⅛ | 29¾ | 30⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 14 | 9⅞ | Benf Ind .40e | 1 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | + ¼ |
| 52 | 46½ | Ben In pf 2½ | 1 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ | M'y28 |
| 24¼ | 17⅝ | Best Co 1.60a | 3 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | + ½ |
| 66⅞ | 49½ | BethSteel 3e | 13 | 51¼ | 50¾ | 51 | — ¼ |
| 121 | 108⅛ | Beth Stl pf 7 | 3 | 109 | 109 | 109 | — ⅜ |
| 22½ | 18¾ | Bigelow-S.1e | 1 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | M'y26 |
| 19¾ | 14¾ | Black-Dk 1.60 | 2 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17⅝ | M'y27 |
| 7⅜ | 5¼ | Blaw-Kn .15e | 3 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 14½ | 11¾ | Bliss&Lau ¼e | 4 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11¾ | Apr30 |
| 21⅛ | 13⅛ | Boeing Airpl | 1 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 31¾ | 25 | Bohn A&B (2) | 2 | 26⅞ | 26 | 26⅞ | M'y27 |
| 17¼ | 13⅛ | Bond Str 1.60 | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | M'y28 |
| 20⅝ | 18⅜ | Borden (.60e) | 7 | 19 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | |
| 24 | 19¾ | Borg-War .40e | 10 | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23¼ | |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | Boston&Maine | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | M'y15 |
| 30 | 25 | Bower R B (3) | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | M'y23 |
| 18½ | 15 | Brewing C ½e | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | M'y22 |
| 9¼ | 7½ | Bridgep't Br 1 | 2 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | M'y28 |
| 18⅞ | 15¼ | Briggs Mf ½e | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | + ¼ |
| 29½ | 26 | Briggs&St (3) | 1 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | M'y28 |
| 43 | 30 | Bristol 1.10e | 1 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | + ½ |
| 1¼ | 1 | Bkly & Q Tran | 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | M'y26 |
| 1¼ | 1 | Bkly-Man Tran | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | M'y22 |
| 9¾ | 7 | Bkl U Gas ¼e | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | M'y27 |
| 35 | 28½ | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | M'y15 |
| 14 | 9⅞ | Bruns-Bal ½e | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | M'y27 |
| 8⅞ | 6⅝ | Bucyrus-E .15e | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 3⅜ | 2¼ | Budd Mfg | 3 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅜ | 2¼ | Budd Wh ¼e | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 15¾ | 11½ | Buffalo F .45e | 3 | 12 | 11¾ | 12 | M'y27 |
| 23 | 16¼ | Bullard Co (2) | 4 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | M'y27 |
| 26 | 19½ | Buiova Wat(2) | 2 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | + ¼ |
| 19¼ | 14⅞ | Burlin M 1.40 | 1 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 55½ | 53 | Burling pf 2¾ | 1 | 54½ | 54 | 54½ | M'y13 |
| 7½ | 6¼ | Burr Add .30e | 2 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 3½ | 2⅛ | Bush Terminal | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 6¼ | 5⅛ | Butler Br .60a | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 20¾ | 19⅝ | Butler pf 1½ | 1 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | |
| 3⅞ | 2⅛ | Butte C&Zinc | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 8¾ | 6½ | Byers (AM) | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | M'y28 |
| 12¾ | 10 | Byron J'k ½e | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 19¾ | 16½ | Calif Pk 1½ | 1 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | M'y26 |
| 50⅞ | 16½ | Calif P pf 2½ | 1 | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ | Apr14 |
| 1¼ | ⅛ | Callahan Z-Ld | 2 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | M'y25 |
| 7⅛ | 5⅞ | Cal & Hecla 1 | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 15½ | 11⅞ | Campb W ¼e | 2 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | M'y27 |
| 12½ | 9⅛ | Canada Dr .60 | 1 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | + ¼ |
| 4⅞ | 3⅜ | Canadian Pac | 16 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 37½ | 29⅞ | Cannon Ml ½e | 3 | 30 | 30 | 30 | M'y28 |
| 2¼ | 1¾ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | M'y21 |
| 27¾ | 23½ | Carpenter S½e | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | M'y28 |
| 3 | 2¼ | Carrier-G .05e | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 69 | 54¾ | Case (JI)(7g) | 5 | 64½ | 63¼ | 64½ | M'y28 |
| 42 | 30 | Caterpil Tr 2 | 3 | 32½ | 32¼ | 32½ | — ¼ |
| 21¼ | 15 | Celanese ½e | 2 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | — ½ |
| 8¼ | 6⅛ | Celotex (1) | 4 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | M'y22 |
| 23⅝ | 16 | Cent Agu 1½ | 1 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | M'y28 |
| 2¼ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 3⅜ | 1⅝ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | M'y21 |
| 18 | 12½ | Cen Violeta 1g | 8 | 14½ | 13¾ | 14½ | + ⅝ |
| 3¼ | 2 | Century Rib M | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | M'y25 |
| 31¾ | 27 | Cerro de P 2e | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| 2¼ | 1¾ | Cert-teed Prod | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 19 | 16¼ | Chain Belt ¾e | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 17 | 14½ | Champ Pa ½e | 7 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14½ | M'y20 |
| 7½ | 5½ | Checker Cab | 6 | 7¼ | 6¼ | 6⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 36¾ | 27½ | Ches & Ohio 3 | 12 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30⅜ | + ¼ |
| 98 | 89 | Ches & O pf 4 | 1 | 89 | 89 | 89 | M'y20 |
| 4 | 2¾ | Ches Corp | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | M'y23 |
| 1⅝ | ⅝ | Chi & E Ill | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | M'y28 |
| 5 | 3 | Chi&E Ill A | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ¼ |
| 2¾ | 1½ | Chi Gr West | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | M'y27 |
| 13½ | 8⅞ | Chi Gr W pf | 3 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 5⅛ | 4⅛ | Chi Mail ¼g | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | M'y27 |
| 17½ | 12⅛ | Chi P Tool 1e | 8 | 13⅞ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | M'y28 |
| 39¾ | 33 | Chi PT cv pf 3 | 1 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | M'y28 |
| 52 | 50 | CPT pr pf 2½ | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi Rk Is & P | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'y27 |
| ⅝ | ⅛ | CRI & P 6pf | 2 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | M'y28 |
| ¾ | ¼ | CRI & P 7pf | 2 | [illegible] | ⅝ | [illegible] | + [illegible] |
| 11½ | 8⅜ | Chi Yel Cab 1 | 5 | 11½ | 11 | 11½ | M'y28 |
| 13¾ | 11½ | Chickasha (1) | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | M'y21 |
| 2¼ | 1⅛ | Childs Co | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | M'y22 |
| 60⅛ | 43⅞ | Chrysler Cp 2e | 29 | 60 | 59⅝ | 59⅝ | — ¼ |
| 10¼ | 9 | City I&F 1.20 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 2⅝ | 2⅛ | City Stores | 2 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 34½ | 29½ | Clark Eq 1½e | 1 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | M'y26 |
| 29 | 22 | Clev Gr Br ¼e | | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | M'y20 |
| 44 | 32¼ | Climax 1.20a | 1 | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 36½ | 25⅜ | Cluett Pea ¾e | 1 | 29¼ | 28⅞ | 29¼ | + ⅛ |
| 79½ | 56½ | Coca Cola 1½e | 3 | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ | — ¼ |
| 63½ | 51½ | Coca Cola A 3 | 1 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | M'y22 |
| 13⅞ | 11½ | Colgate-P ½ | 10 | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13½ | + ¼ |
| 105½ | 97¼ | Colg-P pf 4¼ | 3 | 99 | 99 | 99 | M'y28 |
| 14⅛ | 10⅝ | Collins & A | 1 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | M'y28 |
| 18⅛ | 12⅞ | Col Fuel&I 1a | 2 | 14 | 13½ | 14 | M'y27 |
| 13⅝ | 8½ | Col Br A .60e | 1 | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| 13½ | 8¾ | Col Br B .60e | 2 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 1¾ | 1⅛ | Col G&E .10g | 3 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 54 | 32¼ | Col G&E pfA 6 | 1 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | — ¼ |
| 6¾ | 5⅛ | Columbia Pict | 4 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| 27 | 24 | Colum Ppf2¾ | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | M'y27 |
| 72 | 51 | Colum Carb 2e | 3 | 66 | 66 | 66 | M'y27 |
| 20⅞ | 16⅛ | Coml Credit 3 | 23 | 21¼ | 20¾ | 20¾ | |
| 100 | 91⅛ | Coml C pf 4¼ | 1 | 93 | 93 | 93 | M'y26 |
| 26⅞ | 20¼ | Coml Inv Tr 3 | 19 | 26⅜ | 26 | 26⅛ | — ¼ |
| 103½ | 100¼ | Com Tcvpf 4¼ | 1 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | M'y21 |
| 9¾ | 7¼ | Coml Solv .55g | 11 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Com'th&South | 11 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| 44½ | 23¾ | Com & Sou pf | 8 | 25⅜ | 25¼ | 25¼ | |
| 23¾ | 17⅜ | Com Edis 1.80 | 36 | 20⅜ | 20⅛ | 20¼ | |
| 3⅜ | 2 | Conde N .40e | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | M'y12 |
| 16½ | 12½ | Congoleum-N 1 | 5 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | + ⅜ |
| 21½ | 15 | Consol Airc 1e | 9 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 11¾ | 9⅞ | Cons Cig 1½g | 3 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | M'y28 |
| 7⅜ | 4⅜ | Cons Cop .10e | 9 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | M'y28 |
| 14 | 11⅝ | Cons Ed(1.60) | 12 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | — ¼ |
| 94 | 78 | Cons Ed pf (5) | 7 | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | — ¼ |
| [illegible] | ⅜ | Cons Film Ind | 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | M'y28 |
| 9 | 7 | Cons F pf ½k | 2 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | M'y26 |
| 2⅛ | 1½ | Cons Laundries | 4 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | M'y28 |
| 6½ | 4⅝ | Consol Oil ½ | 6 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | — ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 6¼ | Cons RR Cu pf | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | M'y27 |
| 5¾ | 4⅜ | Consol'n Coal | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | M'y28 |
| 31 | 22 | Consol'n-C pf | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | M'y18 |
| 96¼ | 82 | Con Pw pf 4½ | 1 | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | M'y28 |
| 13½ | 12 | Container ½e | 2 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 2¼ | Cont Baking | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | M'y28 |
| 103½ | 75½ | Cont Bk pf (8) | 1 | 88 | 88 | 88 | M'y28 |
| 27¼ | 21⅛ | Cont Can(¾e) | 5 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24¼ | — ¼ |
| 8¼ | 7¼ | Cont Diam F 1 | 16 | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 7 | — ¼ |
| 42 | 30¾ | Cont Ins 1.60a | 4 | 36 | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | + ¼ |
| 3¾ | 2¾ | Cont Mot ¼e | 4 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | |
| 24 | 17 | Cont O Del (1) | 4 | 19⅞ | 19¾ | 19¾ | — ¼ |
| 19⅞ | 15½ | Cont Steel ¼e | 3 | 16 | 16 | 16 | M'y12 |
| 12½ | 8⅝ | Cop'weld S .80 | •3 | 9⅜ | 9 | 9 | + ¼ |
| 51½ | 45 | Cop'w pf 2½ | 1 | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | M'y20 |
| 55¾ | 42¼ | Corn Prods (3) | 5 | 48⅜ | 48⅛ | 48¼ | |
| 3⅜ | 2½ | Coty Inc .15e | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Coty Internat'l | 100 | ½ | ½ | ½ | M'y28 |
| 14 | 10⅜ | Crane Co (1g) | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | M'y28 |
| 14⅞ | 12½ | Cr of Wh 1.60 | 1 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | M'y25 |
| 8 | 5¾ | Crosley (.30g) | 5 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | M'y28 |
| 19½ | 14¼ | Crown C&S¼e | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| 41 | 32 | Crown Cpf 2¼ | 1 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | M'y27 |
| 11⅞ | 10 | Crown Zel ½e | 1 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | M'y27 |
| 36 | 23¾ | Crucible Stl 1g | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | — ½ |
| 79¼ | 67 | Crucible pf (5) | 1 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | + ½ |
| 9 | 5⅛ | Cuban-Am Sug | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | — ¼ |
| 83 | 74½ | Cub-AS pf 5½ | 1 | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | +2⅝ |
| 13¼ | 9¼ | Cudahy Pack | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ½ |
| 15½ | 13 | Cuneo Pr 1½ | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | M'y22 |
| ⅞ | [illegible] | Curtis Publish | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 18¾ | 12½ | Curt' ppf1.10k | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 9⅛ | 5⅞ | Curtiss-W 1g | 7 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 25⅞ | 19½ | Curtiss-WA 2e | 2 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | — ½ |
| 17¾ | 12⅞ | Cutler-H .60e | •2 | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | |
| | | **D—E** | | | | | |
| 3¾ | 2⅞ | Davega S .70g | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | M'y25 |
| 16¼ | 15½ | Davega pf 1¼ | 1 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | M'y 6 |
| 11⅝ | 8¾ | Davison C .60g | 3 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | M'y28 |
| 8½ | 4⅞ | Decca Rec .60a | 2 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | |
| 24¼ | 18½ | Deere & Co 2g | 15 | 22¼ | 22 | 22¼ | + ⅛ |
| 29 | 25¼ | Deere pf 1.40 | 4 | 26 | 26 | 26 | M'y28 |
| 11⅞ | 9⅞ | Deisel (1½) | 1 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 7 | Del & Hudson | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 4⅞ | 2⅞ | Del Lack&W | 2 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| ½ | [illegible] | Den&RioGW pf | 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr13 |
| 18⅝ | 14⅝ | Detroit E .70e | 5 | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | + ¼ |
| 27¼ | 18 | Diam Mat ¾e | 2 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | + ¼ |
| 38⅜ | 33¼ | Diam M pf1½ | 1 | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | M'y26 |
| 9⅞ | 8½ | Diam T Mot 1 | 1 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | M'y14 |
| 18 | 16½ | Dis C-S h2.22 | 5 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | — ½ |
| 79½ | 70 | Dist C-S pf 5 | 1 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | + ½ |
| 9 | 8 | Dixie-Vort ¼e | 1 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | M'y21 |
| 21 | 16⅜ | Doehler D (1e) | 1 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | |
| 13⅛ | 9 | Dome M 1.30e | 16 | 10⅞ | 10⅛ | 10⅞ | + ¾ |
| 70½ | 51 | Douglas Air 5g | 3 | 54½ | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 124¼ | 95 | Dow Chem (3) | 4 | 101 | 100½ | 101 | M'y27 |
| 15⅛ | 13 | Dresser M1½g | 1 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| 4 | 2¾ | Dunhill Int | 6 | 4⅛ | 3¾ | 4⅛ | M'y28 |
| 9¼ | 8 | Duplan (.40e) | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | M'y25 |
| 144 | 102¾ | du Pont 2¼e | 11 | 108¼ | 106¼ | 107½ | |
| 126½ | 120 | du P't pf 4½ | 2 | 122¾ | 122¾ | 122¾ | |
| 27½ | 16¾ | East Air Lines | 10 | 23 | 22¾ | 22⅞ | |
| 3⅜ | 2¼ | East Roll Mill | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | M'y27 |
| 141 | 108 | Eastman (6a) | 1 | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ | |
| 31⅞ | 26 | Eaton Mfg 3 | 2 | 27 | 26¾ | 26¾ | — ½ |
| 15 | 11½ | Edis Br 1.20 | 2 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | M'y28 |
| 1⅛ | [illegible] | El&M In .06e | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | M'y28 |
| 26½ | 20⅝ | El Au-Lt ¾e | 14 | 26½ | 26⅛ | 26½ | |
| 13⅝ | 10¾ | Elec Boat ½e | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | |
| 1⅜ | ¾ | El Pow & Lt | 9 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | M'y28 |
| 32¾ | 15 | El P $6pf.60k | 3 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | —1⅛ |
| 35¼ | 17¼ | El P $7pf.70k | 7 | 20 | 19½ | 20 | — ¾ |
| 32⅝ | 29 | El Stor Bat 2 | 3 | 32¼ | 32 | 32 | — ¼ |
| 26⅜ | 19¼ | El PasoG 2.40 | 2 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ¼ |
| 49 | 39⅜ | Endi-John 3 | 1 | 42 | 42 | 42 | M'y28 |
| 3⅛ | 1¼ | Eng Pub Serv | 6 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | M'y28 |
| 66 | 40 | Eng PS$5pf 5 | 1 | 47 | 47 | 47 | M'y28 |
| 73 | 46½ | EPS5½pf5½ | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | — ⅛ |
| ¼ | ⅛ | Equit Off Bldg | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'y18 |
| 7⅛ | 5 | Erie RR | 2 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | M'y28 |
| 6⅛ | 3⅞ | Erie RR ct | 20 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 44 | 32¾ | Erie RR pf A5 | 1 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | |
| 2½ | 1½ | Eureka V Cl | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | M'y27 |
| 5¾ | 4⅛ | Evans Prod | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | M'y28 |
| 29¾ | 20 | Ex-Cello1.30e | 3 | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22½ | — ¼ |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Exchange Buf | 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | M'y28 |
| | | **F** | | | | | |
| 37¼ | 27⅞ | Fairb Mor 2a | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | —1 |
| 29¾ | 19⅜ | Fajardo Sug 2 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 8¼ | 6¼ | Fed Lt&Tr 1 | 1 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | M'y23 |
| 24½ | 20 | Fed Min&S 2e | 2 | 22 | 22 | 22 | M'y27 |
| 10½ | 8 | Fed Mog ¼e | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | M'y27 |
| 4¼ | 3⅜ | Fed M T .10e | 1 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | M'y28 |
| 18⅛ | 11⅞ | Fed D St 1.40 | 2 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | M'y28 |
| 87 | 77 | Fed DS pf4¼ | 1 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | M'y27 |
| 11 | 7⅞ | Ferro Enam 1 | 1 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | M'y23 |
| 41¾ | 29⅝ | Fid P F 1.60a | 6 | 36½ | 36 | 36½ | M'y28 |
| 16⅝ | 13⅜ | Firestone ½e | 7 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| 92 | 87½ | Firestone pf 6 | 1 | 90 | 90 | 90 | M'y26 |
| 39½ | 29¾ | First NSt 2½ | 1 | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | M'y25 |
| 11⅞ | 9¼ | Flintkote (1) | 4 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| 96½ | 86 | Flintk pf 4½ | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | M'y14 |
| 20 | 15 | Florence S ½e | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | M'y27 |
| 21¾ | 18 | Florsheim A 2 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Apr21 |
| 5⅛ | 3 | Follansbee Stl | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 11½ | 9 | Food Fair St 1 | 1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | M'y27 |
| 32½ | 27⅝ | Food Ma 1.40 | 1 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | M'y25 |
| 12⅞ | 9¼ | Foster Wheeler | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ¼ |
| 17 | 17 | Foster 6 1½ | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 10¼ | 6 | Francisco Sug | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 38¾ | 27 | Freeport S (2) | 1 | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | M'y28 |
| 19 | 15½ | Fruehauf 1.40 | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | M'y21 |
| | | **G** | | | | | |
| 2⅜ | 1⅝ | Gabriel Co A | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | M'y27 |
| 2⅛ | 1⅝ | Gair Robt ¼g | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 11 | 8⅞ | Gair pf 1.20 | 2 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | M'y21 |
| 3⅝ | 2⅝ | Gar Wood | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 7⅝ | 6⅝ | Gar Wd pf ½ | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | M'y28 |
| 10¼ | 8½ | Gaylord C ½a | 4 | 9 | 9 | 9 | M'y20 |
| 52½ | 51 | Gaylord pf 2¾ | 1 | 51 | 51 | 51 | M'y 6 |
| 5¼ | 3⅝ | Gen Am I ¼g | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 104 | 98 | Gen Am I pf 6 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | M'y 7 |
| 46¾ | 36 | Gen Am Tr 3g | 2 | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| 4⅛ | 3⅜ | Gen Bak .20e | 3 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | |
| 3¾ | 2⅞ | Gen Bronze | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | M'y28 |
| 3 | 2¼ | Gen Cable | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | M'y23 |
| 9⅞ | 6⅞ | Gen Cable A | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | M'y25 |
| 90¼ | 72 | Gen C pf 3½k | 1 | 72 | 72 | 72 | M'y20 |
| 20 | 16⅝ | Gen Cigar (1) | 1 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | + ¼ |
| 28⅜ | 21½ | Gen El 1.05e | 28 | 25¼ | 24¾ | 25 | — ⅜ |
| 40½ | 23¾ | Gen Fds .90e | 14 | 29⅜ | 28¾ | 28¾ | — ¾ |
| 116 | 111¼ | Gen F pf 4½ | 1 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | M'y28 |
| 1¾ | ⅝ | Gen G & El A | 14 | ⅞ | [illegible] | [illegible] | M'y27 |
| 83 | 64⅞ | Gen Mills (4) | 1 | 76 | 75 | 76 | |
| 36⅝ | 30 | Gen Motors 1e | 60 | 36½ | 36⅛ | 36¼ | — ⅛ |
| 126 | 122 | Gen Mot pf(5) | 4 | 125 | 124⅞ | 125 | M'y28 |
| 3⅛ | 1¾ | Gen O Ad .20e | 2 | 2⅛ | 1⅞ | 2⅛ | + ¼ |
| 30 | 16½ | Gen O Ad A 4 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | M'y27 |
| 12⅞ | 10¾ | Gen Prec ½e | 2 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ¼ |
| 5¾ | 4½ | Gen P Ik .15e | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | M'y28 |
| ½ | ⅛ | Gen Pub Serv | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'y22 |
| 12⅝ | 10½ | Gen Ry S ¼e | 2 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | M'y28 |
| ⅝ | ¼ | Gen Real&Ut | 5 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | M'y28 |
| 28¼ | 23 | Gen R'I&U pf | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | M'y26 |
| 19¼ | 14½ | Gen Refr .60e | 2 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | M'y28 |
| 10 | 8¼ | Gen Shoe (1) | 3 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | M'y27 |
| 20 | 13½ | Gen Tel(1.60) | 2 | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | M'y28 |
| 16½ | 11 | Gen Time ¼e | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | M'y23 |
| 10⅝ | 7½ | Gen T&R ½e | 2 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ⅛ | 4 | Gillette .45g | 6 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | + ¼ |
| 48½ | 40⅝ | Gillette pf (5) | 2 | 47 | 47 | 47 | M'y28 |
| 5⅞ | 4 | Gimbel Bros | 5 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 65½ | 50 | Gimbel $6pf 6 | 5 | 52 | 51 | 52 | M'y21 |
| 15 | 12½ | Glidden (½e) | 2 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | |
| 44 | 37¾ | Glid cv pf 2¼ | 1 | 40 | 40 | 40 | + ⅛ |
| [illegible] | ⅛ | Gobel (Adolf) | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'y28 |
| 2⅜ | 2 | Goebel Bw .20 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 18⅛ | 13 | Goodrich (2g) | 18 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17⅝ | — ¼ |
| 70⅞ | 56 | Goodrich pf 5 | 3 | 69 | 68½ | 68⅞ | —1⅛ |
| 16½ | 10¼ | Goodyear T ¼e | 5 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | — ⅛ |
| 80¾ | 60⅛ | Goodyear pf 5 | 2 | 80 | 80 | 80 | — ⅛ |
| 2½ | 1¾ | Goth Hosiery | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | M'y27 |
| 1 | ⅝ | Graham-Page | 3 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| 5½ | 4⅛ | Graby M .60a | 3 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | M'y27 |
| 7¾ | 6 | Grand Union | 3 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | M'y27 |
| 8¼ | 6 | Granite C.35g | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 31 | 22⅛ | Grant (1.40a) | 2 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | + ¼ |
| 25 | 23¼ | Grant pf (1) | 3 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | M'y25 |
| 17¼ | 15½ | Gt N I O ct 2g | 2 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | |
| 25⅝ | 21 | Gt Nor pf 1e | 3 | 21¾ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | — ¼ |
| 28¼ | 22⅜ | Gt West Sug 2 | 1 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | — ¼ |
| 39½ | 25 | Green HL (2a) | 1 | 29½ | 29¼ | 29½ | + ½ |
| 12¾ | 10½ | Greyhound (1) | 1 | 11¾ | 11⅜ | 11¾ | + ⅛ |
| 11¼ | 10 | Greyh'd pf .55 | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | + ¼ |
| 14⅝ | 9⅛ | Grum Air 1½g | 4 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | M'y27 |
| 3⅞ | 1⅝ | Guantan Sugar | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 4 | 2¼ | Gulf Mob&Oh | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 29⅜ | 20½ | Gulf Mpf2½g | 1 | 21¼ | 21 | 21¼ | — ¼ |
| | | **H—I** | | | | | |
| 25 | 19¾ | Hack Wat 1½ | 1 | 22½ | 22¼ | 22½ | +2½ |
| 10⅛ | 8¾ | Hall Print 1a | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | M'y26 |
| 10½ | 8¾ | Hamil W ¼e | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | M'y22 |
| 16⅜ | 12½ | Harb-Wa ⅝e | 2 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | + ⅜ |
| 4½ | 3½ | Hat Corp ½g | 2 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | M'y26 |
| 1⅞ | 1 | Hayes Mfg | 12 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | M'y27 |
| 7⅛ | 5½ | Hayes Ind ½e | 2 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | M'y21 |
| 93½ | 81 | Hazel Atlas 5 | 4 | 80 | 80 | 80 | M'r 28 |
| 6⅝ | 4½ | Hecker Prod | 16 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 57 | 45 | Helme 2¾e | 1 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ | M'y26 |
| 12¾ | 10¼ | Hercul M ¼e | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ¼ |
| 72 | 51 | Herc Pow .60e | 5 | 59⅛ | 58½ | 59⅛ | M'y27 |
| 40¾ | 30¼ | Hershey C (3) | 6 | 33 | 33 | 33 | |
| 102½ | 79 | Hersh cv pf 4a | 2 | 85 | 85 | 85 | +1 |
| 13½ | 12½ | Hinde&Da ¼e | 2 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | M'y27 |
| 13⅝ | 11 | Hires 1.20a | 3 | 11 | 11 | 11 | M'y20 |
| 21 | 14¼ | Holland F (2) | 4 | 21 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | M'y26 |
| 6¾ | 6 | Hollander ¼e | 9 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | M'y27 |
| 18⅜ | 13⅛ | Holly Sug ½e | 7 | 14 | 14 | 14 | + ¼ |
| 38⅛ | 22½ | Homestake4½ | 5 | 31¾ | 31½ | 31½ | |
| 34 | 22 | Hou Her A 2½ | 1 | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | M'y23 |
| 10⅜ | 8¼ | Hou Her B ¼e | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 44 | 30½ | Household (4) | 1 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | M'y23 |
| 105 | 96 | Household pf 5 | 1 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | M'y27 |
| 3¼ | 2¼ | Houston Oil | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 34¾ | 29¾ | Howe Snd (3) | 3 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | M'y27 |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | Hudson & Man | 2 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | M'y23 |
| 4 | 2 | Hudson&M pf | 3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | M'y16 |
| 21 | 16⅝ | Hudson B (h2g) | 3 | 19¼ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 3⅛ | Hudson Motor | 2 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 1⅛ | [illegible] | Hupp Motor | 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | M'y28 |
| 8 | 5⅝ | Illinois Cent | 3 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 18¾ | 13 | Ill Cent pf | 6 | 13¾ | 13 | 13¾ | M'y27 |
| 9¾ | 6½ | Indian Refin | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | M'y27 |
| 16⅜ | 10⅜ | Ind P&L 1.60 | 2 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | + ¼ |
| 27 | 21 | Indus Rayon 2 | 4 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 100 | 74 | Inger-Rand 3e | 1 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | M'y26 |
| 74½ | 56 | Inland Steel 4 | 1 | 56 | 56 | 56 | —1 |
| 12⅛ | 8¼ | Inspir Cop ¼e | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | — ¼ |
| 6⅛ | 5½ | Insur ct (.20) | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | M'y19 |
| 31½ | 19¾ | Iterchem 1.60 | 2 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | + ½ |
| 10⅜ | 5¼ | Itercon R .40g | 5 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | + ¼ |
| 8 | 6⅜ | Interlake ¾g | 2 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| 151½ | 109⅞ | Int Bus Ma 6a | 1 | 121 | 121 | 121 | M'y28 |
| 52 | 40 | Int Harvest 2 | 10 | 44⅛ | 43¾ | 44⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 160½ | 147 | Int Harv pf 7 | 3 | 155 | 155 | 155 | M'y25 |
| ¾ | ¼ | Int Hydro El A | 5 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 12½ | 5½ | Int Mer Marine | 27 | 7⅛ | 6¼ | 7⅛ | +1 |
| 5 | 3⅝ | Int Minerals | 29 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| 41½ | 33 | Int Min'ls 4pf | 3 | 41 | 41 | 41 | + ½ |
| 3 | 1⅞ | Int M&Ch p pf | 3 | 57½ | 57 | 57½ | Apr10 |
| 2⅞ | 2⅛ | Int Mining ¼g | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | M'y27 |
| 28¾ | 24⅛ | Int Nick Can 2 | •26 | 27⅜ | 26⅜ | 27¼ | + ¾ |
| 130 | 126¾ | Int Nick pf(7) | 1 | 129¼ | 129¼ | 129¼ | M'y28 |
| 15¾ | 9⅛ | Int Paper Co | 4 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | + ⅛ |
| 60¾ | 49¾ | Int Paper pf 5 | 3 | 52 | 51½ | 52 | +1 |
| 2⅜ | 1¾ | Int Ry Cen Am | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | M'y28 |
| 48¼ | 39 | Int Salt ¼e | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | M'y25 |
| 32 | 26 | Int Shoe .90e | 1 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | M'y28 |
| 39 | 26 | Int Silver 2e | 2 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | M'y26 |
| 96 | 94 | Int Silver pf 7 | 1 | 94 | 94 | 94 | M'y 7 |
| 2¾ | 1½ | Int Tel & Tel | 5 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 2⅞ | 2 | Int T&T for ct | 5 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 9 | 7¾ | Interst DS ¼e | 2 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8¼ | + ¼ |
| 9 | 7¾ | Intertype ¼e | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | M'y27 |
| 32⅜ | 24¾ | Island Crk ½e | 2 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | M'y15 |
| | | **J—K—L** | | | | | |
| 8 | 5⅝ | Jarvis 1¼g | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 33½ | 18⅝ | Jewel Tea (1e) | 1 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | M'y28 |
| 107⅝ | 85 | Jewel T pf4¼ | 2 | 95 | 95 | 95 | +7 |
| 62½ | 50½ | Johns-M 1¼e | 1 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | + ¾ |
| 24¾ | 17½ | Jon&Lau 1¼e | 18 | 19½ | 18⅞ | 19½ | + ⅜ |
| 64 | 54¾ | Jones&L pfA 5 | 1 | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ | M'y28 |
| 79⅞ | 61 | Jones&L pfB 5 | 1 | 64½ | 64¼ | 64¼ | + ¾ |
| 11 | 8 | Joy Mfg (½e) | 3 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | M'y27 |
| 8½ | 5 | Kalam S&F .60 | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 4¾ | 2¾ | Kan City Sou | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| 22 | 16 | Kan C So pf2g | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | M'y28 |
| 11½ | 6 | Kaufmann .30e | 1 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | M'y22 |
| 8½ | 7 | Kayser (½e) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | M'y20 |
| 12⅞ | 10¼ | Kels H A 1¾k | 3 | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 12⅛ | + ¼ |
| 7¼ | 4⅜ | Kelsey H B ¾e | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 37½ | 26½ | Kennecott (1e) | 25 | 27 | 26¾ | 26¾ | — ⅜ |
| 13½ | 11¾ | Key S&W .70e | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | + ⅜ |
| 29 | 25 | Kimberly-Cl 1 | 2 | 27¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | M'y28 |
| 2⅞ | 1¾ | Kinney (GR) | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 22⅞ | 17 | Kresge 1.20 | 5 | 19⅛ | 18¾ | 19⅛ | M'y28 |
| 3¼ | 3 | Kresge Dep St | 5 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | M'y15 |
| 27 | 19½ | Kress SH 1.60 | 5 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | M'y28 |
| 29½ | 22½ | Kroger Groc 2 | 2 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 12¾ | 11½ | Lambert 1½ | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | M'y23 |
| 9¾ | 8⅛ | Lane Bryant 1 | 2 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | M'y13 |
| 18¼ | 15¾ | Lee R&T ¾e | 3 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 18⅝ | Lehigh PC ¾e | 1 | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | — ¼ |
| 1¾ | 1 | Lehigh V Coal | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 14¼ | 8½ | Lehigh V C pf | 1 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | M'y28 |
| 4 | 2⅝ | Lehigh Val RR | 6 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | M'y21 |
| 21⅛ | 17¾ | Lehman Cp (1) | 1 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 13 | 12 | Lehn&Fk .70e | 3 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | M'y27 |
| 20⅛ | 18 | Lerner Strs (2) | 2 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | M'y20 |
| 26¼ | 20½ | Lib-O-FG ½e | 5 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 4 | Lib, McN .45e | 2 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | |
| 33 | 20 | Life Sav 1.60a | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | M'y21 |
| 73½ | 50½ | Lig&Myers (3) | 2 | 59¾ | 59¼ | 59¾ | + ¾ |
| 74½ | 50½ | Lig&My B (3) | 1 | 60¾ | 59⅞ | 60¾ | +1 |
| 175 | 164½ | Lig&My pf (7) | 2 | 165 | 165 | 165 | M'y27 |
| 19 | 16¾ | Lily Tulip 1½ | 1 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | M'y18 |
| 32¾ | 22½ | Lima Loco ½e | 1 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | — ½ |
| 34 | 25½ | Link Belt (2) | 1 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| 10¾ | 9⅝ | Lion Oil Ref 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 15½ | 11⅝ | Liquid Carb 1 | 6 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12⅝ | + ½ |
| 24½ | 14⅛ | Lockheed A 2g | 6 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 41¼ | 37 | Loew's Inc (2) | 6 | 40¼ | 40 | 40⅛ | — ½ |
| 42½ | 35 | Lone Star (3) | 6 | 36 | 36 | 36 | M'y28 |
| 4¼ | 2⅞ | Long Bell LbA | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | M'y27 |
| 18¾ | 15 | Loose-Wil (1) | 2 | 16 | 15¾ | 16 | |
| 15¼ | 11½ | Lorillard ½e | 10 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ | — ¼ |
| 76½ | 61 | Lou & Nash 2e | 1 | 61 | 61 | 61 | |
| 18¼ | 11¾ | Lou G&EA1½ | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| | | **M** | | | | | |
| 23¼ | 15⅛ | MacA&F1.15e | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | M'y28 |
| 35⅛ | 28¼ | Mack Truck 3g | 1 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | |
| 21½ | 17½ | Macy (RH)(2) | 3 | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18¾ | — ½ |
| 13⅝ | 10½ | Mad Sq G ¾e | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | M'y27 |
| 27¾ | 20 | Magma Cop 1e | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | M'r 28 |
| 4⅛ | 2⅛ | Manati Sugar | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 6¼ | 5 | Mandel Br ½e | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | M'y 4 |
| 16⅜ | 12¼ | Manh Shirt 1 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 1⅛ | ¾ | Maracaibo Oil | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | M'y 6 |
| 3½ | 2⅞ | Marine M .10e | 6 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 12⅜ | 8½ | Marsh Fld .80 | 5 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 17¼ | Martin GL 3g | 3 | 19 | 19 | 19 | M'y28 |
| 6⅛ | 3½ | Martin-Parry | 1 | 3⅞ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 28½ | 22¾ | Masonite Cp 1 | 3 | 23⅜ | 23¼ | 23⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 24½ | 20 | Master El 2.40 | 2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | M'y11 |
| 29½ | 20 | Math Alk ⅝e | 3 | 21½ | 20⅞ | 21½ | + ½ |
| 46½ | 31 | May Dept St 3 | 3 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | — ¼ |
| 1⅝ | 1¼ | Maytag Co | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | M'y28 |
| 18 | 15 | Maytag pf (3) | 2 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ¼ |
| 10⅛ | 9 | McCall 1.40 | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | M'y26 |
| 14 | 10 | McCrory St 1 | 1 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | M'y22 |
| 108¼ | 100 | McCrory pfww5 | 1 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | M'y 7 |
| 17⅛ | 14 | McGraw Elec 2 | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ¼ |
| 8 | 6½ | McGr Hill .15e | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | M'y25 |
| 32¾ | 28 | McInty h2.22a | 1 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | M'y28 |
| 12¾ | 9⅞ | McKess&R ½e | 4 | 11½ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 108⅛ | 101 | McKes pf 5¼ | 1 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | +1 |
| 7¼ | 5½ | McLellan .40e | 5 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ¼ |
| 7¼ | 6 | Mead Corp ½e | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 72 | 64 | M'd pfBww5½ | 1 | 64 | 64 | 64 | M'y27 |
| 32 | 21⅛ | Melville Sh(2) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | + ¼ |
| 5⅞ | 4½ | Mengel Co ½g | 2 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | M'y27 |
| 29½ | 21 | Merch&M ½e | 11 | 26¼ | 24⅞ | 25 | + ⅝ |
| 30½ | 24¼ | Mesta Ma 1½e | 2 | 26⅛ | 26 | 26⅛ | M'y22 |
| 7⅛ | 5 | Miami Cop ¼e | 3 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | M'y28 |
| 16 | 12⅛ | Mid-Cont .40e | 3 | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | |
| 23¼ | 16¼ | Midland Stl 1e | 3 | 18 | 18 | 18 | M'y27 |
| 42½ | 35½ | Minn-Hon (2a) | 2 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | M'y27 |
| 109 | 108½ | Min-H pfC 4¼ | 60 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | M'y19 |
| 3⅛ | 1⅞ | Minn-Moline | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 76 | 60 | Min-M pf 1⅝k | 4 | 61 | 61 | 61 | Apr21 |
| 12 | 8¾ | Mission C .85g | 1 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | + ⅜ |
| ¾ | ⅞ | Mo-Kan-Texas | 2 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | M'y27 |
| 2⅞ | 1⅜ | Mo-Kan-Tex pf | 4 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | M'y28 |
| 13⅞ | 13⅞ | Mohawk C (2) | 1 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ⅛ |
| 69 | 66 | Monsanto (2) | 1 | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | + 1¾ |
| 105½ | 101½ | Mons pf C st 4 | 4 | 104 | 104 | 104 | M'y12 |
| 29¾ | 23½ | Mont Wd 1½e | 28 | 29⅛ | 28⅝ | 29⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 42½ | 37½ | Morrell J (2) | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | M'y22 |
| 8⅜ | 6¼ | Motor Prod 1g | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | M'y25 |
| 12¼ | 9⅞ | Motor Whl.40e | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 25⅝ | 21 | Mueller Br 1e | 4 | 21¼ | 21 | 21⅛ | M'y27 |
| 3¼ | 2½ | Mullins Mfg B | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 13½ | 11½ | Munsing 2½g | 2 | 13⅛ | 13½ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 69¾ | 49 | Murphy GC (4) | 3 | 50 | 49⅞ | 50 | |
| 5⅝ | 4¾ | Murray Cp ½g | 3 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | |
| 39⅝ | 31 | Myers Bro ½e | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | M'y14 |
| | | **N** | | | | | |
| 2¾ | 1¾ | Nabco Liq Co | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | M'y28 |
| 5⅝ | 3⅜ | Nash-Kelv ¼e | 6 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 18 | 13½ | Nat Acme (1e) | 2 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ | M'y26 |
| 3⅞ | 3 | Nat Auto Fib | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 5⅜ | Nat Au pf.60 | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | M'y28 |
| 8⅛ | 6⅛ | Nat Aviat .55g | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 16 | 13 | Nat Bis 1.10e | 10 | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13⅞ | + ¼ |
| 66½ | 140 | Nat Bisc pf 7 | 2 | 154 | 153¾ | 154 | +2 |
| 15 | 12⅛ | Nat Bd&S .60 | 4 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | M'y23 |
| 5½ | 3¾ | Nat Can ¼ag | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 11 | Nat Cash Rg 1 | 9 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15½ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 7 | Nat Cylin .20e | 2 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 12¾ | Nat Dairy .80 | 19 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 5⅜ | 4⅝ | Nat Dept Strs | 3 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 9⅛ | 8⅝ | Nat D S pf.60 | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 22⅜ | 17⅜ | Nat Dist (2) | 3 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| 16½ | 14¼ | Nat En&S ⅜e | 3 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | M'y21 |
| 4⅝ | 3¾ | Nat Gyps .40g | 6 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 16¼ | 11⅞ | Nat Lead ½ | 3 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ½ |
| 168 | 145 | Nat Ld pf A 7 | 1 | 148½ | 148½ | 148½ | M'y28 |
| 17¾ | 15¼ | Nat M&S ¼e | 3 | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | M'y28 |
| 35 | 29½ | Nat Oil Pr ¼e | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | M'y28 |
| 3⅛ | 1½ | Nat Pow & Lt | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | M'y27 |
| 53½ | 43¾ | Nat Steel (3) | 2 | 44 | 44 | 44 | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 4 | Nat Supply | 6 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| 63 | 45¾ | N S 5½pf1¾k | 3 | 48 | 47¼ | 48 | M'y27 |
| 19⅜ | 9¾ | Nat Sup $2pf | 2 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | M'y27 |
| 3¼ | 2⅝ | Nat Tea | 4 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 6⅞ | Natomas ½e | 1 | 8¾ | 7⅞ | 8¾ | M'y28 |
| 7 | 5¾ | Nehi C .27½e | 6 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | M'y28 |
| 14½ | 11 | Neisner Br 1a | 1 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | M'y27 |
| 35 | 28 | Newberry 2.40 | 1 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | M'y27 |
| 30½ | 22½ | Newmont M¾e | 6 | 24⅛ | 23¾ | 23¾ | — ¼ |
| 11⅜ | 7¼ | Newport I .20e | 9 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 25½ | 18 | Newpt N S 1e | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | M'y28 |
| 109½ | 99⅛ | Newp N S pf 5 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | M'y28 |
| 32¼ | 23⅞ | NY Air Br(1e) | 2 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | — ½ |
| 10 | 7 | NY Cent RR | 25 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 12½ | NY Chi&St L | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | M'y26 |
| 51 | 39 | NY Ch&StL pf | 6 | 40¼ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | — ¾ |
| 15⅞ | 10¼ | NYC Omnib 2 | 1 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | M'y21 |
| 6 | 4 | NY Dock | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | M'y28 |
| 15½ | 12¾ | NY Dock pf | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | M'y26 |
| ¾ | ⅛ | NY NH & H RR | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 2½ | ⅝ | NY NH & H pf | 5 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | + ⅛ |
| ¼ | ⅛ | NY Ont&West | 11 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | M'y27 |
| 30¾ | 19½ | NY Shipb 1½e | 4 | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅜ | 15½ | Noblitt-Sp ½e | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | M'y27 |
| 192 | 143 | Norf&West 10 | 6 | 150½ | 148 | 148 | —3 |
| 14 | 9⅞ | Nor Am Av 2g | 6 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10½ | M'y28 |
| 10⅝ | 6½ | No Am Co .68f | 10 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 52⅝ | 39 | No Am 6 pf 3 | 2 | 44⅛ | 44 | 44 | M'y22 |
| 53 | 39 | NoA 5¾pf2⅞ | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | M'y20 |
| 7 | 4½ | Northern Pac | 1 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 108½ | 100 | Nor St P pf 5 | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | M'y28 |
| 11⅛ | 8 | Northwest Airl | 4 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 2¼ | 1 | Norwalk T & R | 3 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | M'y28 |
| 10¼ | 8¼ | Norwich P .40e | 1 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | M'y27 |
| | | **O—P** | | | | | |
| 8¼ | 6½ | Ohio Oil ¼e | 11 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 17 | Oliver Fm ½e | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 6½ | 2½ | Omnibus Corp | 4 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | M'y28 |
| 3⅝ | 2⅞ | Oppenh'm .40g | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 11½ | Otis Elev .40e | 2 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | — ¼ |
| 6¼ | 4¾ | Otis Steel | 14 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | + ¼ |
| 61 | 51 | Otis S 1pf5½k | 1 | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53¼ | M'y27 |
| 22¼ | 16⅞ | Out M&M 1e | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | M'y 7 |
| 54 | 43¼ | Owens-Ill 1e | 1 | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 6¾ | Pac A Fish 1g | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | M'y27 |
| 15 | 7 | Pac Fin 1.20 | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | M'y26 |
| 20 | 15½ | Pac G & E (2) | 4 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | M'r 28 |
| 31 | 22½ | Pac Lighting 3 | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | + ⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 13¾ | Pac Mills (1e) | •1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | — ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 1¼ | Pac Tin Cons | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 5¾ | 5⅛ | Pac West Oil | 2 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | M'y27 |
| 2½ | 1⅞ | Packard .10g | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 11¼ | Pan Am Air 1g | 15 | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 7 | Pan A Pet ¼g | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | M'y11 |
| 1⅜ | 1 | Panhandle .10e | 3 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | M'y28 |
| 26 | 20⅝ | Paraffine (2) | 5 | 26 | 25 | 26 | M'y28 |
| 15⅝ | 11¾ | Param Pict 1 | 18 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 114⅛ | 100½ | Param 1pf 6 | 1 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | + ½ |
| 17 | 15 | Park & Tilford | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | M'y 8 |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | Park Utah .10g | 11 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | M'y28 |
| 29¼ | 19½ | Parke Dav .70e | 10 | 23⅞ | 23⅜ | 23⅞ | + ½ |
| 17½ | 13½ | Parker Rust 1 | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | M'y21 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Parmelee Trans | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 20½ | 13½ | Patino M 1¼e | 28 | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 55½ | 44 | Pen&Fd 1¼e | •1 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | +1 |
| 80½ | 56½ | Penney JC 3 | 5 | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ | M'y28 |
| 2⅝ | 1⅛ | Penn Coal & C | 4 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 2 | 1⅛ | Penn-Dix Cem | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 44 | 37¼ | Penn-D pf¼k | 1 | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | M'y 1 |
| 13½ | 11 | Penn G Sand 1 | 5 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | M'y26 |
| 24⅛ | 18⅞ | Penn RR 2g | 32 | 21⅜ | 20⅞ | 21 | — ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 18 | Peoples D 1.60 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | M'y19 |
| 46⅞ | 36 | Peop GL&C 4 | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | + ⅛ |
| 1½ | 1 | Peoria & East | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | M'r 27 |
| 21 | 15½ | Pepsi-Cola ½e | 42 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅝ | + ½ |
| 7½ | 4¼ | Pere Marquette | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | M'y22 |
| 27¼ | 21¼ | Pet Milk (1) | 2 | 22 | 21¾ | 22 | M'y 2 |
| 6 | 4 | Petrol C .20e | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 6 | 5 | Pfeiffer (1) | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 32¼ | 22⅛ | Phelphs D .80e | 7 | 23 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 40½ | 28½ | Phila 6pf (3) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | M'y28 |
| 10¾ | 7¾ | Philco Cp .35e | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 75 | 55½ | Philip Mor 3a | 3 | 65½ | 64⅞ | 65½ | +1½ |
| 107⅛ | 98 | Phil M pf 4¼ | 5 | 98 | 98 | 98 | M'y23 |
| 9 | 6⅛ | Phillips-Jones | 1 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | M'y27 |
| 41⅜ | 30 | Phillips Pet 2 | 8 | 34⅜ | 34⅛ | 34⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 2¼ | 1¼ | Phoenix Hos'y | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | M'r 2 |
| 18⅛ | 15½ | Pillsbury (1a) | 2 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 6½ | Pitt & W Va | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | M'y28 |
| 4⅛ | 3 | Pittsburgh Coal | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | M'y27 |
| 36¾ | 26½ | Pittsburgh pf | 4 | 28½ | 27 | 28⅛ | M'y28 |
| 6¼ | 5 | Pitt C&I ⅛g | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | M'y21 |
| 9⅛ | 7⅜ | Pitt Forg ½e | 2 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | — ¼ |
| 5¼ | 4 | Pitt S&B .15e | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | M'y28 |
| 6⅜ | 4 | Pitt Steel | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | M'y28 |
| 1⅝ | 1 | Pittston Co | 6 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | M'y18 |
| 14⅝ | 11⅜ | Plym Oil 1.20 | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | M'y28 |
| 17 | 16⅝ | Pond Creek ½e | 3 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Apr13 |
| 5¼ | 3½ | Poor & Co B | 2 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ | M'y22 |
| 15⅛ | 9½ | Postal Tel pf | 10 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14¾ | + ¼ |
| 8½ | 5¾ | Pressed SC ¼e | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 8¾ | 6⅜ | Pr S1pf .06¼e | 1 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | M'y18 |
| 29¼ | 22⅛ | Pr S C 2pf ⅝e | 1 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | M'y28 |
| 52 | 42 | Proctor&Gm 2 | 6 | 44⅞ | 44¾ | 44⅞ | |
| 14½ | 9¾ | Pub Sv NJ ½e | •3 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 111 | 79⅞ | P S NJ 7pf(7) | 1 | 89 | 89 | 89 | M'y27 |
| 99½ | 73½ | P S NJ 6pf(6) | 1 | 78¼ | 78¼ | 78¼ | M'y27 |
| 86⅜ | 62 | P S NJ $5pf5 | 1 | 69 | 69 | 60 | —1 |
| 115 | 111½ | P S El&Gpf 5 | 4 | 112 | 112 | 112 | + ¾ |
| 26⅜ | 21 | Pullman (1) | 10 | 22 | 21¾ | 22 | + ⅛ |
| 10 | 7 | Pure Oil ½g | 18 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½ | |
| 101¼ | 90½ | Pure O 6pf(6) | 1 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | +4 |
| 91¼ | 82 | Pure O 5pf(5) | 1 | 84 | 84 | 84 | + ½ |
| 10⅞ | 9⅝ | Purity Bak ½e | 1 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| | | **Q—R** | | | | | |
| 9⅞ | 8¼ | Quak S O ½e | •1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | M'y28 |
| 3⅛ | 2½ | Radio Cp .20e | 10 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 54½ | 46½ | Radio pf 3½ | 2 | 49¾ | 49½ | 49½ | — ¼ |
| 88 | 88 | Radio pf B (5) | 4 | 88 | 88 | 88 | Apr25 |
| 3¼ | 2 | Radio-Keith-O | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | — ⅛ |
| 46½ | 37 | Radio-K-O pf | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | Apr24 |
| 17 | 15½ | Raybest-M ⅜e | 2 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + ½ |
| 11⅛ | 8 | Rayonier ½e | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ¼ |
| 26¾ | 23¾ | Rayonier pf(2) | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | — ⅜ |
| 15⅛ | 11½ | Reading Co(1) | 3 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 27½ | 23¾ | Reading 1pf 2 | 4 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | M'y28 |
| 23¼ | 20 | Reading 2pf 2 | 4 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | M'y28 |
| 2 | 1⅜ | Real Silk Hos | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | M'y18 |
| 7½ | 6¼ | Reliable St ⅓ | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | M'y28 |
| 12¼ | 10¾ | Reliance ¼e | 3 | 11 | 11 | 11 | M'y14 |
| 9¾ | 7¼ | Rem Rad .65e | 3 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 62 | 55 | Rem pfww 4½ | 1 | 63 | 63 | 63 | +1 |
| 4¼ | 2¾ | Reo Motors ct | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | M'y27 |
| 19 | 13½ | Repub St ¾e | 1 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 86¾ | 70⅜ | Rep Stl pf A 6 | 1 | 72 | 72 | 72 | M'y25 |
| 6⅜ | 4½ | Rev Cop & Br | 3 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | M'y27 |
| 8⅞ | 6¼ | Reynolds Met | 4 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | M'y27 |
| 4⅞ | 3⅝ | Reyn Spr ¼g | 2 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 27½ | 20 | Rep Tob B.85e | 9 | 24½ | 24 | 24⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 9 | 6⅝ | Richfield O ⅝g | 2 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | M'y28 |
| 8¾ | 6⅝ | Ritter Co ¼e | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | M'y 1 |
| 5¼ | 5¾ | Roan Ant .28g | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | M'y28 |
| 19½ | 16 | Ruberoid 1¾g | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | M'y28 |
| 10⅛ | 7 | Rustless (.60) | 2 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| ⅝ | ¼ | Rutland RR pf | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | M'y11 |
| | | **S** | | | | | |
| 44 | 29½ | Safeway St (3) | 3 | 34½ | 34 | 34½ | |
| 34⅞ | 23 | St Jos Ld (1e) | 2 | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23½ | + ½ |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | St L-San Fran | 7 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'y21 |
| ⅞ | ⅛ | St L San Fr pf | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'y23 |
| 19½ | 9½ | Savage Arms 1e | 2 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| 16⅝ | 12¾ | Schenley (1g) | 11 | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14⅝ | |
| 89½ | 78 | Schen pf 5½ | 1 | 81 | 81 | 81 | |
| 36½ | 25½ | Scott Pap 1.80 | 2 | 30½ | 30¼ | 30½ | M'y27 |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Seaboard Air L | 5 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'y23 |
| 1 | ⅞ | Seaboard ALpf | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | M'y27 |
| 13¼ | 10½ | Seaboard O 1 | 3 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | M'y28 |
| 3⅞ | 2 | Seagrave Corp | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | M'y28 |
| 57 | 43½ | Sears Roeb (3) | 9 | 51⅝ | 50⅞ | 51⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 7 | 4⅞ | Servel Inc (1) | 12 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 10 | 8 | Sharon Stl ¼e | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 7 | 4⅞ | Sharp & D ¼e | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 61¼ | 54⅞ | Sharp&Dpf3½ | 2 | 57 | 56 | 57 | M'y19 |
| 5¼ | 4¼ | Shattuck (.40) | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | M'y28 |
| 14¾ | 10⅛ | Shell Un O 1g | 3 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2½ | Silver King | 2 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | M'y26 |
| 13½ | 11⅞ | Simmons Co 2g | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| 1¼ | ⅞ | Simms Petrol | 3 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | M'y19 |
| 26 | 23½ | Simonds S.80e | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | M'y27 |
| 28½ | 19⅜ | Skelley O 1½g | 1 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | + ⅛ |
| 20¾ | 16 | Smith A O 1½g | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | M'y28 |
| 13⅛ | 9 | Smith&Cor ½e | 2 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | + ¼ |
| 17 | 13¼ | Snider Pack 1e | 4 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | M'y26 |
| 8⅛ | 6⅛ | Socony-V ¼e | 39 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 2⅜ | 1⅝ | Sou AG&P.10e | 3 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 26¼ | 18 | So P Rico 1¼e | 3 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — ½ |
| 15¾ | 14 | So Grey L 1½ | 2 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | M'y27 |
| 20¾ | 14⅞ | So Cal Ed 1½e | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | M'y28 |
| 12⅛ | 9¼ | So Nat Gas (1) | 1 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | M'y28 |
| 13⅝ | 10¼ | Southern Pac | 19 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 18⅝ | 12½ | Southern Ry | 4 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | + ¼ |
| 35⅜ | 24½ | Southern Ry pf | 2 | 26 | 25⅞ | 26 | |
| 50½ | 34¾ | So Ry M&O 4 | 1 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | M'y21 |
| 1⅞ | 1⅛ | Sparks-Withing | 2 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | M'y28 |
| 3½ | 2¼ | Spear & Co | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 20¾ | 17½ | Spencer Kell 2 | 1 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | M'y27 |
| 31⅜ | 21⅞ | Sperry Corp 2g | 5 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | + ⅛ |
| 37 | 31½ | Spicer Mfg(2e) | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | + 2 |
| 4⅛ | 2¾ | Spiegel Inc | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 38⅜ | 28 | Square D ½e | 1 | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 49½ | 40½ | Squibb (⅝e) | 1 | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | M'y21 |
| 113 | 111⅝ | Squibb pf (5) | 1 | 111⅝ | 111⅝ | 111⅝ | Apr20 |
| 5 | 2¾ | Stand Brands | 7 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 110 | 89¼ | Stand B pf 4½ | 1 | 93 | 93 | 93 | + ½ |
| ⅛ | ¼ | Stand Gas&El | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 1⅛ | ¾ | Stand Gas $4pf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | M'y26 |
| 11½ | 5⅛ | Std G $6 pr pf | 4 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | M'y27 |
| 13¼ | 6 | Std G $7 pr pf | 5 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 23⅞ | 18 | Std O Cal .70e | 5 | 19¾ | 19⅝ | 19¾ | + ⅛ |
| 27½ | 20 | Std Oil Ind(1) | 13 | 21¾ | 21⅝ | 21½ | — ¼ |
| 42¼ | 30½ | Stand O NJ 1a | 19 | 35½ | 34¾ | 34⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 33¼ | 25¼ | Std O Oh 1½ | 8 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | |
| 34¾ | 24 | Starrett (1e) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | M'y20 |
| 56½ | 42 | Sterl Pr 3.80 | 9 | 54 | 53 | 54 | + ¾ |
| 6 | 5⅛ | Stewart W ½g | 8 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | M'y28 |
| 4⅝ | 3⅛ | Stokeley Bros | 9 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | M'y26 |
| 5⅜ | 4 | Stone&W.60g | 3 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | M'y28 |
| 5¼ | 3¾ | Studebaker Cp | 11 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| 55¾ | 43 | Sun Oil (1) | 5 | 45 | 45 | 45 | M'y28 |
| 5⅞ | 3⅜ | Sunshine ¼e | 18 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 11½ | Superheater(1) | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | M'y21 |
| 1⅜ | 1 | Superior O .05g | 4 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | M'y27 |
| 13¾ | 9¼ | Superior Steel | 2 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | M'y22 |
| 21 | 17⅜ | Sutherl'd 1.20 | 3 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | M'y21 |
| 3⅝ | 3⅛ | Sweets Co Am | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | M'y28 |
| 25 | 20⅜ | Swift Co 1.20a | •4 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22½ | + ⅛ |
| 24¾ | 19¼ | Swift Int'l 2a | 10 | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22½ | — ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 4 | Sym-Gld .35e | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | M'y28 |
| | | **T—U** | | | | | |
| 5 | 4 | Talcott (.20e) | 2 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 2¼ | 1⅝ | Telautogr .10g | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | M'y26 |
| 9¾ | 7½ | Tenn Corp ½e | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | M'y26 |
| 11¾ | 7⅜ | Texas&Pac Ry | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | M'y28 |
| 39¼ | 30 | Texas Co (2) | 10 | 33 | 32¾ | 33 | |
| 3 | 2 | Texas GP .10e | 15 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| 34⅞ | 28 | Texas G Sul 2 | 2 | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 5⅛ | Tex PC&O .40 | 16 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 6 | 4½ | Tex P L T .10g | 14 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | M'y28 |
| 9¼ | 6½ | Thatcher Mfg | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 41½ | 38¾ | That cv pf 3.60 | 1 | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ | M'r 27 |
| 3 | 2⅛ | The Fair | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | M'y26 |
| 4⅛ | 3¼ | Thermoid .60g | 2 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | M'y28 |
| 3¾ | 1⅝ | Third Ave Ry | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | M'y27 |
| 6⅛ | 5½ | Thomp JR .15e | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | M'y11 |
| 27½ | 18½ | Thomp Pr ¾e | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | + ½ |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Thompson-Star | 5 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 8¼ | Thompson-S pf | 1 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 10⅝ | 8⅛ | Tide W A .60a | 9 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| 95½ | 85 | Tide W pf 4½ | 4 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | M'y19 |
| 34⅛ | 22 | Timken-Det 1e | 1 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | |
| 43¼ | 31½ | Timken R B 1e | 4 | 34½ | 34⅜ | 34½ | + ½ |
| 4⅞ | 4 | Transamer (½) | 3 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 7⅝ | Trans&West A | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | + ¼ |
| 12¼ | 8¾ | Transue-W 1e | •2 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 1 | ¾ | Tri-Cont Corp | 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 5⅞ | 5⅝ | Truax-Tr .57e | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | M'y22 |
| 11 | 11 | Truscon Steel | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | M'y28 |
| 10¼ | 7⅛ | Twen C-F ¼e | 11 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | |
| 23¼ | 19¼ | Twen C pf 1½ | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | M'y28 |
| 3½ | 1⅝ | Twin City R T | 4 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | M'y15 |
| 6¾ | 5⅛ | Twin Cch ¾g | 4 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | M'y27 |
| 34⅞ | 28⅞ | Underwood ½e | 6 | 33 | 33 | 33 | —1⅛ |
| 9¼ | 7⅞ | Union Bag ¼e | 2 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 74¾ | 58 | Union Cb 2¼e | 10 | 63½ | 62½ | 63½ | + ¼ |
| 13¾ | 10 | Union O C (1) | 2 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 77½ | 63¾ | Union Pac (6) | •9 | 68⅝ | 67½ | 67¾ | |
| 81½ | 75 | Union Pac pf 4 | 1 | 76⅜ | 76⅜ | 76⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 30 | 24 | Union TC .90e | 1 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | M'y2[illegible] |
| 11⅞ | 7⅞ | United Air L | 27 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ⅛ |
| 36⅜ | 24 | United Airc 1e | •12 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24⅝ | |
| 104¾ | 89 | Unit Air pf (5) | 1 | 94 | 94 | 94 | M'y28 |
| 13 | 9⅞ | Unit Bisc ½e | 2 | 13 | 12⅞ | 13 | |
| 42⅞ | 37 | United Carb 3 | 2 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| 20 | 16 | Un-C-F 1.20a | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | M'y28 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | United Corp | 36 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 16⅛ | 12½ | Unit Cp pf 3k | 42 | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | |
| 6⅞ | 4½ | United Drug | 1 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 2¼ | 1¾ | Unit Dyewood | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | M'y28 |
| 5 | 3⅞ | Unit Elec Coal | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | M'y27 |
| 5 | 25½ | Unit E&F 1¼e | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | M'y26 |
| 72½ | 50⅞ | United Fruit 4 | 5 | 53½ | 53¼ | 53¼ | — ¼ |
| 5½ | 3⅛ | Unit G I ¼e | 3 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 106½ | 93½ | Unit Gas pf 5 | 2 | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | + ⅞ |
| 15¼ | 11⅛ | Unit M&M 1a | 1 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 3 | Un Pap'bd ¼e | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | M'y27 |
| 3½ | 2½ | US&For Sec | 8 | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | M'y27 |
| 11¼ | 6¼ | US Freight | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | M'y28 |
| 48¼ | 40¼ | US Gypsum (2) | 2 | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ | M'y28 |
| 6¾ | 4½ | US Hoffman M | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | M'y28 |
| 34¼ | 24½ | US Ind Al 1a | 3 | 27 | 26 | 26 | — ½ |
| 3⅞ | 2⅛ | US Leather | 1 | 2⅛ | 2½ | 2½ | — ⅜ |
| 10⅝ | 7 | US Leather A | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | M'y28 |
| 111 | 22 | US L p pf 9½k | 4 | 109½ | 109¼ | 109½ | M'y 4 |
| 25½ | 22 | US Pipe&F 2 | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | + ½ |
| 30 | 26¾ | US Play Cd 2a | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | M'y23 |
| 24½ | 20 | US Plywd 1.20 | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | M'y27 |
| 1 | ⅝ | US Real&Imp | 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | + ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 13⅞ | US Rubber | 25 | 18¼ | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ⅜ |
| 75¼ | 54 | US Rubber 1pf | 2 | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74¼ | —1 |
| 45¼ | 37¼ | US Smelt (2e) | 1 | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | M'y28 |
| 71 | 58 | US Sml pf 3½ | 1 | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | — ½ |
| 55¾ | 44¼ | US Steel (2e) | 13 | 45¾ | 45⅜ | 45⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 119¾ | 107½ | US Steel pf 7 | 1 | 109 | 109 | 109 | + ⅜ |
| 24 | 15½ | US Tob (.62e) | •3 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | + ⅛ |
| 1 | ⅝ | United Stockyd | 6 | [illegible] | ⅝ | ⅝ | M'y25 |
| [illegible] | ⅝ | Unit Stores A | 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | M'y21 |
| 44 | 34⅝ | Unit Strs pf 7g | 2 | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | M'y20 |
| 14⅝ | 13¼ | Univ-Cycl ¼e | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | M'y18 |
| | | **V—W** | | | | | |
| [illegible] | ⅜ | Vadsco Sales | 5 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'y26 |
| 11½ | 8 | Van Norm ½e | 2 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 19 | Van Raalte 1e | 1 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | M'y28 |
| 20⅞ | 14⅝ | Vanadium ¼e | 2 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | |
| 41⅞ | 30 | Vick-Chem 2a | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | M'y28 |
| 25½ | 18¾ | Vic Ch Wk .30e | 2 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 2⅛ | 1 | Va-Caro Chem | 9 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | + ¼ |
| 30 | 22½ | Va-C Ch 6pf 1g | 28 | 31 | 28¾ | 30½ | +2 |
| 31¼ | 24 | Virgin Ry 2½ | 2 | 25 | 25 | 25 | M'y28 |
| 29½ | 26 | Vir Ry pf 1½ | 7 | 28 | 27¾ | 28 | M'y28 |
| 10¼ | 6⅝ | Vultee Air ½e | 2 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ¼ |
| 25 | 16¾ | Vultee pf 1¼ | 2 | 18½ | 17¾ | 18½ | M'y26 |
| 30⅛ | 24 | Wabash RR pf | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 7½ | 6¼ | Waldorf Sys 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | M'y2[illegible] |
| 18½ | 16 | Walgreen 1.60 | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 102 | 98⅛ | Walg p ww 4½ | 1 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | M'y2[illegible] |
| 34⅛ | 31⅛ | Walker(H)(h4) | 2 | 34 | 33¾ | 33¾ | — ¾ |
| 15½ | 13⅞ | Walker pf (h1) | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | M'y25 |
| 4⅝ | 3½ | Walworth ¼g | 5 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 3¾ | 2¾ | Ward Baking A | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | M'y14 |
| [illegible] | ⅜ | Ward Baking B | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | M'y20 |
| 20⅞ | 16 | Ward Baking pf | 4 | 19 | 18½ | 19 | M'y28 |
| 5⅞ | 4¼ | Warner Br Pic | 15 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 1¼ | ½ | Warren Bros | 3 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 39½ | 26¾ | Warren Fdy 2a | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | — ¾ |
| 19 | 14⅛ | Wash G Lt 1½ | 2 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | M'r 28 |
| 13½ | 12 | Waukesha M 1 | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | M'y23 |
| 14⅛ | 11½ | Wayne P 1½e | 1 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | M'y28 |
| 2⅛ | 1¾ | Webster Eisen | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | M'y27 |
| 20¼ | 15 | Wesson O ½e | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| 70 | 59½ | Wesson pf (4) | 1 | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | M'y20 |
| 18 | 12⅛ | W Va P&P 1e | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | M'y21 |
| 104½ | 99½ | W VaP&P pf 6 | 1 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | M'y28 |
| 16½ | 12¾ | West Auto (2) | 3 | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14¾ | M'y28 |
| 3½ | 2 | West Maryland | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 4⅛ | West Mary 2pf | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | M'y23 |
| [illegible] | ⅛ | West Pac pf | 8 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'y18 |
| 27¾ | 23⅛ | West Un ½e | 4 | 26 | 25¾ | 26 | + ½ |
| 19¼ | 13⅞ | West Air ½e | 4 | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14½ | + ¼ |
| 81¼ | 63⅛ | West E&M 2e | 9 | 70½ | 69½ | 69½ | — ½ |
| 29½ | 23 | Weston E I 1e | 2 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | M'r 28 |
| 31½ | 22 | Westv Chl 1.40 | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Apr21 |
| 27¼ | 20 | Wheel Stl 1e | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | — ½ |
| 15 | 13 | White Den .60e | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | M'y 7 |
| 15⅝ | 12¼ | White Mot ¼e | 3 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 | |
| 3⅞ | 3 | White Rk .10g | 3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | M'y22 |
| 3½ | 1¾ | White Sew M | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 53 | 40 | White S pf½k | 1 | 40 | 40 | 40 | M'y 6 |
| 22¼ | 15½ | White pr pf 2 | 1 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | M'y28 |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | Wilcox Oil | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 1⅞ | 1½ | Willys-Overl'd | 5 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 6⅛ | 4⅞ | Willys-Ov pf | 4 | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5½ | |
| 6⅛ | 3¾ | Wilson & Co | 4 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | M'y28 |
| 73¾ | 56 | Wilson $6pf 3k | 1 | 57 | 57 | 57 | M'y28 |
| 24 | 19 | Woodw'd I ¼e | 2 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | M'y28 |
| 28 | 21⅛ | Woolw'th .80e | 22 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 15⅛ | Worth P & M | 2 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 57¾ | 49 | Wor cv ppf 4½ | 1 | 49 | 49 | 49 | Apr28 |
| 54 | 47 | Wor pr pf 4½ | 1 | 47 | 47 | 47 | M'y15 |
| 62 | 39 | Wrigley (3a) | 2 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ | M'y28 |
| | | **Y—Z** | | | | | |
| 19⅝ | 15⅝ | Yale & T .60 | 1 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ¼ |
| 13½ | 10⅛ | Yel Tr&C (1) | 5 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | M'y28 |
| 7¼ | 5 | Young S&W 1g | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | + ¾ |
| 37½ | 29⅛ | Yng S&T 1½e | 2 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | — ¼ |
| 84 | 78 | Yng S&T pf5½ | 1 | 81 | 81 | 81 | M'y28 |
| 12¼ | 7 | Youngst S ¼e | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 8¾ | Zenith Rad 1e | 20 | 12 | 11¾ | 12 | M'y27 |
| 2¾ | 1½ | Zonite Pr .15g | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | M'y25 |

(•) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

## State Barriers To War Effort Cited by Bank

"The number one job before the nation is to win the war, and any unnecessary obstructions toward that end should be abolished. A serious drag on the war effort is the multiplicity of trade and other restrictions between states," says the First National Bank of Boston in its New England letter.

"In this regard Donald Nelson, chairman of the WPB, said before the federal-state conference on war restrictions: 'Restrictions now are not merely expensive—they are mortally dangerous. . . . I assure you that the states and cities of America can make no better contribution to victory than by moving in on these restrictive laws at the earliest possible moment and ruthlessly trimming them with just one thought in mind—speeding our production of war goods.'

"The United States Department of Commerce has catalogued 1,500 such restrictive regulations, the cumulative effect of which constitutes a major obstruction to the war program. Many of these regulations have been adopted as a safeguard to health and safety. The vast majority, however, have been imposed in response to pressure groups or sectional interests but these pretty economic rivalries have failed in their purpose because of retaliatory action.

"There are many restrictions applying in interstate commerce to agriculture, and especially to milk and dairy products."

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JASPER B. COUSENS, Manager
New York Boston

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | June 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | June 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | June 1 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | June 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | June 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | June 10 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | June 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | June 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | June 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | June 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | June 18 |

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

| | |
|---|---|
| Somerville Savings Bank | June 1 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | June 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | June 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | June 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | June 20 |

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 2s 50-48 Dec | 104.21 | 104.21 | 104.21 |
| 55 | 2½s 72-67 | 101.8 | 101.6 | 101.6 |
| | **New York City Bonds** | | | |
| 5 | 3s 80 | 102 | 102 | 102 |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | AbitibiP&P5s53st | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 5 | Alb & Sus 3½s 46 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 2 | Alleghany 5s 49 Mod | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ |
| 2 | Alleghany 5s 50 Mod | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 1 | Alleghany 5s 50 Mod | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 1 | Allis Chalm cv 4s 52 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 3 | Am & ForP5s 2030 | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ |
| 11 | Am Int 5½s 49 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 12 | Am T & T 3¼s 66 | 107 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 14 | Am T & T 3s 56 | 107¼ | 107⅛ | 107¼ |
| 7 | Am Tobacco 3s 62 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100⅛ |
| 10 | Ang C Nitra deb 67 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 1 | Arm Del 4s 57 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 3 | AT&SF 4s 95 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 10 | A C Line 1st 4s 52 | 78⅞ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 8 | A C Line clt 4s 52 | 66¾ | 66½ | 66½ |
| 5 | A C Line 4½s 64 | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| 1 | A C Line 5s 45 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 7 | B&O 1st mtg 48 st | 59⅞ | 59¾ | 59⅞ |
| 34 | B&O 95 st A | 27⅝ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 10 | B&O 95 st C | 32 | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| 39 | B&O 2000 st D | 27½ | 27⅜ | 27½ |
| 26 | B&O 96 st F | 27½ | 27¼ | 27½ |
| 43 | B&O cv 60 st | 20¾ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 5 | B&O 4s 48 | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| 1 | B&O 4s 48 reg | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| 5 | B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st | 49⅝ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 17 | B&O S W 50 st | 39½ | 39¼ | 39½ |
| 1 | Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 5 | Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ |
| 1 | Bang & Aroo 5s 43 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| 2 | BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1 | Beth Stl 3½s 52 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 1 | Beth Stl 3¼s 65 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 6 | Beth Stl 3s 60 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 22 | Bost & Me 4½s 70 | 32 | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| 10 | Bkly Un Gas 5s 45 | 102¼ | 102 | 102¼ |
| 15 | Buf R&P 57 st | 35¼ | 35 | 35 |
| 3 | Bur CR&No 5s 34 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 5 | Can Sou 5s 62 | 79½ | 79⅜ | 79½ |
| 1 | Can Nat 5s 69 Oct | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 3 | Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 1 | Can Pac 4½s 46 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| 15 | Can Pac 4½s 60 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 16 | Can Pac 4s perp | 70¾ | 70⅝ | 70¾ |
| 2 | Carthage&Adir 4s 81 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 10 | Cen of Ga 5s 59 C | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 10 | Cen of Ga cn 5s 45 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 3 | Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 3 | Cen New Eng 4s 61 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 10 | Cen Pac 5s 60 | 53⅜ | 53 | 53 |
| 4 | Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 | 75 | 74¾ | 75 |
| 1 | Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 reg | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 30 | Cen RR NJ 5s 87 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ |
| 24 | Cen RR NJ 4s 87 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15¾ |
| 7 | C&O 4½s 92 | 127¾ | 127¾ | 127¾ |
| 1 | C&O 3½s 96D | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 53 | Chi&Alton 3s 49 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ |
| 18 | CB&Q 4½s 77 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| 10 | CB&Q gen 4s 58 | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76¼ |
| 2 | CB&Q 4s Ill 49 | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| 10 | CB&Q 3½s Ill 49 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 12 | Chi & E Ill inc '97 | 23¼ | 23 | 23 |
| 3 | Chi Gt West 4s '88 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| 1 | Chi I & L 6s '66 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 6 | Chi I & L 5s '47 | 30⅝ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 1 | Chi I & L 5s '66 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 33 | CMSP & Pac 5s '75 | 15⅜ | 15⅛ | 15⅜ |
| 4 | CM&SP 4½s '89 C | 46⅞ | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| 2 | CM&SP 4½s '89 E | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 16 | CM&SP gen 4s '89 | 46⅞ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 5 | Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 16 | Chi & NW 4½s 2037 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 36 | Chi & NW 4½s '87 st | 30¼ | 30⅛ | 30¼ |
| 22 | Chi & NW 3½s '87 | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29¾ |
| 2 | CRI & P cv 4½s 60 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 3 | CRI & P rfg 4s '34 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 10 | Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 2 | Ch Un Sta 3⅛s '63 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 9 | Ch & W Ind 4s '52 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 3 | Childs Co 5s '43 | 42½ | 42 | 42½ |
| 5 | Choc Okl & G 5s '52 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 17 | CCC&StL 4½s '77 | 46¾ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 4 | CCC&StL CWM 4s '91 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 4 | Clev Un Term 5s '73 | 65½ | 65 | 65½ |
| 3 | Clev Un Term 4½s 77C | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| 40 | Col & So 4½s '80 | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20⅝ |
| 3 | Columbia G 5s 1961 | 83½ | 82¾ | 83½ |
| 56 | ComlMackinc 69 ww | 29 | 27¾ | 28¼ |
| 10 | Comwlth Ed 3½s '68 | 110⅝ | 110½ | 110⅝ |
| 1 | Con Edis 3½s 58 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 1 | Con Oil cv 3½s 51 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 1 | CubaNoRv5½s42rct | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ |
| 5 | Cuba RR 5s 52 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 25 | Del&Hud rfg 4s 43 | 55 | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| 10 | D&RG 4s 36 | 17½ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| 15 | D&RG West 5s 78 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 |
| 5 | Duquesne Lt 3½s 65 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 1 | Elec Auto L 2¼s 50 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 | El Paso & SW 5s 65 | 67⅜ | 67⅜ | 67⅜ |
| 15 | Erie 4½s 2015 | 47¾ | 47½ | 47¾ |
| 7 | Erie 4s 95 | 90¼ | 90 | 90 |
| 1 | Firestone T&R 3s 61 | 97¼ | 97 | 97¼ |
| 10 | Fla E Cst 5s 74 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 8 | Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49 | 95⅞ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ |
| 11 | Goodrich 4¼s 56 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 5 | Gt Nor 5s 73 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 2 | Gt Nor 4½s 77E | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 47 | Gt Nor 4s 46G | 96¼ | 96 | 96⅛ |
| 22 | Gt Nor 4s 46 H | 96 | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 7 | Gt Nor 3¾s 67 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 1 | G Bay&W deb B | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 2 | Gulf M&N 5½s 50 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 5 | Gulf M&N 5s 50 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2 | Harlem Riv&P 4s54 | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| 2 | Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54 | 103 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 10 | Hudson Coal 5s 62A | 41¼ | 41⅛ | 41⅛ |
| 32 | Hud&Man rfg 5s57 | 45½ | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| 32 | Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 3 | Ill Cen 4s 53 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 12 | Ill Cen rfg 4s 55 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 48 | Ill Cen 4¾s 66 | 43¾ | 43½ | 43⅝ |
| 3 | Ill Cen 5s 55 | 54¾ | 54⅝ | 54⅝ |
| 9 | IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A | 48¼ | 47⅞ | 48 |
| 20 | IC&CSLNO 4½s 63Y | 43¾ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 2 | Ind Ill Iowa 4s50 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 1 | Inland Stl 3s 61 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 4 | Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |
| 6 | Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 24 | 23½ | 24 |
| 2 | Int Paper 6s 55 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 | Int Paper 5s 47 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 55 | Int T&T 4½s 52 | 56¾ | 56¼ | 56¾ |
| 69 | Int T&T 5s 55 | 58 | 57⅛ | 57⅝ |
| 15 | KCSmith 5s 50 | 70½ | 69⅞ | 70½ |
| 5 | Koppers Co 3½s 61 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104½ |
| 2 | Lac Gas 6s 42 A | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 1 | Lac Gas 5½s 53 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 8 | Lac Gas 5½s 60 D | 80¾ | 80½ | 80½ |
| 1 | L S & M S 3½s 97 reg | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 2 | Lautaro Nit inc 75 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 6 | Leh & N Y 4s 45 | 80½ | 80 | 80½ |
| 8 | Leh Val NY 4½s 50 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 6 | Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st | 39¼ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ |
| 12 | Leh Val 4½s 2003 st | 34¼ | 33⅝ | 33¾ |
| 7 | Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 31⅝ | 31 | 31 |
| 1 | Leh Val Term 5s 51 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 2 | Libby McN&L 5s 55 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 10 | Louisia & Ark 5s 69 | 82⅛ | 82 | 82 |
| 1 | Market St Ry 5s 45 st | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 4 | McKess & Rob 3½s 56 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 3 | Mich Con Gas 4s 63 | 105¾ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 8 | MilSparta&NW 4s 47 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 7 | MSP&SSMarie 5s38 | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ |
| 14 | MSP&SSM cn 4s 38 | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 7 | M-K-Tex 5s 62A | 36 | 35⅝ | 35⅝ |
| 6 | M-K-T 4½s 78 | 32¾ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| 16 | M-K Tex 1st 4s 90 | 40¾ | 40⅝ | 40⅝ |
| 6 | M-K-Tex 4s 62 B | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 9 | Mo Pac 5s 65 A | 29⅝ | 29 | 29 |
| 47 | Mo Pac 5s 77 F | 29½ | 29 | 29 |
| 14 | Mo Pac 5s 78 G | 29⅝ | 29 | 29 |
| 18 | Mo Pac 5s 80 H | 29⅝ | 29 | 29 |
| 37 | Mo Pac 5s 81 I | 29⅝ | 29 | 29½ |
| 14 | Mo Pac gen 4s 75 | 3½ | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | Mohawk & Mal 4s 91 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 7 | Mont Pow 3¾s 66 | 104⅝ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 3 | Mor & Essex 5s 55 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| 6 | Mor & Essex 4½s 55 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 8 | Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 37 | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| 10 | NashCha&StL 4s 78 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 11 | Nat Dairy 3¾s 60 | 104¼ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 33 | Nat Distill 3½s 49 | 100¾ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 24 | N Eng RR 5s 45 | 71⅛ | 71 | 71 |
| 13 | N Eng RR 4s 45 | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | 68⅛ |
| 2 | N O Gt Nor 5s 83 | 77¼ | 77⅛ | 77⅛ |
| 2 | N Orl Term 4s 53 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 5 | NO Tex&M 5½s 54 | 51 | 50⅞ | 51 |
| 1 | NY & Jutnam 4s 93 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 11 | NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 50½ | 50¼ | 50½ |
| 59 | NYC 4½s 2013 A | 46⅝ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ |
| 7 | NYC cn 4s 98 | 49½ | 49⅛ | 49½ |
| 9 | NYC 3¾s 46 | 96 | 95⅞ | 96 |
| 7 | NYC cv 3¼s52 | 57 | 56¾ | 57 |
| 3 | NYC&HR 3½s 97 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 1 | NYC La Sh 3½s 98 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 1 | NY Chi & St L 6s 50 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| 10 | NYChi&StL 4½s 78 | 62⅛ | 62 | 62 |
| 2 | NY Lack&W 4s 73A | 54½ | 54 | 54½ |
| 32 | NYNH&T cv 6s 48 | 39⅞ | 39½ | 39½ |
| 61 | NYNH&H 4½s 67 | 38⅜ | 38¼ | 38¼ |
| 1 | NYNH&H 5s 55 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 10 | NYNH&H 4s 56 | 34½ | 34 | 34 |
| 124 | NY O & W rfg 4s 92 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 1 | NY Ry 6s 58 st | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 10 | NY Steam 3½s 63 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 3 | NY S&W rfg 5s 37 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 4 | NY W&Bost 4½s 46 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 15 | Niagara Falls P3½s66 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 1 | Norf Sou 5s 61A | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 2 | Norf Sou 5s cv 2014 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 17 | Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 4 | Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 5 | Nor Pac 4s 97 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 1 | Ohio Ed 4s 65 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 | Ohio Ed 3¾s '72 | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| 49 | Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 7 | Otis Steel 4½s '62 A | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 2 | Pac G&E 3¾s '61 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 3 | Pac Mo 1st 4s '38 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 14 | Pen Co 4s '63 | 101¼ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 10 | Pen Oh & Det 4½s '77 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 6 | Pen P & Lt 4½s '74 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 9 | Pen P & Lt 3½s '69 | 106¼ | 106 | 106 |
| 8 | Pen RR gen 5s '68 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 15 | Pen RR gen 4½s '65 | 102¼ | 101⅞ | 102¼ |
| 13 | Pen RR deb '70 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 5 | Pen RR gen 4¼s '81 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 2 | Pen RR 4¼s '84 E | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 5 | Pen RR 4s '48 | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 5 | Pen RR 4s '48 st | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 2 | Pen RR 3¾s '70 | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 90¾ |
| 40 | Pen RR 3¼s '52 | 86⅝ | 86⅛ | 86⅛ |
| 7 | Peoria & East 4s '60 | 41⅛ | 41⅛ | 41⅛ |
| 1 | Pere Marq 5s 56 | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | 68⅝ |
| 4 | Pere Marq 4½s 80 | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ |
| 6 | Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 | Phila Co 4¼s 61 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ |
| 5 | Ph Read C&I 6s 49 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| 23 | Ph Read C&I 5s 73 | 29 | 28⅝ | 28¾ |
| 2 | Pitt Steel 4½s 50 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 12 | Portl Gen El 4½s 60 | 82⅝ | 82¼ | 82⅝ |
| 5 | Potomac El P 3¼s 66 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 2 | Pressed Stl C 5s 51 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 9 | Readg 4⅛s 97 A | 76⅛ | 76 | 76 |
| 4 | Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51 | 75⅝ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 3 | Rem Rand 3½s 56 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Republic Steel 4½s 6 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 8 | Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39 | 49¼ | 49 | 49 |
| 10 | Rio Gr W clt 4s 49 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 8 | StL IM&S 4s R&G 33 | 73⅛ | 72 | 72 |
| 1 | StL IM&S 4s R&G33ct | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| 15 | St L S F 5s 50 B | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 2 | St L S F 5s 50 ct | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 38 | St L S F 4½s 78 | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 16 | St L S F 4s 50 A | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 11 | St L S F 4s 50 A ct | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 7 | St L S W 5s 52 | 46⅜ | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| 19 | St L S W rfg 5s 90 | 24¼ | 24 | 24¼ |
| 11 | St L S W 1st 4s 89 | 80 | 79¾ | 80 |
| 25 | Schenley Distill 4s 52 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 34 | Seab A L cn 6s 45 | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ |
| 18 | Sea A L 6s 45 ct | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 1 | Sea AL rfg 4s 59 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 13 | Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 2 | Shell Un 2½s 54 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 27 | Sou Pac 4½s 68 | 51⅛ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 63 | Sou Pac 4½s 81 | 50⅛ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 23 | So Pac 4½s 69 | 50⅝ | 50¼ | 50⅝ |
| 55 | So Pac rfg 4s 55 | 67¼ | 66⅝ | 66⅞ |
| 9 | So Pac clt 4s 49 | 59¼ | 59 | 59 |
| 17 | So Pac 3¾s 46 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 10 | So Pac 4½s Ore 77 | 53⅛ | 52⅞ | 52⅞ |
| 3 | So Pac SFTer 4s 50 | 86¼ | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| 10 | South Ry 6½s 56 | 89 | 88⅝ | 88⅝ |
| 16 | South Ry cn 5s 94 | 90⅛ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 23 | South Ry gen 4s 56 | 65⅝ | 65 | 65 |
| 2 | So Ry 4s St L 51 | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 1 | Stand Oil N J 3s 61 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 | T RR A Stl L 4s 53 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 5 | Tex Corp 3s 65 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 1 | Tex Corp 3s 59 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 2 | Tex & Pac 5s 77 B | 63⅛ | 63⅛ | 63⅛ |
| 1 | Tex & Pac 5s 79 C | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| 2 | Tex & Pac 5s 80 D | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| 10 | Third Ave aj 5s 60 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 3 | Toronto H&Bf 4s 46 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 2 | T St L & W 4s 50 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 1 | Union Oil Cal 3s 59 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 2 | Un Pac 3½s 80 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| 1 | Un Pac 3½s 71 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| 5 | Utah P&L 5s 44 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 1 | Va Ir C & C 5s 49 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 11 | Virginian Ry 3¾s 66 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 31 | Wabash 5¼s 75 asd | 26⅜ | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| 7 | Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct | 87 | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| 10 | Wabash 5s 80 asd | 25⅛ | 24⅞ | 25⅛ |
| 14 | Wabash 4½s 78 asd | 24½ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ |
| 6 | Wabash 4¼s 91 wi | 35⅝ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ |
| 32 | Wabash 4s 71 wi | 79½ | 79 | 79 |
| 2 | Walwrth 4s 55 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| 7 | Warner Bros 6s 48 | 99¾ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 4 | Warren Bros 6s 41 rct | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 13 | Warren Bros 6s 41 | 102½ | 102¼ | 102½ |
| 2 | West Shore 4s 2361 | 43 | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| 10 | West Sh 4s 2361 reg | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 5 | Westn Md 4s 52 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 1 | WNY&Pa gen 4s 43 | 102 9-32 | 102 9-32 | 102 9-32 |
| 16 | Westn Pac 5s 46 asd | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 7 | Western Un 5s 51 | 84 | 84 | 84¼ |
| 9 | Western Un 5s 60 | 80½ | 80⅜ | 80½ |
| 13 | Western Un 4½s 50 | 83¾ | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| 6 | Wheel Stl 3½s 66 | 93 | 92¾ | 93 |
| 50 | Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47 | 102¾ | 102⅝ | 102¾ |
| 5 | Wis Cen 4s 49 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 6 | Wis Cen 4s S&D 36 | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ |
| 10 | Wis Cen 4s S&D36ct | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 11 | Young S&T 3¼s 60 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |

### Foreign Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Antioquia 7s 45 D | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |
| 10 | Argentine 4½s 48 | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| 7 | Argentine 4½s 71 | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| 4 | Australia 4½s 56 | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ |
| 5 | Belgium 6s 55 | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| 43 | Brazil 8s 41 | 33 | 32¾ | 33 |
| 13 | Brazil 6½s 26-57 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 7 | Brazil 6½s 27-57 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 1 | Brisbane 5s 50 | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| 17 | Buen A 4¾s 77 | 63⅛ | 62⅝ | 63⅛ |
| 2 | Buen A 4¾s Apr 76 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 4 | Buen A 4¾s 76 | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 65⅝ |
| 5 | Canada 5s 52 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 15 | Canada 3s 67 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 1 | Chile MtgBk6s61asd | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 3 | Chile 6s 60 asd | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 5 | Chile 6s 61 Jan asd | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 4 | Chile 6s 61 Feb asd | 16¾ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| 5 | Chilean Mun 7s 60asd | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 1 | Colomb 3s 70 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 1 | Copenhag 5s 52 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 4 | Cordoba Pv 7s 42 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Costa Rica 7s 51 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 1 | Cuba Co 4½s 77 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 3 | Denmark 6s 42 | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| 3 | Denmark 5½s 55 | 41 | 40 | 41 |
| 2 | Denmark 4½s 562 | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ |
| 1 | Mex 4s asd 45 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 9 | Mex Ill 4½s 43 asd | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 2 | Pernambuco 7s 47 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 11 | Peru 1st 6s 60 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 12 | Rio de Jan 6½s 53 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13⅝ |
| 1 | Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 4 | Sao Paulo St 8s 50 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 1 | Sao Paulo St 8s 36 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 6 | Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 4 | Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s 79 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 5 | Urug 4¼s 4½s 78 | 59 | 59 | 59 |

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 3,515,000; previous day 5,506,300; week ago 7,037,900; year ago closed; two years ago 4,329,600; Jan. 1 to date 970,367,400; year ago 946,658,875; two years ago 743,085,275.

## Dividend Declarations

| Company | Rate | Period | Payable | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Accumulated** | | | | |
| Am Pr Lt $6 pf | 75c | .. | July 1 | June 9 |
| Do $5 pf | 62½c | .. | July 1 | June 9 |
| Byers (AM) Co pf | $1.75 | .. | July 1 | June 16 |
| United Corp pf | $3 | .. | June 15 | June 8 |
| **Interim** | | | | |
| So Porto Rico Sug | 50c | .. | July 1 | June 15 |
| **Irregular** | | | | |
| Campbell (A S) | 32½c | .. | June 26 | June 12 |
| Coml Solvents | 30c | .. | June 30 | June 5 |
| Kinney Mfg Co non-cum pf | $2.50 | .. | June 15 | June 1 |
| Monroe Auto Equipment Co | 30c | .. | June 10 | June 1 |
| **Reduced** | | | | |
| Brillo Mfg | 20c | .. | July 1 | June 15 |
| Hercules Powder | 50c | .. | June 25 | June 12 |
| Ill Bell Tel | $1.75 | .. | June 30 | June 19 |
| Mathieson Alk Wks | 25c | .. | June 30 | June 8 |
| Spencer Trask Fund Inc | 12½c | .. | June 15 | June 5 |
| **Regular** | | | | |
| Aetna Std Eng Co 5 pf | $1.25 | Q | June 30 | June 20 |
| Am Bank Note | 10c | .. | July 1 | June 11 |
| do 6 pf | 75c | Q | July 1 | June 11 |
| Am Cent Mfg pf | 50c | Q | July 1 | June 19 |
| Am Hawaiian SS | 75c | Q | June 30 | June 15 |
| Am Maize Prod | 25c | .. | June 30 | June 19 |
| Am Ship Bldg Co 7 non-cum pf | $3.50 | .. | June 30 | June 13 |
| Am Tob Co 6 pf | $1.50 | Q | July 1 | June 10 |
| Beech-Nut Pack | $1 | Q | July 1 | June 10 |
| Bell Tel (Co) | $2 | Q | July 15 | June 23 |
| Blackstone Valley Gas & Elec Co 6 pf | $3 | S | June 1 | May 27 |
| Brillo Mfg pf | 50c | Q | July 1 | June 15 |
| Canada Nor Pwr Corp Ltd 7 pf | $1.75 | Q | July 15 | June 20 |
| Do | 15c | Q | July 25 | June 20 |
| Can West Nat G, L, H & Pwr, Ltd, ord | $1 | .. | June 22 | June 10 |
| Case (J I) pf | $1.75 | Q | July 1 | June 12 |
| Cen Me Pw 7 pf | $1.75 | Q | July 1 | June 10 |
| Do 6 pf | $1.50 | Q | July 1 | June 10 |
| Do $6 pf | $1.50 | Q | July 1 | June 10 |
| Do 5 pf | 62½c | Q | July 1 | June 10 |
| City Auto Stpg | 15c | Q | June 30 | June 17 |
| Copper Range | 50c | .. | June 30 | June 5 |
| Dayton Mal Iron | 25c | .. | June 6 | May 22 |
| Duke Pwr Co | 75c | .. | July 1 | June 15 |
| Do 7 pf | $1.75 | Q | July 1 | June 15 |
| Fed Motor Tr | 10c | .. | July 1 | June 22 |
| Field (Marshl) 6 pf | $1.50 | Q | June 30 | June 15 |
| Do 6 2d series | $1.50 | Q | June 30 | June 15 |
| Gannett Co, B cv pf (np) | $1.50 | Q | July 1 | June 15 |
| Gt West Sug | 50c | Q | July 2 | June 15 |
| Do 7 pf | $1.75 | Q | July 2 | June 15 |
| Hecla Mining | 25c | .. | June 19 | May 19 |
| Helme (GW) | $1 | Q | July 1 | June 6 |
| Do 7 pf | $1.75 | Q | June 1 | June 6 |
| Hyd Press Mfg 6 cm cv pf | 37½c | Q | June 1 | |
| Inger-Rand 6 pf | $3 | S | July 1 | June 8 |
| Intl Salt Co | 50c | .. | July 1 | June 15 |
| Lone Star Cem | 75c | Q | June 30 | June 11 |
| Macy (R.H.) & Co | 50c | Q | July 1 | June 12 |
| Mathieson Alkali Wks 7 pf | $1.75 | Q | June 30 | June 8 |
| Milwaukee Gas Light Co 7 pf | $1.75 | Q | June 1 | May 26 |
| Nat Mal&Stl Cast | 25c | .. | June 20 | June 6 |
| Nat Rubber Mchy | 25c | .. | June 22 | June 8 |
| Niles B Pond | 25c | .. | June 15 | June 8 |
| Ohio Seamless Tube Co | 60c | .. | June 15 | June 5 |
| Do $1.75 prior pf | 43¾c | Q | June 20 | June 10 |
| Paul (Peter) Inc | 50c | Q | July 1 | June 19 |
| Penn R R | $1 | .. | June 29 | June 6 |
| Penn Wat & Pow | $1 | Q | July 1 | June 15 |
| Do $5 pf | $1.25 | Q | July 1 | June 15 |
| Phila Elec Pow pf | 50c | Q | July 1 | June 10 |
| Reading Co 2d pf | 50c | Q | July 9 | June 18 |
| Ritter Co | 25c | .. | July 1 | June 20 |
| Do 5 conv pf | $1.25 | Q | July 1 | June 20 |
| Schenley Dist pf | $1.37½ | Q | July 1 | June 25 |
| Skenandoa Rayon Corp | 25c | .. | July 1 | June 12 |
| Do 5pf Cl "A" | $1.25 | Q | July 1 | June 12 |
| Do 5 pr pf | $1.25 | Q | July 1 | June 12 |
| So Porto Ric Sug pf | $2 | Q | July 1 | June 15 |
| Southland Royalty | 10c | .. | June 19 | June 5 |
| Southwestern Asso Tele Co $6 pf | $1.50 | Q | July 1 | June 15 |
| Springfield Fire & Mar Ins Co | $1.12 | Q | July 1 | June 12 |

## Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

### Industrial Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna-Standard Engineering | 7⅝ | 8¾ |
| American Barge Line Co | 9⅛ | 10½ |
| American Hardware Co | 20⅝ | 22⅝ |
| American Manufacturing | 19 | 22 |
| American Manufac 5 pf | 78¾ | .. |
| American Wringer Co | 3 | 4 |
| †Amoskeag Company | 19¼ | .. |
| †Amoskeag Company pf | 85¼ | .. |
| Appleton Company | 26¾ | 29½ |
| Appleton Company 7 pf | 106 | .. |
| Applied Arts Corp | 2¼ | 3½ |
| Arlington Mills | 37¾ | 40¾ |
| Arnold Print Works | 14¼ | 15¾ |
| Atlas Plywood Corp pf | 22¾ | 25¼ |
| Automobile Banking Corp A | ¾ | 1¼ |
| Automobile Banking $1.50 pf | 11½ | 13½ |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co | 17½ | 20 |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf | 102½ | .. |
| Berkshire Fine Spinning | 8½ | 9¾ |
| Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf | 58¼ | .. |
| Bird & Son Inc 5 pf | 98 | 103 |
| *Boston Wharf Company | 16¾ | 18¼ |
| Boston Woven Hose & Rub | 27¼ | 29¾ |
| Brown Co | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| Brown Co pf | 19½ | 22¼ |
| Campbell A S Co Inc | 3⅝ | 4⅝ |
| Central Railway Signal A | 39¾ | .. |
| Chapman Valve Manufac | 26¾ | 29½ |
| Collyer Insulated Wire Co | 13⅝ | 15¼ |
| *Dewey & Almy Chemical Co | 19¼ | 21⅝ |
| Domestic Finance Corp pf | 22 | 24½ |
| Draper Corporation | 55½ | 59¼ |
| Dwight Manufacturing Co | 14¾ | 16¾ |
| Eastern Corporation | 3⅞ | 4½ |
| Eastern Corporation pf | 15½ | 17¾ |
| Exolon Co | 7⅞ | 9½ |
| Family Loan Society Inc | 12⅛ | 13¾ |
| Family Loan Society pf A | 22¼ | 24¾ |
| Food Fair Stores Inc | 41¼ | 44½ |
| Fruit of the Loom | 7¾ | 9¼ |
| General Fire Extinguisher | 11½ | 13¼ |
| General Machinery | 23¼ | 25¾ |
| Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool | 9½ | 11¼ |
| Goodall Worsted Company | 16¼ | 19½ |
| Graton & Knight Co | 7⅞ | 9½ |
| Graton & Knight Co 7 pf | 65 | 69¼ |
| Graton & Knight Co pr pf | 26 | 28¾ |
| Great Northern Paper Co | 27½ | 30 |
| Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf | 56¼ | .. |
| Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf | 14 | 17 |
| Harrington & Richardson | 2⅜ | 3⅛ |
| Haskelite Mfg Co | 8⅜ | 9½ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co | 5⅜ | 7⅛ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B | 9⅝ | 11¼ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co | 12⅞ | 14¼ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf | 21¾ | 24 |
| Hooker Electro Chem | 18¾ | 21 |
| Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf | 37¾ | 40¼ |
| Keith George E Co | 10⅞ | .. |
| KendallCompany | 7⅛ | 8⅞ |
| Kennedy's Inc pf | 14⅞ | 17 |
| Landers Frary & Clark | 24¾ | 27 |
| Lincoln Stores Inc | 20 | 22 |
| Lincoln Stores 7 | 107 | 107 |
| Ludlow Mfg Associates | 81½ | 86½ |
| Marathon Paper Mills | 32½ | 35⅜ |
| Marlin-RockwellCorp | 38¾ | 42 |
| Merck & Co | 25¼ | 28 |
| Merck & Co 4½s pf | 106¼ | 111¼ |
| Merrimack Manufacturing | 17¼ | 20¼ |
| Merrimack Manufacturing pf | 72¼ | 77¼ |
| †Metal &Thermit Corp | 17¼ | 20¼ |
| Millers Falls Company | 8⅞ | 10¾ |
| Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line | 4¼ | 5¼ |
| Nashawena Mills | 14⅝ | 16¼ |
| Nashua Gummer & C Paper | 60¾ | .. |
| Nashua Manufacturing Co | 14⅞ | 16⅞ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf | 47¾ | 51½ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf | 15⅝ | 17⅝ |
| National Chemical & Mfg | 5⅛ | 6⅝ |
| National Shirt Shops | 5⅝ | 7 |
| Naumkeag Steam Cotton | 40¼ | 44 |
| Newmarket Manufac Co | 36¼ | 39¼ |
| Nicholson File Company | 28¾ | 31¾ |
| Nonquitt Mills | 21¾ | 25 |
| Ohio Fiance | 10⅞ | 12¼ |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line | 29¾ | 32¾ |
| Parker Appliance | 10⅝ | 12¼ |
| Plymouth Cordage Company | 91½ | 96½ |
| Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W | 20⅞ | .. |
| Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf | 60¼ | .. |
| Quisset Mill | 41¼ | .. |
| Remington Arms Co Inc | 2¾ | 3½ |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc | 17¼ | 19 |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf | 19⅞ | 21½ |
| Sagamore Manufacturing Co | 44¼ | .. |
| Sanford Mills | 22½ | 24⅝ |
| Submarine Signal Co | 25¼ | 28¼ |
| Tampax Inc | 2⅝ | 3⅜ |
| Triumph Explosive Inc | 2⅞ | 3⅝ |
| United Elastic Corp | 7⅞ | 9¼ |
| U E Envelope Company | 41¾ | 45½ |
| U S Envelope Co 7 pf | 101½ | 106½ |
| Valley Mound & Iron Corp | 28¾ | 32 |
| Waltham Watch Co 6 pf | 19¾ | .. |
| Waltham Watch Co 7 pf | 82½ | .. |
| Mamsutta Mills Inc | 15⅝ | 17¾ |
| Warner & Swasey Co | 14¼ | 16¼ |
| West Point Manufacturing | 31½ | 34½ |
| *Wickwire Sepncer Steel | 11⅝ | 12¾ |

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

### Public Utility Bonds

| | Rate | Mat. | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bellows Falls Hy El | 5 | 1958 | 102 | 104 |
| Blackstone V G & E | 4 | 1965 | 109½ | .. |
| Cent Maine Power | 3½ | 1966 | 105 | 107 |
| Florida Pub Ser | 4 | 1955 | 100½ | 102½ |
| Green Mtn Power | 3¾ | 1963 | 96 | 99 |
| Keystone Public Ser | 5 | 1978 | 103¾ | 105¾ |
| Mississippi River Pr | 5 | 1947 | 104½ | .. |
| Narragansett El | 3½ | 1966 | 108½ | 110½ |
| North Boston Ltg | 3½ | 1947 | 103 | 105 |
| P S of N H ser D | 3¾ | 1960 | 106 | .. |
| Savannah El & Pr | 5 | 1955 | 106 | .. |
| Springfield G & El | 5 | 1957 | 105¼ | .. |
| St Joseph RLH & P | 4½ | 1947 | 102 | .. |
| Wisconsin Pub Ser | 3½ | 1971 | 106¼ | .. |

### Public Utility Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama Power $7 pf | 97½ | 102½ |
| Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf | 80½ | 85 |
| Birmingham Electric $7 pf | 85½ | 90½ |
| Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf | 50¾ | 54½ |
| Central P&L 7 pf | 87½ | 92½ |
| Florida Power & Lt 7 pf | 75½ | 80¼ |
| General Water G&E $3 pf | 28¾ | 31¾ |
| Jamaica Water Supply | 20¼ | 23¼ |
| Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A | 98½ | 103½ |
| Jersey Central Power 7 pf | 79½ | 84½ |
| Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf | 85½ | 90½ |
| Lake Sup Dis Pwr 5 pf | 85½ | 90½ |
| New Orleans Pub S $7 pf | 103½ | 106½ |
| New Rochelle Wat pf | 7½ | 9⅝ |
| No States Power Del 5 pf | 102½ | 107½ |
| No States Power Del 7 pf | 55¾ | 59½ |
| No States Power Del 6 pf | 50¾ | 54½ |
| Ohio Power 4½ pf | 105 | 110 |
| Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf | 86½ | 91½ |
| Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf | 96⅝ | 101⅛ |
| Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf | 75 | 80 |
| Penn Power & Light $7 pf | 86½ | 90½ |
| Public Service Ind | 9⅝ | 10⅝ |
| Public Service Ind 5 pf | 86½ | 91½ |
| Public Service Okla 5 pf | 93½ | 97½ |
| Rochester Gas & El 5 pf | 70½ | 75 |
| Rochester Gas & El 6 pf | 81½ | 86½ |
| San Diego Gas & Electric | 8⅝ | 10 |
| Sierra Pacific Power Co | 13½ | 15¾ |
| Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf | 106½ | .. |
| Tampa Electric Co | 16⅝ | 18¾ |
| Texas Electric Serv 6 pf | 91½ | 96½ |
| Texas Power & Light 6 pf | 77½ | 82½ |
| Washington Ry & Elec units | 11¾ | 13⅝ |

### N. E. Utility Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bangor Hydro-Electric | 14¾ | 16⅝ |
| Beverly Gas & Electric | 28¾ | 32¾ |
| Brockton Gas Light | 3⅝ | 4⅝ |
| Central Maine Power 6 pf | 81½ | 86½ |
| Central Maine Power 7 pf | 91½ | 96½ |
| Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf | 86¼ | .. |
| Conn Light & Power | 28½ | 31¼ |
| Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf | 100⅛ | .. |
| Eastern Utilities Asso | 16¾ | 18¼ |
| Eastern Utilities Asso conv | 1¼ | 1⅝ |
| Fall River Gas Works | 16⅞ | 18⅞ |
| Fitchburg Gas & Electric | 28⅝ | 31¾ |
| Green Mountain Power pf | 41¾ | 46¾ |
| Hartford Electric Light | 42½ | 45½ |
| Haverhill Electric | 21 | 24¾ |
| Haverhill Gas Light | 8½ | 9¾ |
| Holyoke Water Power | 12⅞ | 14¾ |
| Lawrence Gas & Electric | 28¾ | 31¾ |
| Lowell Electric Light | 34¾ | 38 |
| Lynn Gas & Electric | 56 | 62 |
| Mass Power & Light pf | 10¼ | 11¾ |
| Mass Utilities Asso pf | 22¼ | 24¼ |
| Narragansett Elec pf | 49½ | 52¾ |
| NE Gas & Electric $5.50 pf | 7⅞ | 8⅝ |
| NE Power Assn 6 pf | 22¼ | 24⅜ |
| NE Public Serv $7 pr ln | 48¾ | 52¾ |
| NE Public Serv $6 pr ln | 43¾ | 47 |
| NE Public Serv $7 pf | 7⅞ | 9½ |
| NE Public Serv $6 pf | 6⅝ | 8½ |
| Newport Electric | 15 | 17⅞ |
| Providence Gas | 6⅛ | 7¼ |
| Pub Serv of NH $6 pf | 95½ | 100½ |
| RI Pub Serv pf | 26¼ | 28⅝ |
| Rockland Light & Power | 4⅜ | 5⅜ |
| Springfield Gas Light | 12¼ | 13⅝ |
| Twin State Gas&El pr pf | 102 | .. |
| Western Mass Companies | 17 | 19 |

### New York Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Manhattan (.80) | 13¼ | 14½ |
| Bank of New York (14) | 252 | 265 |
| Bankers Trust (1.40) | 33½ | 35¼ |
| Brooklyn Trust (4) | 51 | 55 |
| Central Hanover Bk&Tr(4) | 61⅝ | 63⅞ |
| Chase National (1.40) | 23¾ | 25¾ |
| Chemical Bk&Tr(1.80) | 34⅜ | 36⅞ |
| Commercial (8) | 136 | 144 |
| Continental Bk&Tr (.80) | 9⅝ | 10⅞ |
| Corn Exchange Bk&T(2.40) | 28⅞ | 29⅞ |
| Empire Trust (3) | 35⅛ | 38⅛ |
| First National (80) | 985 | 1025 |
| Guaranty Trust (12) | 206⅛ | 211½ |
| Irving Trust (60) | 9⅛ | 10⅛ |
| Manufacturers Trust (2) | 30¼ | 31¾ |
| Manufacturers Trust pf (2) | 30¼ | 31¾ |
| Manufacturers Trust pf (2) | 52⅞ | 54⅞ |
| National City (1) | 22⅞ | 23⅞ |
| New York Trust (3½) | 61 | 63½ |
| Public (1½) | 26⅛ | 28 |
| Title Guarantee & Trust | 2⅞ | 3⅝ |

(a) Also extra or extras.

### Boston Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| †Boston Safe Deposit (16) | 300 | .. |
| First National (2) | 33⅞ | 35⅞ |
| Merchants National (12) | 250 | 275 |
| †New England Trust (30) | 400 | .. |
| National Rockland (2) | 38 | 46 |
| National Shawmut (1) | 17⅛ | 19⅛ |
| Pilgrim Trust (8) | 175 | 195 |
| Second National (4) | 110 | 120 |
| †State Street Trust (8) | 215 | 240 |
| United States Trust (.50) | 5⅞ | 7¼ |
| United States Trust pf (.80) | 10⅝ | 12¾ |
| Webster & Atlas (2) | 43 | 48 |

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

### Other Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of America NTSA (2.40) | 27⅝ | 30⅛ |
| Continental Illinois (4) | 67⅛ | 71⅞ |
| Pennsylvania Co (1.60) | 23⅞ | 25⅞ |

### Insurance Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna Casualty (4a) | 110½ | 114½ |
| Aetna Insurance (1.60a) | 46½ | 48½ |
| Aetna Life (1.20a) | 23⅛ | 25⅛ |
| American Equitable (1) | 15⅝ | 17⅝ |
| American Insurance Newark (½a) | 12 | 13 |
| American Re-Insurance (1.60a) | 39¾ | 41¾ |
| American Reserve | 8⅝ | 9⅝ |
| American Surety (2½) | 46 | 50 |
| Automobile (1a) | 30⅝ | 32⅝ |
| Baltimore American (.20a) | 5⅞ | 6⅞ |
| Boston (16a) | 487 | 507 |
| Camden Fire (1) | 17 | 18½ |
| Carolina (1.30a) | 22⅛ | 24½ |
| City of NewYork (1.30) | 16⅝ | 18⅛ |
| Connecticut General Life (1) | 23¼ | 25¼ |
| Continental Casualty (1.20a) | 28¾ | 30⅛ |
| Fidelity & Deposit (4a) | 108½ | 113½ |
| Firemen's Newark (.40) | 8⅛ | 9⅛ |
| Franklin Fire (1a) | 23⅛ | 24⅞ |
| General Reinsurance (2) | 38¾ | 40⅜ |
| Georgia Home (1a) | 20½ | 23 |
| Glens Falls (1.60) | 33¾ | 35¾ |
| Globe & Republic (½) | 8⅛ | 9⅛ |
| Globe & Rutgers | 6⅛ | 8 |
| Great American Insurance (1a) | 23 | 24¼ |
| Hanover (1.20) | 20⅞ | 22⅝ |
| Hartford Fire (2a) | 83 | 86 |
| Home Fire Sec | ½ | ⅞ |
| Home Insurance (1.20a) | 25 | 26½ |
| Homestead (1) | 13⅝ | 15¼ |
| Knickerbocker (½) | 7⅛ | 8⅛ |
| Lincoln Fire | 2¾ | 3¾ |
| Maryland Casualty | 1⅝ | 2¼ |
| Massachusetts Bond (3½) | 51 | 54 |
| National Fire (2) | 53 | 55 |
| National Liberty (.20a) | 6¼ | 7¼ |
| New Amsterdam Casualty (.47½e) | 17½ | 18½ |
| New Hampshire (1.60a) | 39¾ | 41¾ |
| New York Fire (.80) | 12⅛ | 13½ |
| North River (1) | 19 | 20½ |
| Northeast Insurance | 4 | 4⅞ |
| Phoenix (2a) | 76⅝ | 79¾ |
| Providence Washington (1) | 28⅝ | 30¾ |
| Republic Insurance Texas (1.20) | 20⅛ | 21⅝ |
| Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a) | 18⅛ | 20⅝ |
| Rhode Island Insurance | 4 | 5 |
| St Paul Fire (8) | 223 | 231 |
| Springfield (4½a) | 103 | 107 |
| Standard Accident | 45¾ | 49½ |
| Sun Life (15) | 180 | 210 |
| Travelers (16) | 343 | 353 |
| United States Fid & Guar (1a) | 23 | 24½ |
| United States Fire (2) | 41⅝ | 43⅝ |
| Westchester (1.20a) | 29½ | 30⅝ |

aAlso extra or extras. eDeclared or paid so far this year. gPaid last year.

### Investment Trusts

Management

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Affiliated Fund Inc | 1.77 | 1.94 |
| Amerex Holding | 13.50 | 15.00 |
| American Business Shares | 2.24 | 2.45 |
| Axe Houghton Fund | 8.90 | 9.57 |
| Boston Fund | 11.12 | 11.96 |
| Broad Street Investing | 17.18 | 18.57 |
| Bullock Fund | 9.89 | 10.84 |
| Canadian Investment Fund | 2.35 | 2.95 |
| Century Shares Trust | 21.07 | 22.66 |
| Christiana Securities Co | 1630.00 | 1760.00 |
| Commodity Corp | 9.77 | 10.69 |
| Consolidated Investment Tr | 24.50 | 27.25 |
| Dividend Shares | .86 | .95 |
| Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd | 14.77 | 15.69 |
| Eaton & Howard Stock Fd | 8.57 | 9.10 |
| Equitable Invest Corp | 19.54 | 21.01 |
| Equity Corp $3 pf | 13.75 | 14.50 |
| Fidelity Fund Inc | 12.30 | 13.24 |
| Fund Investors Inc | 13.22 | 14.49 |
| General Capital | 23.07 | 24.81 |
| General Investors Trust | 3.60 | 3.88 |
| Incorporated Investors Tr | 11.95 | 12.85 |
| Institutional Sec: Bank Group | .63 | .70 |
| Inst Sec: Insurance Group | .95 | 1.05 |
| †Keystone Custodian Funds | | |
| B-1 | .... | 29.22 |
| B-2 | .... | 23.46 |
| B-3 | .... | 18.03 |
| B-4 | .... | 8.00 |
| K-1 | .... | 12.81 |
| S-1 | .... | 18.95 |
| S-2 | .... | 9.93 |
| S-3 | .... | 7.40 |
| S-4 | .... | 2.58 |
| K-2 | .... | 12.00 |
| ‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd | 68.60 | 68.60 |
| ‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd | 28.00 | 28.00 |
| Maryland Fund | 2.98 | 3.55 |
| Mass Invest Tr | 14.56 | 15.66 |
| Mass Inv 2d Fd | 6.87 | 7.38 |
| Mutual Invest | 8.04 | .. |
| Nation Wide Voting | .86 | .96 |
| New England Fund | 9.00 | 9.71 |
| Old Colony Assoc | 13.375 | 15.00 |
| Plymouth Fund Inc | .28 | .33 |
| Putnam Fund | 10.35 | 11.07 |
| Quarterly Income Shares | 4.00 | 4.75 |
| Railway & Light Sec | 4.625 | 6.25 |
| Railway & Light Sec pf | 88.00 | .. |
| Repub Invest Fund | 2.34 | 2.64 |
| Scudder Stevens & Clark | 71.30 | 72.74 |
| Spencer Trask Fund | 10.62 | 11.29 |
| Stand Util Inc | .08 | .11 |
| State Street Invest | 53.50 | 58.00 |
| Trusteed Am Bk "B" | .32 | .. |
| Trusteed Industry Shrs | .57 | .65 |
| Wellington Fund | 11.87 | 13.11 |
| **Fixed and Unit Type** | | |
| Assoc Stand Oil | 3.75 | 4.50 |
| Corp Tr AA mod acc mod | 1.92 | ... |
| Cumulative Trust Shares | 3.25 | ... |
| Diversified Tr C | 2.55 | ... |
| Diversified Tr D | 3.75 | 4.35 |
| Foundation Tr Shrs A | 2.60 | 3.10 |
| Fund Tr Shrs A | 3.29 | 4.03 |
| Nation Wide Sec | 2.26 | ... |
| North Am Bond Tr Ctfs | 37.375 | ... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1953 | 1.48 | ... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1955 | 1.81 | ... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1956 | 1.78 | ... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1958 | 1.42 | ... |
| Super of Am Tr AA | 1.70 | ... |
| U S Elec Lt & Pow "A" | 10.00 | ... |
| U S Elec Lt & Pow "B" | .94 | ... |
| **Investment Banking** | | |
| Blair & Co | .28 | .43 |
| First Boston Corp | 8.50 | 10.00 |

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held three years.

### Aviation Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| American Airlines pf | 86½ | 91½ |
| Liberty Aircraft | 7¾ | 8⅞ |
| Piper Aircraft | 3¾ | 4⅞ |
| Pollak Manufacturing Co | 5⅝ | 6⅝ |

### Boston Stocks

May 29

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev. close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.00 | Bos Edison | 23¾ | 22¾ | 22⅞ | 23¼ |
| 5.00 | Bos Elevated | 57 | 56 | 57 | 55½ |
| .. | Bos & Me pr pf | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 6 |
| .. | Bos & Me st A pf | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 4.50 | E Gas & F pr pf | 45 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 45 |
| 3.00cd | East M SR 1 pf | 84 | 84 | 84 | 83 |
| .. | Eastern SS | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7 | 6½ |
| 1.00d | Eastern SS | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 |
| .20a | Lamson | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 3.20d | N E Tel & Tel | 87 | 87 | 87 | 88½ |
| .30d | Shawmut Assoc | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7⅞ |
| .90d | Torrington | 23¾ | 23⅝ | 23¾ | 23⅝ |
| 4.00b | Unit Shoe M | 56 | 55⅞ | 56 | 55⅞ |

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

## New York Curb

Closing Prices

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Airc Access | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 100 | Air Way El Ap | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 |
| 60 | Ala Gt Sou (4½) | 78 | 77½ | 78 |
| 100 | Alum Co Am (1e) | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| 350 | Alum Ind (.60) | 75 | 74¾ | 75 |
| 50 | Alum Ltd pf (6) | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 20 | Am Book (1e) | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 1400 | Am Cyan B (.60) | 31½ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ |
| 100 | Am Gas & El (1.60a) | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| 25 | Am Gen $2 pf (2) | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ |
| 100 | Am Light & T (1.20) | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 100 | Am Republics (.35g) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 200 | Am Superpow 1 pf | 46 | 45⅞ | 45⅞ |
| 100 | Am Superpow pf | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 600 | Ang-Wupp (.05e) | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 60 | Appal El Pow pf(4½) | 95 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ |
| 100 | Ark Nat Gas | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 |
| 200 | Ark Nat Gas A | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 100 | Art Met Wks (.60a) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 100 | Bliss (E W) (2) | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| 100 | Blue Ridge | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 100 | Bohack (HC) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 100 | Bowm-Bilt H 1pf | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 1000 | Braz Th L&P (.40e) | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 |
| 200 | Breeze Corp (1g) | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 25 | Can C&F pf (h.88k) | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ |
| 200 | Can Marconi | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 200 | Carrier Corp | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 30 | Cen NY Pow pf (5) | 73¾ | 73⅝ | 73¾ |
| 100 | Cessna Airc (1e) | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ |
| 50 | Childs pf | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 100 | Cities Service | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 100 | Cit Svc pf(3g) | 36⅝ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ |
| 20 | Cit Svc P&L $7pf(7) | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 100 | Cleve ElIllum (2½) | 24¾ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ |
| 100 | Colonial Airlines | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 50 | Comm2P Svc(2) | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |
| 100 | Compo ShM vtc(1) | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 1700 | Conn Tel&El | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ |
| 100 | Cons G&EBal(3.60) | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ |
| 10 | ConG&EB pfB(4½) | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 200 | Cons Mng&S(h1a) | 30 | 29⅞ | 30 |
| 300 | Cons Stl Corp | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 300 | Cont Roll&Stl(½e) | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 300 | Creole Pet(½a) | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 100 | Crown Drug(.05e) | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 2200 | CubanAtlSug(1½g) | 14⅛ | 13⅞ | 14⅛ |
| 100 | Darby Pet(½e) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 200 | DivcoTwinTrk(1g) | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 100 | Eagle Pich Ld | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 50 | East G & F6pf | 21½ | 21 | 21½ |
| 50 | East G&Fprpf (4½) | 45½ | 45 | 45 |
| 1300 | El Bond & Sh | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 400 | El Bond & Sh pf (6) | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 100 | Emerson Elec (.10g) | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 30 | Emp Dis El pf (7½g) | 60 | 59½ | 60 |
| 100 | Emp G&E 7% pf | 119 | 118 | 119 |
| 20 | Emp G&E 6½% pf | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 40 | Emp G&F 6% pf | 115 | 113 | 113 |
| 100 | Equity Corp | 5-32 | 5-32 | 5-32 |
| 200 | Eversharp Inc | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 75 | Fla P&L $7 pf | 77¼ | 77 | 77 |
| 200 | Ford2 M Can A (h1) | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 10 | Georg Pow $5 pf (5) | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 200 | Glen Ald Coal (.30e) | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 10 | Godchaux Sug pf (7) | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 400 | Gray Mfg | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ |
| 25 | Gt Atl & P nv (2e) | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 25 | Gt At&P 1st1pf (7) | 132 | 132 | 132 |
| 200 | Greenf T & D (1g) | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 200 | Gulf Oil (1a) | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ |
| 100 | Hat Cor Am B (½g) | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 100 | Hecla Min (½e) | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 200 | Holl C Gold (h.65) | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6½ |
| 125 | Horn&Hard (2) | 23 | 22¼ | 22¼ |
| 100 | Humble Oil (¾e) | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| 300 | Ill Iowa Pow | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 300 | Ill Iowa Pw div ct | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 200 | Ill Ia Pw pf (1.42k) | 18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| 50 | Indpls P&L pf (5¼) | 92⅞ | 92⅞ | 92⅞ |
| 1700 | Int Home E (.80) | 7 | 6½ | 6⅞ |
| 200 | Int Pap war | 1-64 | 1-64 | 1-64 |
| 700 | Int Petrol (h1)1xd | 9⅝ | 9 | 9⅝ |
| 200 | Jacobs (F. L.) | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 100 | Kingston Prod (.05e) | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 100 | Koppers Co pf (6) | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 700 | Lake Shore M (h.80) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 600 | Lehigh C&N (.65g) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 400 | Lone Star Gas (.30e) | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 25 | Long Is L pf | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 100 | Long Is L pf B | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 1000 | Louis L&E (.20e) | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 100 | Marion St Shov | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 |
| 25 | Mer-C&SpfA (4½k) | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 200 | Mesabi Iron | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 100 | Mich Bumper | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 200 | Midwest Oil (.90) | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 100 | Mid West Ref (.075e) | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 50 | Monarch M T (1¾) | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 200 | Mt City Cop(⅛g) | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 100 | Nat Cont (1) | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ |
| 300 | Nat Fuel G (1) | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 175 | Nat P&L pf (6) | 78 | 77 | 78 |
| 100 | Nat Rub Mch (½e) | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 25 | Nat Stl Car (h2) | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 100 | Nat Sug Ref | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 100 | Nat Un Rad | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 20 | NE T&T (3¼e) | 88⅝ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| 600 | NJ Zinc (1½e) | 52⅞ | 52 | 52⅞ |
| 2200 | NY Transit (.30e) | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 200 | Niag Hud Pow | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 100 | Niag Hud 1pf (5) | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 20 | NewEngT&T (3¼e) | 88⅝ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| 600 | N J Zinc (1½e) | 52⅞ | 52 | 52⅞ |
| 2200 | NY Transit (.30e) | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 200 | Niag Hud Pow | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 100 | Niag Hud 1 pf (5) | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 200 | Niles-Bem-P (½e) | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 |
| 600 | Nor Pipe L (½e) | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 900 | Nor Sta Pw A | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 |
| 100 | Novadel-Ag (2) | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 200 | Ogden Corp | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 100 | Ohio Oil pf cld | 109⅞ | 109⅞ | 109⅞ |
| 100 | Okla Nat Gas (1.40) | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 200 | Overseas Sec (½g) | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 200 | Pantepec Oil Ven | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 500 | Pennroad (½g) | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 700 | Pa-Cent Airl | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 20 | Pa P&L $7 pf (7) | 86⅞ | 86⅞ | 86⅞ |
| 200 | Phoenix Sec | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 200 | Phoen Sec pf (3) | 37¼ | 37 | 37¼ |
| 100 | Pitts Pl Gl (1½e) | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 400 | Potrero Sugar | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 2xd | Powdr&Alex (.30e) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 75 | PSdP&L 5pf (3¾k) | 97 | 95¾ | 97 |
| 375 | PugSdP&L$6pf | 44½ | 42¾ | 44½ |
| 20 | Raym Conc pf (3) | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| 500 | Republic Avia | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 100 | Rice StixDGds(½e) | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 50 | Royal Type (1e) | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ |
| 100 | Ryan Aero (¼e) | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 1300 | St. Regis Pap | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 100 | Scovill Mfg (1e) | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 300 | Sec Corp Gen | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 100 | Segal Lock & H | ¼ | .. | .. |
| 800 | Seiberling Rub (¼e) | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3½ |
| 350 | Sherwin-Wms (3) | 67½ | 66½ | 67½ |
| 30 | Singer Mfg (6a) | 143¾ | 141¾ | 143¾ |
| 200 | Solar Mfg | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 200 | So Coast | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 100 | So Penn Oil (1½) | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 100 | So C Ed C pf (1½) | 24⅛ | 23½ | 24⅛ |
| 10 | So N E Tel (7) | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 200 | St Pow & Lt | 1-32 | 1-32 | 1-32 |
| 100 | Sterl Al Prod (1¼g) | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 75 | Stetson (JB) | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 100 | Superior Oil Cal | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 400 | Taggart | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 200 | Tampa El (.90e) | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| 200 | Technicolor (¼e) | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 100 | Texon Oil & L | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 200 | Trans-Lux (.05g) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 200 | Tubize Chat | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 500 | Unit Gas | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 100 | Unit Gas pf (4½k) | 106¼ | 105¾ | 106¼ |
| 50 | Unit Shoe M (2½a) | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 60 | Unit Sh M pf (1½) | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 50 | US&I Sec pf (3¾g) | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| 700 | US Lines pf (.70) | 5⅞ | 5 | 5⅞ |
| 10 | US Strs 1 pf | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 100 | Univ Corp vtc | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 25 | Univ Insur(1) | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 100 | Utility Equit | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 100 | Williams (RC) (.30e) | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 100 | Wolverine (.15e) | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 1200 | Wright Harg (h.40a) | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ |

Total stock sales today (estimated), 41,000 shares; year ago, closed.

## N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

### Domestic Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:40 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Am P & L 6s 2016 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| 2 | Appal El Pow 3¼s '70 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 | Ark P&L 5s '56 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 16 | Boston Ed 2¾s '70A | 101¾ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 1 | Broad Riv P 5s '54 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 9 | Cen St El 5½s '54 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 13 | Cen St El 5s '48 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 36 | Chi Ry 5s '27 ct | 58½ | 58¼ | 58½ |
| 1 | Cin St Ry 6s '55 B | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 | Cities Ser 5s '69 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 11 | Cities Ser 5s '50 | 78 | 77¼ | 77½ |
| 1 | Cit S P & L 5½s '49 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 4 | Cit S Pow 5½s '52 | 78¾ | 78⅝ | 78⅝ |
| 6 | Commun P&L 5s '57 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 2 | Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 7 | East G & F 4s '56 A | 80¾ | 80⅝ | 80¾ |
| 2 | Fla P&L 5s '54 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| 2 | Gatineau Pow 3¾s '69 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 1 | Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 16 | Geo P&L 5s '78 | 82⅝ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 1 | Glen Ald Coal 4s '65 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2 | Green Mt Pow 3¾s '63 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 5 | Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C | 96 | 95⅞ | 96 |
| 3 | Ill Pow & L 5s 53 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 3 | Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 21 | Inters Pow 6s 52 | 37 | 36½ | 36½ |
| 30 | Inters Pow 5s 57 | 75 | 74¼ | 74½ |
| 5 | Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st | 44 | 43½ | 43½ |
| 3 | Midland Val 5s 43 | 60⅞ | 60⅞ | 60⅞ |
| 3 | Minn P&L 4½s 78 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 | Miss P&L Co 5s 57 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 3 | Nat Pub S 5s 78 ct | 10 | 9½ | 9½ |
| 10 | Nebr Pw 4½s 81 | 107 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 1 | Nevada Cal E 5s 56 | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 13 | N Eng G&E 5s 50 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 15 | N Eng G&E 5s 47 | 47 | 46¾ | 47 |
| 3 | N Eng Pow 5½s 54 | 71⅛ | 71 | 71 |
| 7 | N Eng Pow 5s 48 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 4 | N Orl P S 6s 49 A | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 | Nor Ind P S 3¾s 69 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| 4 | Ohio Pow 3s 71 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 1 | Potomc Ed 5s '56 E | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 3 | Pub Sv Colo 4s '49 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 2 | Pub Sv Ind 4s '69 A | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 10 | Pub Sv NJ 6s ct | 139 | 139 | 139 |
| 7 | Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49 | 101 | 100⅝ | 101 |
| 14 | Queens Bor G 5½s '52 | 78 | 77⅞ | 78 |
| 1 | Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 11 | So Cal Ed 3s '65 | 100¾ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 5 | So Ind Ry 4s '51 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 1 | Spalding 5s '89 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 1 | Stand G&E 6s 48 st | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 1 | Stand G&E 6s '57 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 2 | Stand P&L 6s '57 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 10 | Tex P&L 5s 56 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 1 | Tide Wat P 5s 79A | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 1 | Toledo Ed 3½s 68 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 4 | Twin CRT 5½s 52A | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| 2 | Unit L&Ry 5½s 52 | 86 | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 3 | Unit L&Ry 6s 52A | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ |
| 3 | York Rys 5s 47 st | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ |

### Foreign Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:40 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Danish Con 3s 53 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 2 | Den Mg Bk 5 731X | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ |
| 2 | Lima Peru 6½s 58 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 5 | Rio de Jan 6½s59 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 4 | Russian 6½s 1919 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |

Total bond sales today estimated 425,000; year ago closed.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

## Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange

2:55 Prices

| 1942 High | 1942 Low | Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars | Sales | High | Low | 2:55 | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 108¼ | 104 | Abbott 4% pf (4) | 90 | 107 | 107 | 107 | +⅜ |
| 43 | 31 | Abr Str (2½e) | 70 | 31 | 31 | 31 | M'y21 |
| 68 | 61 | Ala & Vicks (6) | 90 | 68 | 68 | 68 | M'r 2 |
| 94¾ | 85 | Alb & Sus (9) | 60 | 85 | 85 | 85 | Apr25 |
| 73¾ | 73¾ | Alleg&West (6) | 30 | 72 | 72 | 72 | M'r14 |
| 47 | 38¾ | Am Bk N pf (3) | 50 | 43 | 43 | 43 | M'y28 |
| 130¾ | 120 | Am B S pf (5¼) | 70 | 123½ | 123½ | 123½ | |
| 15 | 15 | Am Coal (2g) | 20 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | M'r26 |
| 98½ | 92 | Am CS 6% pf (6) | 30 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | M'y15 |
| 40 | 35½ | Am Inv Ill pf 2½ | 70 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | |
| 119 | 113½ | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 10 | 115 | 115 | 115 | M'y27 |
| 26⅜ | 21⅝ | Am News (1.80) | 10 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | M'y28 |
| 165 | 145 | Am R & S pf (7) | 60 | 145 | 145 | 145 | Apr28 |
| 59 | 52⅞ | Am R M pf (4½) | 240 | 54¾ | 54 | 54¾ | +⅝ |
| 35½ | 24 | Am Ship Bldg 1e | 60 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27¾ | +¾ |
| 144 | 139 | Am Snuff pf (6) | 50 | 137½ | 137½ | 137½ | −½ |
| 30 | 25 | AnaconW&C ½e | 70 | 25½ | 25 | 25 | −¾ |
| 112½ | 107 | Anchor HGpf(5) | 10 | 108 | 108 | 108 | M'y28 |
| 80 | 79 | Artloom pf (7) | 30 | 80 | 80 | 80 | M'y27 |
| 97 | 81¾ | As Inv pf (5) | 60 | 97 | 96 | 97 | M'y27 |
| 116 | 111 | Atlas P pf (5) | 80 | 112 | 112 | 112 | M'y27 |
| 22 | 15½ | Austin Nich pr A | 20 | 16 | 16 | 16 | M'y23 |
| 31⅝ | 22 | Bang & Ar pf | 110 | 25 | 25 | 25 | M'y28 |
| 30 | 24⅞ | Barker pf (2¾) | 70 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | M'y22 |
| 15 | 13 | Belgium N R pf | 10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | M'y20 |
| 80 | 24 | Beech Cr RR (2) | 50 | 24 | 24 | 24 | M'y23 |
| 12 | 8 | Bloom'dale.47½e | 20 | 9 | 9 | 9 | M'y20 |
| 70 | 65¼ | Blumen pf 12¼g | 50 | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ | Apr28 |
| 95½ | 73 | Bon Ami A (4a) | 10 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | +½ |
| 40¾ | 30⅝ | Bon Ami B 2½a | 10 | 33 | 33 | 33 | M'y28 |
| 112½ | 103¼ | Bucy-E 7%pf(7) | 30 | 105 | 105 | 105 | M'y22 |
| 66 | 48½ | Budd Mfg pf | 200 | 49 | 49 | 49 | −¼ |
| 24¼ | 18 | Bush T B pf ¾k | 50 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 | M'y27 |
| 95 | 79¼ | Byers pf (9.80k) | 60 | 80 | 80 | 70 | +¾ |
| 32 | 30 | Canad Sou Ry(3) | 50 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | M'y21 |
| 37 | 32 | Cap Ad pf A (3) | 40 | 33 | 33 | 33 | M'y11 |
| 89 | 77 | Caro C&O (5) | 50 | 79 | 79 | 79 | |
| 122½ | 117 | Case (JI) pf (7) | 10 | 121 | 121 | 121 | +¼ |
| 93 | 82 | Celanese 5pf (5) | 100 | 88 | 87 | 88 | M'r28 |
| 120⅝ | 110 | Celan pr pf (7) | 100 | 115½ | 115¼ | 115¼ | −¼ |
| 94½ | 77 | Celanese 7 pf (7) | 20 | 84¾ | 84½ | 84¾ | M'y28 |
| 71½ | 66 | Celotex C pf (5) | 20 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ | M'y27 |
| 110 | 90 | Cent I L pf (4½) | 20 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | +½ |
| 92 | 85 | Cent Rib pf (7) | 10 | 90 | 90 | 90 | M'y13 |
| 29 | 23¼ | Cert-teed 6% pf | 90 | 25½ | 25 | 25 | |
| 100 | 93 | Cham P&F pf (6) | 20 | 99 | 99 | 99 | M'y27 |
| 25 | 20 | Chile Cop (1e) | 10 | 20 | 20 | 20 | M'y28 |
| 96½ | 92 | City I&F pf (6½) | 110 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | +2⅜ |
| 34 | 34 | City Inv | 40 | 34 | 34 | 34 | M'y 7 |
| 84¼ | 77⅝ | Cleve&Pitt(3½) | 50 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ | M'y22 |
| 50 | 47 | Cleve & Pitt spl 2 | 10 | 47 | 47 | 47 | M'y 2 |
| 112 | 107½ | Cleve El 1pf(4½) | 130 | 108¼ | 108 | 108 | M'y28 |
| 100 | 95¾ | Cleve Gr Bpf (5) | 100 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | M'y28 |
| 139 | 139 | CCC & St L (10) | 10 | 139 | 139 | 139 | Apr26 |
| 72 | 67¾ | CCC &StL pf (5) | 10 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | Apr17 |
| 143 | 139 | Cluett Pea pf (7) | 10 | 143 | 143 | 143 | M'y20 |
| 470 | 470 | Coca-C Int (.90g) | 20 | 470 | 470 | 470 | Feb25 |
| 105 | 96 | Collins&A pf (5) | 30 | 97¼ | 97 | 97 | M'y 7 |
| 1¼ | ⅝ | Col & South | 10 | 11-16 | 11-16 | 11-16 | M'y27 |
| 2½ | 1½ | Col & South 1 pf | 30 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | M'y21 |
| 2 | 1 | Col & South 2 pf | 110 | 1 | 1 | 1 | M'y19 |
| 45½ | 32 | Col G&E 5% pf 5 | 10 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | M'y28 |
| 172 | 58½ | Col G&E5pfB(5) | 20 | 62 | 62 | 62 | Oct. |
| 89 | 75 | Con Cig pf (7) | 20 | 80 | 80 | 80 | M'y25 |
| 97⅜ | 83 | Cons C pr pf (6½) | 30 | 89 | 89 | 89 | −½ |
| 33¾ | 25⅝ | Corn Ex (2.40) | 30 | 29¼ | 28½ | 29¼ | M'y28 |
| 174 | 159 | Corn Prod pf (7) | 10 | 169½ | 169½ | 169½ | −½ |
| 95⅞ | 89 | Crane cv pf (5) | 10 | 90 | 90 | 90 | M'y28 |
| 145½ | 40 | Cr C pf ww (2¼) | 4 | 42¼ | 41⅛ | 43¼ | A'g 5 |
| 88½ | 77¾ | Crown Zel pf (5) | 10 | 77 | 77 | 77 | M'y27 |
| 13¾ | 10 | Cuba RR pf | 40 | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ | +1¼ |
| 135 | 120 | Cuban-ASpf3½k | 120 | 135 | 132 | 135 | M'y20 |
| 98 | 90 | Cuneo Pr pf 4½ | 10 | 90 | 90 | 90 | M'y28 |
| 18¼ | 14 | Curtis P pf (¾g) | 30 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | M'y28 |
| 86 | 80 | Cush' 7%pf 1¾k | 10 | 86 | 86 | 86 | Apr30 |
| 52 | 44 | Cushman $8 pf | 10 | 52 | 52 | 52 | Apr17 |
| 110 | 102 | Day P&L pf (4½) | 10 | 106 | 106 | 106 | M'y28 |
| 145½ | 45⅛ | Det Hills (4) | 100 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | M'r18 |
| 21 | 14 | Devoe&Ray (1) | 150 | 17 | 16½ | 17 | M'y27 |
| 36 | 32¼ | Dix-Vor A (2½) | 20 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | +¼ |
| 116½ | 112 | Duplan C pf (8) | 50 | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | M'y26 |
| 116½ | 111½ | Duq L 1 pf (5) | 40 | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | M'y26 |
| 176 | 170 | East Kod pf (6) | 10 | 172½ | 172½ | 172½ | M'y28 |
| 111½ | 107⅝ | End-John pf (5) | 80 | 110 | 110 | 110 | M'y28 |
| 83 | 47½ | Eng PS $6 pf (6) | 60 | 53 | 53 | 53 | M'y23 |
| 175 | 75 | Erie&Pitts(3½) | 10 | 75 | 75 | 75 | Feb28 |
| 93 | 73½ | Fed Light pf (6) | 10 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | M'y26 |
| 11 | 8¼ | Filene's Sons (1) | 30 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | M'y 1 |
| 36⅝ | 30 | Follansbee pf (5) | 20 | 33 | 33 | 33 | +½ |
| 107½ | 103½ | Food M pf (4½) | 20 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | N'v25 |
| 134½ | 114 | Foster pf (3½k) | 70 | 115 | 114 | 114 | M'y28 |
| 45 | 40 | Frank Simon pf | 10 | 45 | 45 | 45 | M'y27 |
| 94½ | 85½ | Fruehauf pf (5) | 130 | 88 | 86 | 88 | M'y21 |
| 21 | 16 | Gamewell (2e) | 30 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | +⅜ |
| 119 | 106 | Gen Bak pf (8) | 40 | 108 | 108 | 108 | −1½ |
| 127 | 120 | Gen Cig pf (7) | 10 | 122 | 122 | 122 | M'y27 |
| 102 | 61 | Gen G&E cv pf | 10 | 68 | 68 | 68 | M'y25 |
| 131½ | 122 | Gen Mills 5pf(5) | 20 | 126 | 126 | 126 | −½ |
| 109½ | 105 | Gen Pr Ink pf(6) | 10 | 107 | 107 | 107 | M'y28 |
| 107 | 101 | Gen Ry Sig pf(6) | 50 | 107 | 107 | 107 | M'y23 |
| 79½ | 58 | Gen St Cast pf 3k | 10 | 58¾ | 59⅝ | 58¾ | −¼ |
| 110 | 108½ | Gen Time pf (6) | 30 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | M'y22 |
| 82 | 74 | Gold & Stk T (6) | 10 | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | M'y22 |
| 67 | 58 | Goth Hos pf (7) | 690 | 60 | 60 | 60 | M'y27 |
| 143 | 130 | Gt W Sug pf (7) | 150 | 133½ | 133½ | 133½ | M'y28 |
| 52 | 50½ | Green B & W (5) | 10 | 51 | 51 | 51 | M'y19 |
| 76 | 48¾ | Guantan Sug pf | 50 | 56 | 56 | 56 | M'y26 |
| 33 | 29 | Hack pf A (1¾) | 40 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 106¾ | 95 | Hamil W pf (6) | 10 | 98 | 98 | 98 | M'y22 |
| 104 | 98 | Hanna $5 pf (5) | 20 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | M'y23 |
| 146 | 126 | Harb-W pf (6) | 20 | 128 | 128 | 128 | M'y14 |
| 88 | 80 | Hat Corp pf(6½) | 20 | 88 | 88 | 88 | M'y12 |
| 158 | 141½ | Helme pf (7) | 20 | 149 | 149 | 149 | M'y22 |
| 132 | 125 | Hercules pf (6) | 10 | 131 | 131 | 131 | M'y23 |
| 115 | 113 | Holly Sug pf (7) | 10 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | Feb27 |
| 42 | 32¼ | Ill Cen LL (4) | 50 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | +¼ |
| 157 | 155 | Ing Rand pf (6) | 10 | 155 | 155 | 155 | M'y13 |
| 111½ | 103 | Inter C pf (6) | 10 | 106 | 106 | 106 | M'y21 |
| 46¾ | 41½ | Int R C A pf 2½k | 40 | 45 | 45 | 45 | M'y28 |
| 95 | 88¼ | Int Dept S pf (7) | 20 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | M'y27 |
| 32 | 127 | Island C pf (6) | 20 | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ | M'y13 |
| 125½ | 122 | John-Man pf (7) | 20 | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | M'y21 |
| 120¼ | 117 | Kan CP pf B (6) | 10 | 119 | 119 | 119 | M'y19 |
| 100½ | 87 | Kaufman pf (5) | 10 | 85 | 85 | 85 | M'y20 |
| 99 | 99 | Keith-A-O pf(7) | 20 | 100 | 100 | 100 | M'y23 |
| 105¼ | 100 | Kendall pf (6a) | 20 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| 40½ | 33 | Kinney $5pf 2½k | 20 | 34 | 34 | 34 | M'y25 |
| 13 | 7½ | Laclede Gas | 30 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | +¼ |
| 39½ | 21½ | Laclede Gas pf | 20 | 28 | 28 | 28 | M'y28 |
| 113 | 106⅛ | Lehigh 4% pf (4) | 10 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | M'y26 |
| 149 | 128 | Lorillard pf (7) | 100 | 138 | 138 | 138 | M'y27 |
| 131 | 124 | MacAnd pf (6) | 10 | 124 | 124 | 124 | M'y19 |
| 9¼ | 4¾ | Mar St Ry pr pf | 60 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 176 | 162 | Math Alk pf (7) | 10 | 162 | 162 | 162 | Apr22 |
| 90⅛ | 83 | Maytag 1 pf (6) | 10 | 83 | 83 | 83 | M'y15 |
| 108 | 92½ | McLellan pf (6) | 10 | 93 | 93 | 93 | M'y28 |
| 77 | 69¾ | Mead Cor pf (6) | 20 | 74 | 73½ | 73½ | M'y 8 |
| 26⅞ | 22½ | Mengel 5 pf 2½ | 130 | 24½ | 23¾ | 24½ | M'y27 |
| 101 | 88¼ | Mid Stl 1 pf (8) | 110 | 96 | 94¾ | 96 | M'y21 |
| 107½ | 103½ | Minn-H pf B (4) | 70 | 104 | 104 | 104 | M'y28 |
| 117½ | 110 | Monsan pf (4½) | 20 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | M'y27 |
| 119 | 112 | Monsan pf B 4½ | 90 | 115 | 115 | 115 | M'y25 |
| 110¾ | 102½ | Monsanto pfC(4) | 10 | 105¼ | 105 | 105 | |
| 29⅝ | 16⅛ | Morris&Es (3½) | 70 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | −⅝ |
| 63 | 50 | Mullins pf (6½k) | 10 | 52 | 52 | 52 | M'y28 |
| 111½ | 106¼ | Murphy pf (5) | 20 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | M'y28 |
| 24½ | 16⅛ | Nash Ch&St (2g) | 30 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | M'y28 |
| 72 | 60 | Nat Gyp pf (4½) | 30 | 68 | 67 | 67 | |
| 146 | 129 | Nat Ld pf B (6) | 310 | 134 | 134 | 134 | |
| 70 | 52 | Nat S 6 pf (1½k) | 50 | 53 | 53 | 53 | +½ |
| 75 | 70½ | Neisner pf (4¾) | 20 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | M'y26 |
| 109 | 104 | Newb'y 5% pf(5) | 10 | 106 | 106 | 106 | M'y27 |
| 110 | 61 | NY&Harlem (5) | 60 | 70 | 70 | 70 | M'y28 |
| 109 | 80 | NY & Har pf (5) | 10 | 80 | 80 | 80 | M'y20 |
| 54 | 31 | NY Lack&W (5) | 20 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | |
| 115 | 108 | Nor&Wes pf (4) | 10 | 110 | 110 | 110 | M'y14 |
| 96 | 85½ | Northern Cen(4) | 30 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | M'y14 |
| 38 | 31½ | Northwest T (3) | 30 | 33¾ | 33½ | 33½ | M'y18 |
| 26 | 20 | Nor T&R pf 1.31k | 30 | 25 | 25 | 25 | M'y28 |
| 79 | 59 | Omnibus pf (8) | 80 | 76 | 74 | 75¾ | M'y21 |
| 142 | 132 | Otis Elev pf (6) | 10 | 136½ | 136½ | 136½ | +1¾ |
| 48 | 44 | Outlet Co (2½e) | 11 | 44 | 44 | 44 | M'y 4 |
| 120 | 120 | Outlet pf (2½e) | 10 | 120 | 120 | 120 | M'r26 |
| 6¼ | 4½ | Pacific Coast | 250 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | −⅛ |
| 21¼ | 16 | Pac Coast 1 pf | 100 | 19 | 19 | 19 | +½ |
| 13 | 9¼ | Pac Coast 2 pf | 220 | 12 | 12½ | 12 | +¼ |
| 101 | 75 | Pac T & T (7) | 20 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | −½ |
| 48 | 121 | Pac T & T pf (6) | 30 | 141 | 141 | 141 | M'y28 |
| 00 | 90 | Paraffine pf (4) | 10 | 90 | 90 | 90 | M'r 6 |
| 108⅛ | 104 | Penn Gl pf (5) | 20 | 104 | 104 | 104 | M'y 4 |
| 20⅝ | 18¼ | Pere Marq pf | 120 | 19½ | 19 | 19½ | |
| 51¾ | 36 | Pere Marq pr pf | 80 | 38 | 38 | 38 | M'y28 |
| 76¾ | 49 | Phila Co pf (6) | 160 | 61 | 60 | 61 | M'y27 |
| 78 | 65 | Phil-Jon pf 3½k | 250 | 65 | 65 | 65 | M'y 6 |
| 56 | 43 | Phoenix H pf 7k | 40 | 45 | 45 | 45 | M'y12 |
| 78 | 37½ | Pirelli (4.675e) | 100 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | Jul 3 |
| 109¾ | 109⅝ | Pitt CC&StL(5) | 50 | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | Oct 9 |
| 66 | 59½ | Pitt Coke pf (5) | 10 | 60 | 60 | 60 | M'y28 |
| 165 | 165 | Pitt Ft Wayne(7) | 10 | 165 | 165 | 165 | Feb19 |
| 75 | 165 | Pitt Ft W pf (7) | 10 | 165 | 165 | 165 | M'y23 |
| 61 | 47½ | Pitt Stl pf B | 20 | 50 | 50 | 50 | M'y27 |
| 133½ | 21½ | Pitt Steel 5% pf | 30 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | M'y26 |
| 170 | 61 | Pitt St pr pf 5½k | 30 | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | M'y28 |
| 1940 | Sale | PittY&A pf (7) | 20 | 164 | 164 | 164 | M'r31 |
| 119 | 115 | Proc & G pf (5) | 60 | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ | −½ |
| 123 | 99 | P S NJ 8% pf (8) | 60 | 103½ | 102 | 103½ | M'y28 |
| 3⅜ | 2⅛ | RR Sec Ill C Stk | 60 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | M'y28 |
| 110 | 39 | Real Silk pf (4k) | 10 | 50 | 50 | 50 | M'y25 |
| 16¼ | 11 | Reis & Co 1 pf | 20 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | M'y27 |
| 48 | 38¼ | Rens & Sar (8) | 10 | 41 | 41 | 41 | M'y14 |
| 100 | 95 | Rep Stl cv pf (6) | 20 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | M'y27 |
| 129⅝ | 109 | RevC&Bpf 10½k | 50 | 112 | 112 | 112 | M'y25 |
| 74 | 54 | RevC&B5½pf5¼ | 40 | 55 | 54 | 54 | M'y22 |
| 85¼ | 75⅛ | Rey Met pf (5½) | 60 | 79⅛ | 79¼ | 79¼ | M'y28 |
| 54 | 35 | Rey Tob (.85e) | 10 | 30 | 40 | 40 | +2 |
| 47 | 34½ | Rustless pf (2½) | 10 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | M'y13 |
| 110 | 106 | Safe S 5% pf (5) | 80 | 108½ | 108¼ | 108½ | +¼ |
| 4¼ | 2 | St L Southwest | 40 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | M'r24 |
| 6½ | 5 | St L South pf | 100 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | M'r23 |
| 116 | 112⅞ | Scott P pf (4½) | 20 | 113 | 113 | 113 | M'y13 |
| 109½ | 106½ | Scott P $4 pf (4) | 10 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | M'y14 |
| 60 | 53 | Sharon Stl pf (5) | 70 | 55 | 54½ | 54½ | M'y26 |
| 34 | 30¼ | Sheaffer Pen(2a) | 10 | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ | M'y27 |
| 100 | 65 | Sloss-Shef(1½e) | 10 | 69 | 69 | 69 | M'y 8 |
| 112 | 110 | Sloss-Shef pf (6) | 40 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | M'y 9 |
| 144¾ | 126 | So P R Sug pf(8) | 30 | 129 | 128½ | 128½ | M'y27 |
| 160 | 60 | Spear pf (5½) | 90 | 65 | 65 | 65 | N'v18 |
| 60 | 49 | Spicer M pf A(3) | 10 | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57¼ | M'y27 |
| 45½ | 35 | Spiegel pf (4½) | 10 | 39 | 39 | 39 | M'y28 |
| 114 | 110 | Square D pf (5) | 30 | 110¼ | 110 | 110 | M'y25 |
| 126 | 116⅝ | Sun Oil pf A 4½ | 70 | 123 | 123 | 123 | M'y27 |
| 33⅛ | 32 | Tal ptc pf (2¾) | 30 | 33½ | 33 | 33½ | M'y21 |
| 50 | 41 | The Fair pf | 80 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | M'y22 |
| 34⅝ | 30 | Therm pf (3) | 10 | 32 | 32 | 32 | M'y19 |
| 67½ | 61 | Tri-Cont pf (6) | 20 | 62 | 62 | 62 | M'y27 |
| 40⅝ | 21¼ | Twin City R T pf | 10 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | M'y28 |
| 106 | 100½ | Un E Mo4½pf4½ | 10 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | +¾ |
| 112⅝ | 108 | Un El Mo pf (5) | 10 | 110 | 110 | 110 | M'y20 |
| 112 | 104⅝ | United Bis pf (5) | 20 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | M'y27 |
| 50 | 34½ | Un Dye pf 3½k | 20 | 40 | 40 | 40 | +½ |
| 87 | 77½ | US & F S pf (6) | 20 | 79½ | 79¼ | 79¼ | M'y20 |
| 25½ | 17 | US Distribut pf | 10 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | M'y27 |
| 172 | 159 | US Gyps pf (7) | 70 | 164 | 164 | 164 | M'y28 |
| 39⅞ | 34¼ | US H M pf (2¾) | 10 | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | M'r28 |
| 46½ | 39¾ | US Tob pf (1¾) | 50 | 43 | 43 | 43 | M'y18 |
| 52½ | 41½ | Univ Leaf T (4a) | 20 | 46½ | 46 | 46 | −¼ |
| 150½ | 144 | Univ L T pf (8) | 30 | 143 | 143 | 143 | M'y27 |
| 159 | 147 | Univ Pict 1pf 4k | 20 | 147 | 147 | 147 | |
| 29¾ | 22 | Vadsco Sales pf | 20 | 26¼ | 26 | 26¼ | +¼ |
| 115¼ | 112½ | Van Raal 1 pf(7) | 50 | 114⅝ | 114⅝ | 114⅝ | M'r28 |
| 55 | 53¼ | Vick Sh&Pac (5) | 140 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | Feb19 |
| 166 | 66 | Vic Sh pf (5) | 20 | 66 | 66 | 66 | A'g20 |
| 115½ | 111 | Va El&P $6pf(6) | 10 | 113 | 113 | 113 | M'y27 |
| 19 | 14 | Va Iron C&C pf | 60 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | M'y15 |
| 96½ | 75 | Vulcan Det 4½e | 40 | 76 | 75 | 76 | M'y21 |
| 138 | 120 | Vulcan D pf (7) | 10 | 125 | 125 | 125 | Apr30 |
| 74 | 65 | Warner pf (.96k) | 80 | 65 | 65 | 65 | M'y14 |
| 24⅝ | 19 | Warren B cv pf | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | M'r28 |
| 180 | 80 | Webster E pf | 20 | 80 | 80 | 80 | Feb24 |
| 91 | 34 | West P El A (7) | 100 | 45 | 43½ | 44½ | M'y15 |
| 104 | 41½ | West PE 7%pf(7) | 10 | 58 | 58 | 58 | M'y28 |
| 93 | 36 | West PE 6%pf(6) | 80 | 48 | 47½ | 47½ | +½ |
| 113½ | 102 | W Penn P pf 4½ | 90 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | M'y28 |
| 127 | 117½ | West E&Mpf3½a | 30 | 121 | 121 | 121 | −¾ |
| 106½ | 101 | Westv C pf (4½) | 60 | 101¼ | 101 | 101 | M'y28 |
| 50 | 50 | Wheel & L E (4) | 30 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Apr20 |
| 93 | 88 | Wheel&Lpf(5½) | 20 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | Apr 6 |
| 69½ | 59 | Wheel pr pf (5) | 30 | 60 | 59¾ | 59¾ | M'y28 |
| 115 | 109½ | Wisc El P pf (6) | 10 | 115 | 115 | 115 | N'v26 |
| 130 | 118½ | Worth P&M pf A | 10 | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | M'y27 |
| 117 | 111 | Worth P&M pf B | 20 | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | M'r25 |
| 104 | 82 | Wright Aero (8g) | 10 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | M'y27 |
| 120¼ | 111½ | Yell T 7% pf (7) | 30 | 115 | 115 | 115 | M'y27 |

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) Paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; §1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

## Baldwin Locomotive Orders Up Sharply

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Baldwin Locomotive Works announced the dollar value of orders taken in April was $106,698,933, compared with $7,668,545 for April, 1941.

The month's bookings, the company said, brought the total for the first quarter to $222,095,358, compared with $30,506,880 for the same period last year. The figures covered Baldwin and wholly-owned subsidiaries.

### Eastern Gas & Fuel

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, a Koppers affiliate, reports for the 12 months ended April 30, 1942, after all charges, including estimated federal taxes, net income of $3,046,764, compared with $2,933,201 in the like period of 1941.


## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.*

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

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SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—For sale, modern cleaning and dyeing plant; established over 25 years; doing good business; present owner retiring. Box X-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 333 N. Mich. Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

**Chinese Incense Burner—1431**

A beautiful gilded bronze piece, made by order of the Emperor of China in 1431. Figures of Chinese traditional characters hand tooled in relief all around the outside. This rare piece is one of several I obtained in Peking, which I am now offering for sale. Write for details and prices. Box E-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

### GENEALOGY

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### PECANS

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## General Classified

*(Continued)*

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## Local Classified

### United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.*

### BOARD AND INSTRUCTION

LOVING care and teaching for retarded children. Mr. and Mrs. H. Millard Daniels, Three Maples Farm, Candia Rd., Chester, N. H.

### COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study, excellent food, 3 baths; loving hospitalities, beautiful surroundings; open all year; restricted; $15; booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

**SEA PINES** Guest House and Cottages

Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop at entrance; entertainment and recreation provided; protected private beach; gardens; golf within walking distance; riding horses; individual instruction in art; excellent cuisine. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Maine.

### DESK SPACE

DESK SPACE available with secretarial and telephone service if desired. Room 751 Little Building, Boston. Call Lib. 7171.

### FOR SALE

MAPLE dinette 6-piece; Axminster rugs 9x12-6x9; bed-davenport; maple living-room chair; electric sweeper. 11 Park Drive, S. 20, Boston.

COBBETT'S POND, WINDHAM, N. H.—Furnished cottage (not a camp) with modern electrical equipment—stove, hot-water heater, refrigerator, pump, oil heater; makes a fine year-round home. Write LEIGHTON, 582 Wilder St., Lowell, Mass. Phone Lowell 5883. Price reasonable.

### FOR SALE OR RENT

MONADNOCK region, New Hampshire; built 1780; delightfully restored house, 7 fireplaces, 8 bedrooms; 24 acres land, pine wood; Boston-New York trains 16 miles; barn, 2-car garage; 1 mile from ski tow. ALTON B. JACKSON, New Boston, New Hampshire.

### HOMES TO SHARE

CHEVY CHASE, MD.—HOME TO SHARE with 2 ladies or couple; Christian Scientists preferred. Oliver 8120.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long 1690.


SEE NEXT PAGE

## Local Classified Advertising
(Continued)

REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE

### Craigville

Large, all season home overlooking famous Cape Cod bathing beach. Completely equipped: hot water central heating, private and municipal water supply, servants' bungalow, garages, greenhouse, tool and potting sheds. Main house has 3 floors, 7 bed rooms (5 master), hot and cold running water in 5; 4 bathrooms; large closets; extensive cellar; service elevator; complete kitchen, service and storage pantries and butler's pantry with enamel and mono-metal built-in cabinets, shelves, locker spaces and sinks. Huge built-in Frigidaire and additional standard Frigidaire. Main living room and dining room open on wide, glass-enclosed sun porch continuous along front and side of house and facing ocean. Extensive lawns and gardens, formal, vegetable and cutting, landscaped, 15 acres. Ample space for tennis courts, badminton, clock golf. Strawberry, raspberry, blueberry, cranberry and grape cultivation. Private driveway from Craigville Beach Road. All one sale.

*By appointment.* *O. W. G., Box 277, Centerville, Mass.*

SACRIFICE PRICE

**Cliff Estate—Wellesley Hills**
33 Lowell Road. English brick. Apply 110 Cliff Road, or own Broker (Mass.).

**NEWTON CENTER, MASS.**
NEAR CRYSTAL LAKE
Homes in this exclusive section are rarely available. Perfect combination of summer and winter homes. ½ mile to all conveniences. Overlooking cool Crystal Lake. 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, lavatory, library, playroom, secluded porches, 2-car garage, ½-acre lot, beautifully landscaped. Price greatly reduced to $16,000 for immediate sale by owner entering service. MR. BROWN, Las. 3982.

**RENTALS SALES**
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 1297 Beacon St., Brookline. Asp. 1504

CUSTOM owner built, 1-year-old, 7-room Colonial house; garage attached; 2 tile baths, tile kitchen, tile floor in playroom; circulating hot-water heat; beautifully landscaped; near Arnold Arboretum and Faulkner Hospital, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Call for appointment any evening. ARN. 3502.

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING
LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
689 Mass. Ave. **GILES** Cambridge,
Kir. 2345 Mass.

RUTH PORTER, Realtor
Winchester, Mass. Properties
Win 1310 Evenings 0917

**For Other**
Real Estate Advertisements
CONSULT THE
Coast to Coast
Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
In The Christian Science Monitor

### APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, 1402 Beacon St.—4-room modern apartment, 1st floor; Coolidge Corner; large living room, fireplace; 18 minutes Park Street; restricted. Longwood 3299, Suite 3.

BROWN AND STILL STREET, BROOKLINE "Single house" apartments. Brand new 3-4-5 rooms ready for occupancy. Spacious grounds facing park. Complete apartment service. Three minutes walk to Beacon Street car-line, shopping, etc. Apply to STILLINGTON GARDENS, #2 Still Street, Brookline, Mass. ASP. 5466.

**259 BEACON ST., BOSTON**
8 rooms, completely renovated and modernized. Apply Sup't on premises or Arnold 2700

PROFESSIONAL man's apt. and office, excellent corner, 1 min. to cars and business section. Jamaica Plain, Mass.; $50. Tel. Arn 1243.

**5 Rooms With Modern Bath**
All large size; good outlook; 2nd floor. Rent may be paid in part by services. Ample space for gardening. 15 minutes' walk from center; quiet community in Milford, Mass. Available June 1. Mature couple preferred. Write or apply to Mr. ALBERT A. GLEASON, 60 State St., Boston, Room 420. HUB. 3235.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—Apartment, 6 rms., garage; oil heater; good location; near Christian Science church; 10 minutes from shopping center and schools; only American family considered; refs. required; available Aug. 1. Box F-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNUSUALLY attractive suburban apartment, all conveniences; 45 minutes by train from Philadelphia. Phone Lansdale 4949. Carl W. Getz, Lansdale, Pa.

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 425 East 86th—River view; June to Oct.; living room, grand piano; 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen; cross ventilation; under $100.00. Hone or Supt.

N. Y. C., 65 West 55th St.—Studio 20x24, overlooking garden; ideal for artist or musician; grand piano; quiet; June to October or less; $50.00. LOWMAN.

### APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BACK BAY, BOSTON, apt., 2 floors, back yard for summer picnics; fireplaces may be boon next winter; 4 rooms, bath, toilet. Com. 4686 business hours, Topsfield 233 eves.

### APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Beautiful river view; midtown; spacious, comfortable, privacy; 4 rooms, 3 exposures. El 5-3522. Mornings before 9:30.

### CAMPS AND COTTAGES

A PERFECT HIDEAWAY for the family, on one of New Hampshire's scenic mountain lakes, where you live for victory and love the living. Easy housekeeping bungalows. All conveniences. Seclusion and security. No dimouts. Private beach. Aquatics. Tennis. Badminton. Restricted, congenial patronage. Write for folder. A. V. DIMOCK, Gilmanton Hills (I. W.), N. H.

BUZZARDS BAY, MASS. — 50 miles from Boston, at Fairhaven; a cottage with all conveniences, sleeping 7; fine location for children; boating, warm bathing, tennis, etc. Phone Nee. 0372-M for weeks still available.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

WEST ROXBURY house, 7-room single; large lot land; white cab. sink and range; gas heat. 265 Temple St. We will show any time.

Blossom home at Orleans, Mass., overlooking ocean and bay, 9 rooms, acre of land, garden; 3 baths; sacrifice price; inspection invited May 30, 31.
J. W. PARKER & CO., Inc.
101 Park St., West Roxbury, Mass. Parkway 5022

### HOUSES TO LET

DUXBURY, MASS.—Small and large house with protected bathing beach and tennis court; furnished with distinction and every convenience. Phone Kirkland 0033, Dr. Day.

CORAL GABLES, FLA.—Unfurnished, modern; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths; large grounds; owner would consider exchanging rent for room and board. Box C-44, The Christian Science Monitor. Ingraham Bldg., Miami 3-2445.

### HOUSES WANTED

COUPLE—Christian Scientists, desires gardener's or caretaker's cottage to rent for year; lease; conv. to Boston. Call Blu. 2100 or Box F-51, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf, riding near by; $22-$33; folder; restricted.
MR. and MRS. EDWIN F. ENGLE, Mgrs.
Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.—Rooms in attractive private cottage 2 blocks from ocean. MRS. FREDERICK W. STEINBOCK, 136 Garfield Av.

**MERRYMEETING-IN-MAINE**
Century-old sea captain's home in the beautiful Camden Hills, near spring-fed lake, 7 miles from sea; tally-ho trips and cruising on Penobscot Bay; excellent meals; innerspring beds, antique furnishings; New England charm; from $20 per week for room and meals; restricted. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, Elsah, Illinois.

SENECA-BRUCE LODGE and cottages, South Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass., Route 28; bus from Hyannis stops at door; rest in pleasant surroundings, country near seashore; warm-water bathing; European plan; select clientele; reservations advised. P. O. Box 44, MRS. HENRY B. HIGGINS.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Beautiful 30-acre campus available for summer club; modern conveniences; rest for adults and commuters; instruction and swimming for young people; play groups for little children; season June 15 to September; reasonable rates. DAYCROFT.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

**FLORIDA**
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 9865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

**Storage for Household Goods**
Complete Service—Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

### OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—PRACTITIONER'S private office, full or part time; convenient. Phone MU 2-0919.

### OFFICES TO SHARE

BOSTON—Forenoon hours available in a practitioner's office; good light and quietness. Call afternoons Ken. 7080.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Attractive rooms, meals optional. Shown by appointment. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Kenmore 1574.

### ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ATTRACTIVE rooms and furnished apartment; spacious lawns; screened porches; mountain view; bus and railroad service. CRAIG HOUSE, Fryeburg, Maine.

### ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—Two rooms with kitchen privileges in private home for young couple or a gentleman desiring 2 rooms with breakfast and dinner would be considered; Christian Scientist preferred; references required. BEL. 4264-M after 6 P. M. or Sunday before 9 A. M.

BOSTON—When in town, stop at the Sproul Guest Homes, 181 Marlboro Street; will gladly furnish more information on inquiry. Tel. Com. 8951.

BOSTON, 488 Beacon (Com. 8609) and 418 Beacon St. (Com. 9884)—On waterside; newly furnished beautiful rooms with private bath; electric elevator; private garage. Meals near by.

BOSTON, 97 St. Stephen St., S. 25—2 comfortable outside rooms near The Christian Science Mother Church; elevator. Call Com. 6595.

BOSTON, Marlboro St. — Newly furnished room, private home; twin maple set; convenient to Mass. station. Com. 9121.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave. — 2 double rooms with hot and cold water; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Com. 1945.

BOSTON, Com. Ave., nr. Mass.—2 front rooms on 4th floor; no cooking; bus, people preferred. Call Commonwealth 9456.

BOSTON, 86 Gainsboro St., near The Christian Science Mother Church—Private family; attractive. Com. 3593. MITCHELL.

BOSTON, 80 Fenway, Apt. 10—Front room with 2 windows; view of the Fenway. Telephone Com. 7591.

BROOKLYN, 304 Argyle, Flatbush — Large room, porch, $7 weekly; 3-room apt., incl. gas, electricity, $35 month; Protestants. BU 2-3116.

FENWAY CLUB
ROOMS EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN
A refined and economical residence with complete housekeeping facilities. Conveniently located for Annual Meeting of The Christian Science Mother Church. Reservations are now being made. Please apply to resident manager, MRS. KIRKLAND, 1126 Boylston St. KEN. 1902.

KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—Large corner room, 4 windows; with private family; convenient all transportation lines. Virginia 7-7164.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55 (14-A)—Attractive, sunny, 2 exposures, private bath, 1 or 2 women; excellent location; kitchen privileges.

N. Y. C., 65 ST. W. (50 CENTRAL PARK W.) THOMAS RESIDENCE CLUB for WOMEN
Exceptional opportunity for women seeking well-appointed, cool room; modern. Mrs. Hannah Thomas.

N. Y. C., 415 Central Park West; Phone Mix—Large corner room, private bath, cool; beautiful Park view; meals optional; refined family; ideal for couple.

N. Y. C.—Two delightful rooms, one private shower, other semi-private bath; private home. (Apt. 72) 601 W. 115th. Ac 2-8108.

N. Y. C., 162 West 56th—1-2 business ladies, beautiful, large, separate entrance; lady's attractive apt.; centrally located. Co. 5-2618.

N. Y. C.—Large front room, private bath; one or two persons. Phone ACademy 4-1793.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. — Pleasant suburban location, 15 minutes by train to city; business woman pref. Cynwyd 1031. 63 Lodges Lane, Bala Cynwyd, Pa.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Attractive room, single house, adult fam.; conv. train and cars; teacher, bus. per. pref.; refs. Call Par. 4988-W.

BEAUTIFUL corner: 5 windows, Hudson view; single, private bath, $6.50 (Tourists $1 daily). THOMPSON, 255 West 108th St., N. Y. C.

### SUMMER BOARD

AUGUSTA, MAINE — River breese; modern home overlooking Kennebec River open for guests May 30th; home-cooked food; rates $20.00 single, $15.00 double. Mrs. Rosa MacFarlane.

FIVE ISLANDS, MAINE—Rockcrest Cottage, small, quiet, shore home; scenic location; seashore and country; boating, fishing, bathing, home cooking, farm vegetables and fresh sea food; $18 week, $3 day. Write HIGGINS, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston, until June 27. Ken. 6331.

SHADYKNOLL — Picturesque 6 acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing; tennis, badminton, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18.75-$23.50; booklet, Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

SMALL, quiet place; good food, good beds, good times; land and water sports; separate cottages; $25 and $30 per week inclusive. Write MRS. A. R. WHEELER, "Champlain Shores," St. Albans, Vermont.

SPEND your vacation in historic Lexington; large, airy rooms; board optional; bus and trains convenient. For details write MRS. JOHN W. HESS, 1454 Massachusetts Avenue, Lexington, Mass.

### SUMMER PROPERTY

SO. CHATHAM—Rent, artistic, spacious cottages; pines, beach; modern; fireplaces; deliveries. Write G. B. Campbell, 138 Irving Avenue, Providence, R. I.

### SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, Dennisport—Newly furnished 6-room cottage, all conveniences; 5 minutes' walk to beach. Call Columbia 9019 (Mass.).

CONNECTICUT—Cottage: three rooms, bath, screened porch. Studio: two-story living room, bath, balcony, fireplace, porch. Both equipped all modern improvements. Swimming pool. Cottages suitable use by single family. Beautifully landscaped. One mile Candlewood Lake. Reasonable. Lewis Gompers, Rector 2-9252 (N.Y.C.). Write Box G-9, Suite 1550, 500 5th Av., N.Y.C.

MONT VERNON, N. H.
55 miles to Boston
all electric new Swedish modern, five rooms, heat
35-mile view from 4'x8' window
8 acres privacy
gasoline card A sufficient
rent month, season, Longwood 5724
H. L. Maynard, 18 Greenough Cir., Brookline, Mass.

N. E. STUDIO cottage, 2 rms., mod. conv., quiet, unspoiled countryside, mile from village; $50 mo. furn. Box P-10, Suite 1550, 500 5th Av., N. Y. C.

NORTH CONWAY—10-room furnished house, 2 baths; planted garden; 2-car garage; reasonable season renting. B. C. SNYDER, Intervale Road, North Conway, N. H.

PETERBOROUGH, N. H.
Shedd Farm—Modernized farmhouse, 9 rooms, 2 baths, electricity (lights, stove and refrigerator), screened porch, spring water; located 2½ miles from village on high ground; beautiful view of Monadnock Mts. R. F. D. and telephone connection. Mr. Edgar Bishop & Co.

VERMONT
Country home, summer rental; mountains, lake. 11 rooms, modern. Write JOSEPHINE KINGSLAND, 242 Maple, Takoma Park, Md.

### TRUCKING

**Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885**
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

### HELP WANTED

SMALL family pleasantly located will employ married couple (without children) for cooking, housework, and handy man for outside work; living quarters with heat furnished; attractive opportunity for right couple. Box #830, Scranton, Pa.

### HELP WANTED—MEN

ANYONE who has worked in a restaurant or lunchroom state type of work and salary. POP'S JEFFERSON LUNCH, 194 Jefferson St., Passaic, N. J.

GOOD opportunity with salary for several men experienced in selling wool and reworked wools to woolen mills in U. S. to represent house in business over 50 years; state experience, also territory best acquainted; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box A-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG man needed assist general work cutting room curtain factory; not required military duty preferred. Write stating age, qualifications, experience and further information regarding work will be forwarded.
HENRY W. PLANT & CO., Passaic, N. J.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TYPISTS
60 W. P. M. OR BETTER
FOR WASHINGTON
Start $120 per month. Transportation paid.
WRITE FOR DETAILS
BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION
15 Broad Street New York City

GENERAL maid or working housekeeper; good salary; pleasant home. Mrs. Harry Berman, 78 Clements Road, Newton, Big. 5168 (Mass.).

WANTED—Middle-aged lady, attendant for elderly lady, sleep in; $45 monthly. Write M. ISRAEL, 110 Grove St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Housekeeper; sleep in—out; $65-$70; three adults. SE. 3-3499, West Bronx, N. Y. C.

WOMAN wanted to take complete charge child 1½ years; sleep in. Write Box T-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—HOUSE WORKER-cook (white), assist care of baby; army officer's family; good home, moderate salary; live in. Write Box 80, 1293 National Press Building.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION as tutor, reader or companion desired by experienced student; references. Geo. Brunn, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

POSITION as tutor, reader or companion during summer is desired by student, 21, male, experienced. Box 66, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

YOUNG man, 46, married, exp. hotel manager, insurance, office, advertising; immediately available. Box B-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, practical nurse (Christian Scientist) desires position; refined, cultured; reader, driver; unencumbered; anywhere. Write Box P-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED Christian Science nurse desires position; capable taking care of home; elderly person; fond of children. Write Box Z-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GOVERNESS, mother substitute. French, sports, music; help school work; companion to lady; sewer; housekeeper large home; anywhere. Imbert, 56 E. 56th St., N. Y. C. Wic. 2-8973.

WOMAN with years of experience as secretary-stenographer to head first-class firm desires similar position; willing and adaptable to new work where ability, integrity and loyalty are considered assets. Box F-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, Christian Scientist, willing, good references, wishes permanent position, children over 4 or lady's companion; anywhere. Write Box M-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN wishes position, companion; will assist with light housework; Christian Scientist; good references. Write Box T-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7868.

Old Needlework made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box P-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### ART GALLERY

**GREENLEAF** GALLERY, 212 Friend St. Boston, near North Station
Original Paintings of New England Scenes

### AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

'39 PACKARD 6 Club Coupe, overdrive, radio; one owner; unusually good condition; $650. Box F-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### AUTOMOBILE PARTS

USED AND NEW auto parts and accessories. Complete machine shop service. Official "Carter Carburetor" sales and service. Brake Drums Refaced. AUTO SAVE YARD, INC., 1893 River Street. HYD. 0024.

### AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

**HOOVER MOTORS, INC.**
Motor Mart, Park Sq., Boston. HUB. 7100
Repairing and Service on All Makes

### AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900. Worcester 4-2897. Milford 1800. Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

### BOOKS WANTED

**CASH FOR BOOKS. EST. 1895**
Williams Book Store, 85 Wash. St.; CAP. 0643

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OWNER TO RETIRE
Stationery and Gift Shop in Coral Gables, Florida; established 12 years. If interested write Charles A. Stone, 2306 Ponce de Leon Blvd., Coral Gables, Fla.

*Successful Restaurant*
In heart of Boston retail shopping area, catering to best trade. Seats 106. Wholly distinctive, nothing like it in Boston. Best of reasons for selling. Thorough inspection invited. Price $7,500, at least one-half required, balance may be financed to proper persons. Write Box A-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### CAMERA SUPPLIES

**CAMERAS** Ask for new Developing and Printing price list. Work done in our own plant. RALPH HARRIS CO., 47 Bromfield Street, Boston.

### COAL

N. E. COKE, $13.50 ton, 2-ton contracts; Penna. Anthracite, egg, stove, nut, $13. C. O. D.; delivery Mattapan, H. P., Milton, Dedham. T. H. CORRIGAN SONS, Hyde Park, Mass. Hyd. 0440-R.

### DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-0480

**Let the Advertiser Know**
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

### DOGS FOR SALE

BRINDLE PEDIGREE FEMALE SCOTTIE
1 year old—fully trained
Call Long. 2037 Brookline, Mass.

### DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall. Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PHILCO auto radio, complete $20; Corona portable typewriter, $40; Graflex 2¼x3¼ camera, many extras, all new, $90; old violin $200. Call Winchester, Mass., 2134.

### FURRIERS

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments. STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30 Street N. Y. C. Armand et Soeur. CH. 4-1424.

### FUR STORAGE

**FURS** **NOOBAR BASHIAN**
Repaired, Remodeled and Stored. Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS.
12 West Street, Boston. Han. 5971

**SAFEST FUR STORAGE**
A-B-C Cleaners, Inc. LAS. 2600 (Mass.)

### FURNISHINGS

CURTAINS, Drapes, Window Shades, Venetian Blinds, Carpets, Rugs, Awnings, Furniture, Bookshelves, Stands for Reading made to order. We Dry Clean or Shampoo Drapes, Rugs, Carpets.
PURCHASING BUREAU FOR CHURCHES
41 East 42nd Street New York City

### GIFT SHOPS

GRADUATION CAN BE PERSONAL
Smart line of brunch and house coats
Complete Bridal Outfits
Lingerie
MYRTLE LIPP AT MARTHA PERKINS
1415 Beacon Street Brookline, Mass.

### HAIRDRESSING

WIGS, Toupees, Transformations, Curls, Hair Goods of all descriptions. Made by ROMAN. Permanents, Feather Cuts and our famous Aroma Oil Shampoo, 565 Boylston St., Boston (Copley Square). COM. 8146.

### JEWELERS

**WEDDING GIFTS, ANTIQUE SILVER**
Widmer, Jeweler, 31 West St., Boston LIB. 3917

### JEWELERS—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

### PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

### PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600, 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

### PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 6768

### REPAIRING

**CHAIRS** Reseated, caning, weaving; reasonable. H. HERTLEIN, 254 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. Com. 0238.

### RUG CLEANING

**NEWTON'S RUG CLEANERS**
A-B-C CLEANERS, Inc. LAS. 2600 (Mass.)

### RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

**KOCHIAN & CO.** 160 Boylston St., Boston. Hub. 1618. Delivery Service
Rug Cleaning, Repairing, Storing. Reasonable Prices.

**OR!ENTALS** Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing
Com 1885
Warren S. Basirgan, 212-240a Newbury St., Boston

**RUG** CLEANSING BY OUR NEW PROCESS Demoths, Deodorizes and Disinfects.
9x12 Domestics $4.95. Orientals $7.95
Prompt Service. Also Expert Rug Repairing.

**ADAMS & SWETT** RUG CLEANERS
HIGhlands 4100 Boston, Mass.

**RUGS** ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL, 67 CARVER ST., BOSTON HAN. 4198

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EMMA OLSSON — PIANO. Enthusiastic response from adults and children. Thorough foundation. 200 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. CI. 6-1857.

### TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 mo.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

### TYPEWRITERS

**ARCADE** TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Walker Bldg., Boston. Han. 3121
Renting, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

### TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

**BOYLSTON** TYPEWRITER SERVICE, Little Bldg., Boston Hub. 3564
Expert Repairing, Renting, Typewriter Supplies.

### UNIFORMS

**ARMY** NURSES' OFFICIAL UNIFORMS Red Cross, Canteen Workers, etc.
Josephine Foley, 50 Temple Pl., Boston LIB. 2278

### UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

### WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969

**ZEISS BINOCULARS AND MICROSCOPES**
Phone aft. 6 p. m. Mr. R. W. St. Clair
92 Henry St., Cambridge, Mass. TRO 9327

### WATCH REPAIRING

**WATCH** Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed.
E. B. Horn Co., 429 Washington St., Boston Est. 1839

### WEARING APPAREL

FORT MYERS, FLA. — Ladies' and children's dresses to measure; lingerie, yard goods; will call by appointment. HARRIET CRALLE, 133 Providence Street.

# Massachusetts

## ARLINGTON

**FLOWERS**
*for Graduation and Wedding*
**G. O. Anderson & Sons**
INC.
901 Mass. Ave., Arlington Arl. 3090
242 High St., Medford Mystic 0600
*Yes, we telegraph flowers*

## BOSTON

**PACKARD**
*100% pure—best of all round outside house paints*
$3.05 per gal. 5 gal. can
$3.25 single gal.
18 colors, white and black.
See formula on every can.
**CENTRE HARDWARE CO.**
4902 Washington Street, Roslindale
2038 Centre Street, West Roxbury
16 High Street, East Dedham

• Gifts for all occasions • Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired
• Cash for your Old Gold
• Beads restrung 50c up
*Arthur W. Fitt*
JEWELER 26 West Street

## MASSACHUSETTS

### BOSTON
(Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**The Swiss Knit & Gift Shop**
201 Clarendon Street, Suite 5
Opp. Trinity Church
Imported Swiss and domestic yarns. Swiss linens, wood carvings, jewelry, dolls in costume, and all kinds of other Swiss specialties.
*Knitting done reasonably*
INSTRUCTIONS FREE
Tel. Com. 7113 R. & H. ERNI

### BOSTON—Roslindale

*Satisfaction Guaranteed at*
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
A Service for Every Household

**Edna Beauty Shop**
4197 WASHINGTON ST.
Roslindale Sq., Mass.
near Rialto Theatre
All Lines of Beauty Craft
PAR. 7532
PERMANENTS

### BOSTON—West Roxbury

Women's and Misses' Suits, Coats and Dresses
*Retail at factory prices*
**ROSS'**
West Roxbury Mfg. Co., Inc.
5168 Washington St., West Roxbury

### BRAINTREE

Slack Suits, Woolen Slacks, Ladies' Coveralls, Blouses, Hosiery, Corsets, Socks, Rayon Underwear, Slips, Dresses, Smocks, Hostess Coats, Yard Goods, Domestics—Simplicity Patterns—Legal Stamps
**Parsons Dry Goods Co.**
Parsons Block, Storrs Square

### BROCKTON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Storey & Co**
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
OUR BEACH SHOP
IS NOW OPEN
Complete Lines of Beach and Play Clothes and Accessories
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

HEADQUARTERS
for
SUMMER FURNITURE
Budget terms
**ATHERTON'S**
41 Centre St., Brockton

**Ralph and Ruth Baker**
ANNOUNCE
New Modern Displays
at
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
610 Main Street, Opposite Forest Avenue

### BROOKLINE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS
*for All Occasions*
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
967 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D

Are You Thinking of
GRADUATION GIFTS—WEDDING GIFTS?
Complete Line of Fine Watches
HOLMBERG & DOUGLAS
*JEWELERS*
1332 Beacon Street Coolidge Corner

### CAMBRIDGE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Trowbridge 5676. Hours 8 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**MEN'S SWEATERS**
We offer you a summer weight pullover of virgin wool, with elastic shoulder seams in natural, white or blue for $5.00—a medium weight imported cashmere and wool blend $10.00. Others $2.95 up.
**Harvard Cooperative Society**
in HARVARD SQUARE

*Have Sage Ship Your Food by American Express to Most New England Points*
**SAGE'S**
60 Church Street Cambridge Tel. Tro. 2211 | Leonard Street Belmont Bel. 4500

**YELLOW CABS**
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
*Prompt, Courteous Service*

### DEDHAM

**Geishecker's**
*One of a Kind Dresses. Latest Styles*
Sport Clothes for All of the Family
Smart Accessories
579 HIGH ST. DEDHAM 0819

**Marshall's**
*Now Owned and Operated by*
C. B. Goodwin
Offer Home-Cooked Foods at Their Best
559 HIGH STREET DEDHAM 0121

## MASSACHUSETTS

### FALL RIVER

McWHIRR'S
*Fall River's Largest Department Store*
Established 1877

### FITCHBURG

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
**UNION COAL CO.**
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

**Graduation Gifts That Will Last**
Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Compacts, Fountain Pens and Pencils, Bill Folds
*Finer Diamonds* RICE & CO. *Silver*
F. W. RICE
350 MAIN STREET

**F. M. Lane Company**
Colorful, distinctive with the "Quality Look" that endures!
Clipper Craft Summer Clothes
2-piece worsted and tweed suits, $28.50
2-piece Clipper Tropical suits, $23.50
Cool light straw hats, $1.00 to $5.00

### GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
*The Department Store of the North Shore*
Gloucester, Massachusetts

### GREENFIELD

SMART, PRACTICAL GIFTS
*for the Graduate*
throughout the store
**WILSON'S**

### HAVERHILL

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fuel and Range Oil
Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL
**Haverhill-Groveland Supply Co.**
W. R. DewStrat, Mgr. Tel. 2202

### HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET · OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Corner Plymouth and Weymouth Streets

### HOLYOKE

*Pick your favorite Spring Styles here!*
Smart, New NATURAL BRIDGE SHOES
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

### LAWRENCE

*Store Your Furs*
in
**Cherry & Webb's**
Dry Cold Certified Vaults
Telephone 25251

**Kyanize**
SUPER SERVICE HOUSE PAINT
ALLIED PAINT STORE
34 AMESBURY STREET

### LEXINGTON

**R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.**
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
*Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats*
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Native Asparagus and Vegetables

**MINUTE MAN MARKET**
ASTOR BROS.
1047 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0872
*Quality Meats*
*Birds Eye Frosted Foods*
*Monarch Finer Foods*

**LEXINGTON FRUIT MARKET**
Selected Fruits
Choice Meats
All Kinds of Vegetables in Season
1751 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880

**JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY**
*Fresh Pasteurized*
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

### LOWELL

Store Your Furs
in
Cherry & Webb's
CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
LOWELL 7661

## MASSACHUSETTS

### LOWELL
(Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

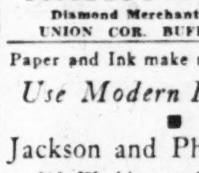
**Pollards**
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
*Where will your fur coat be this summer?*
LET POLLARDS TELL YOU
Store them in our new Fur Storage Vaults. Call 5481 for further information

Have your winter and fur coats cleaned and stored
at
**HIGHLAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.**
PLANT AT 346 BROADWAY
LOWELL, MASS.
Stores—109 Central, 345 Westford
278 Bridge Street

**Morse & Beals**
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

Porch and Lawn Furniture
SPECIAL
Adirondack Chair
$1.79
A. E. O'HEIR CO.
15 Hird Street, Lowell, Mass.

### LYNN


*"The House for Service"*
**Furniture**
Everything in the latest designs
A Complete Home Furnishing Establishment
**W. B. GIFFORD**
97-99 Market Street

Women's and Misses'
PLAY SUITS
Plain colors, stripes, border prints. Spun rayon, chambray and seersucker. Navy, green, luggage, red, brown and powder blue.
Sizes 10 to 20—38 to 44 $2.98 to $4.98
*Goddard Bros*
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

GRADUATION GIFTS
Beautiful Gifts in Fine Jewelry for the Modern Youth
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION COR. BUFFUM STREET

Paper and Ink make millions think—
*Use Modern Printcraft!*
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington Street, Lynn
LY 3-4956

**SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL Inc.**
LY 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL

### MALDEN

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Gifts—Cards**
for
FATHER'S DAY
GRADUATION
SHOWERS
WEDDINGS
**Paula Warren Gift Shop**
140 PLEASANT STREET TEL. MAL. 6402

Have you a corset problem? Visit the
**Boston Leader**
45 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN
Proper fitting by Miss Susan Murray, Trained Corsetiere plus Quality Foundations will assure you Complete Satisfaction

**ORPHEUM FRUIT STORE**
452 Main St., Malden Tel. Mal. 8641
*Floral Groups for the Holiday*
Choice Fruits and Vegetables
"We Deliver Anywhere in Malden"
Wm. Russo, Proprietor

LOUIS KLANE'S SHOES
61 PLEASANT STREET
W-H-I-T-E
Shoe Time
Shoe Lounge Styles $2.45
Agents for
Selby's Styl-Eez, Wilbur Coon, Dr. Clinton
$3.45 to $8.50

## MASSACHUSETTS

### MALDEN
(Continued)

AT KOTZEN'S
BETTER FURNITURE AT LOWER PRICES
*See our display of summer furniture.*
Complete showing of RCA VICTOR, PHILCO, ZENITH, FADA, and EMERSON RADIOS
**I. I. KOTZEN CO.**
454 Main St. Malden Sq.
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

**MALDEN REMNANT STORE**
476 Main St., Opp. First Baptist Church
A pre-spring buying gives us the chance to offer you prices much below standard ceiling prices on fine cottons, silks, woolens, rayons and drapery goods.
Sew and Save
*Wool for hooked and braided rugs*
*Patchwork by the pound*

### MEDFORD

**MODERN TAILORING CO.**
Cleansers, Tailors and Furriers of the Better Kind
*We Call For and Deliver*
Suits and Coats Made to Order
271 Main Street Mystic 2730-M

K. W. GERRITSON
*Jeweler*
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Gifts for All Occasions
5 Riverside Avenue Medford Square
Tel. Mystic 6988 See us today

### MELROSE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**STRAW HATS**
Slacks and Sport Shirts
**PRIOR**
*"The Haberdasher"* 517 Main St.

*Highlands Beauty Shoppe*
*A Complete Beauty Service*
DISTINCTIVE COIFFURES
460 Franklin St., Melrose Highlands
Tel. Mel. 2417

**S. S. PORTER**
Incorporated
Electricians for over 41 years
Established 1899 450 MAIN STREET Tel. 0066

**WARD'S SHELL SERVICE**
860 MAIN STREET
Washing, Lubrication
Simonizing
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
Battery Service
TELEPHONE MELROSE 1649

Phone your orders Mel. 4200-1-2-3
**ANDREWS' MARKET**
Phone orders Fri. for early Sat. delivery
Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
510 MAIN STREET

### NEW BEDFORD

**Cherry's**
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
*Van Disinfected After Each Moving*
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

### NEWTON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**FLORENCE E. RAND**

HAT SHOPS
Scarves and Hosiery
at Newton
433 CENTRE ST.
LAS. 6084
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street BEA. 2093

**VACUUM CLEANERS**
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8879

SEE NEXT PAGE

**SUBSCRIPTION COUPON**

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $.........for.........year or.........months, beginning with the current issue

RATES
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME.................................
STREET and NUMBER.....................
CITY and STATE........................
MC-3

## MASSACHUSETTS

### NEWTON CENTER

Dresses for All Occasions
*Carefully selected*
Personal attention given to your needs
SALLY WHEELER
831 BEACON STREET
S. S. Pierce Co. is next door
Sizes 12-42—16½-22½

FUEL OILS
COKE • COAL
Oil Burner Service
LUTHER PAUL CO.
BIG. 0590-0591

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1241 Centre St. Big. 4240
Live or Boiled Chicken Lobsters...25c each
Freshly Opened Lobster Meat......99c lb.
Rhubarb .................1c lb.
Strictly Fresh Large Brown Eggs...43c doz.

### NEWTONVILLE

*"A Shade Better"*
NEWTON AWNING CO., Inc.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street LAS. 4853

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
334 WALNUT STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
*"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE"*
*Hosiery and Underwear*

PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
FENCING
All Types
*Lumber for Repairing*

### NEWTON—West Newton

BATHING SUITS
SUMMER SPORTSWEAR
KEDS—KEDETTES
*Complete Camp Outfitters*
BARRON'S
*West Newton Square*

### PITTSFIELD

See our full line of White Shoes in Dress and Sport Styles.
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 North Street

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

*The*
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP.
Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints and Varnishes
KEM-TONE
Jack Rose, Inc.
78 WEST STREET TEL. 5667

### QUINCY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC
RUG CLEANERS
Shampooed, Mothproofed, Repaired
Established 25 Years
ALL RUGS INSURED
A. L. MacDonald, Mgr.
GRANITE
CARPET CLEANING CO.
276 South Street, Quincy GRAnite 9095

How Long Can You Run Your Car?
Our factory trained mechanics can best answer that. Only genuine Chevrolet parts used.
Woodwards Chev. Co.
Blu 9200 426 Adams St., Milton

Pittsburgh Paints
*for Every Purpose*
WESTLAND'S
1555 Hancock Street PRE. 1133

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 6839

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

## MASSACHUSETTS

### SOMERVILLE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★Star Market Co.★
BETTER MEALS for LESS!
The Star Market is never knowingly undersold on quality! Lowest everyday prices on all nationally-famous foods.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQ.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone For Painting Walls, Ceilings
For Painting Over Wall Paper
Shawmut Hardware & Paint Co., Inc.
514 Medford Street Som. 2470

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
45 CEDAR STREET SOM. 3811-J

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
*Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits*
*The Best of Everything to Eat*
266 BROADWAY SOM. 2610

BELDEN & SNOW
*The Men's Wear Stores*
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

### SPRINGFIELD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
*FLORISTS*
*Member F. T. D. A.*
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

### STOUGHTON

Buy Direct from the Maker
Save Money on Your
SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS
Nasher Manufacturing Company
On Cushing St., near Stoughton Sq., Stoughton, Mass. Just off Routes 27 and 138
Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

### WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

### WATERTOWN

AN ADDED SERVICE FREE!
We deliver milk in cream top bottles
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave. WAT 3818

### WELLESLEY

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 F. DIEHL & SON, INC. 1940

*We Supply Car Wants*
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

### WINCHESTER

MYSTIC BEAUTY SHOP
*All Lines of Beauty Culture*
Tel. Win. 2211 540 Main St.

PIKE'S SERVICE
JOHN PIKE, Prop.
Let us keep your car in condition for longer use. Dependable, complete repairing and cheerful service. Fair prices.
674 Main St., Winchester Tel. Win. 1157

### WINTHROP

Graduation
Let us help you select that important gift. See our selection of fine Watches, Pen and Pencil Sets, Billfolds, etc.
GILBERT R. RAND, Jeweler
16 Bartlett Road Ocean 0898-M

### WORCESTER

*Fruit-of-the-Loom*
Fine Percales, 33c yard
Fashion Prints in more than 150 patterns. Tested for fast color.
Exclusively at
SLOCUM'S 476 Main St. Second Floor

## Alabama

### BIRMINGHAM

SAVAGE'S
BAKERY
17 Varieties of Bread
FRESH BAKED EVERY DAY
Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave.
PHONE 7-9180

## ALABAMA

### BIRMINGHAM
*(Continued)*

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Final Clearance
Every Spring Dress, Coat and Suit
Tremendous Reduction
Our Own Exclusive Styles
Selby-Bonfield
2007 THIRD AVE., N.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ELECTRIK MAID
Bake Shop
Breads, Cakes, Pies—Delicatessen
*Delicious Food Served*
*7 A. M. till 9 P. M.*
1014 S. 20th 7-5871 2801 Cahaba Rd. 2-1184

### MOBILE

Gayfer's
*MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE*
•
*Style—Quality—Price*

## Florida

### DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

### FORT MYERS

BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc.
Everything for your Lawn and Garden
Our Service is Free
Phone 400 1305 McGregor Blvd.

### JACKSONVILLE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0763 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
941 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-6062

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

### MIAMI

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
*In the Heart of Downtown Miami*
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

*Ask for*
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
*Producers and Distributors*
*Jersey Dairy Products*
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7606
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from $1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Blvd. at 77th Street

TANNER GROCERY STORES
*"Where the Best Costs Less"*
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Hughes Seed Store
*For your lawn try the new*
Blu-Green Plant Food
Enriches grass. Helps keep chinch bugs out.
116 South Miami Avenue Tel. 3-2121

## FLORIDA

### MIAMI
*(Continued)*

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

### ORLANDO

*Central Florida's Shopping Center*
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
*Everything for the Table*
Orange Avenue and Livingston

### ST. PETERSBURG

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PINELLAS LUMBER COMPANY
(Not Inc.)
1400 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg, Florida
*A complete building supply service for builder and homeowner*
Quality Materials
Reasonable Prices
Efficient Service

DIAMOND SOLITAIRES and WEDDING RINGS
For the June Bride
Finest American Watches. Expert Repairing
KANISS JEWELRY CO.
11 Florida Arcade Estab. 1925

*Make your selection of*
WEDDING GIFTS
DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER and FINER GIFTS
at
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

### TAMPA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

### WEST PALM BEACH

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

GOLDSMITH'S
*The Store for Men*
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

BEGOR'S
Fancy Groceries—Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
Phone 6013—42nd and Broadway
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

## Georgia

### ATLANTA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Byck's
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
*For Flowers*
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

H. J. DAVIS COAL CO.
*Quality and Service*
448 Marietta St., N. W.
Mrs. C. J. da Silva, Agent Jackson 2800

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
*Atlanta, Ga.*

## GEORGIA

### COLUMBUS

LeMaster's Beauty Salon
20 Twelfth Street, Columbus, Georgia
PHONE 135

### MACON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Call Us*
Paints and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
454 Second Street Phone 6367

All types of Sprays for Your Garden and Flowers
FERTILIZER
Karsten & Denson Co.
Phone 5411 510 Third Street

RAMSEY COAL CO.
*Our coal makes warm friends*
PHONE 5721

Harrold & Scandrett Co.
*General Insurance*
First National Bank Building
Phone 6731—6732

### SAVANNAH

STUDENTS' TRUNKS
LUGGAGE
Memory books and small leather gifts
MOYLE TRUNK & BAG CO.
Broughton at Whitaker

## No. Carolina

### CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
*for Forty Years*
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
We Specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

## So. Carolina

### CHARLESTON

Soda Fountain
Ice Cream Light Lunches
Whitman's Candy
BYARS
91 Meeting Phone 2-3371

## England

### BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, EASTBOURNE, LEWES, YEOVIL, HAILSHAM, BOSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, WEYMOUTH, BATH, WINCHESTER

*High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants*
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
*Prompt Deliveries*
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
42A, Poole Road, Westbourne
317, Wimborne Road, Winton
LONDON HOUSE, WIMBORNE

GRACE BROS.
*Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers*
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
*Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers*
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
*Advice and Estimates Free*
Tel. 3700

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate
MEADERS LTD
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, South Bourne Grove

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

## ENGLAND

### BRIGHTON and HOVE

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

### BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton, Phone 36787

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY SIR HERBERT BARKER
• BOOKLET ON REQUEST
MASSINGHAM
94 Whiteladies Rd.
21 Princess Victoria St.
Clifton

Jolly & Son Ltd.
(Late College Green)
62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8. Tel. 38401
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY.

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
*for Fashions and Fabrics*
MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

KODAK SERVICE
Prompt Developing and Printing
Bring your Films to
Strode Cosh & Penfold
153 Ashley Road (next door to Metropole) or 8 other addresses in Bristol

### BROMLEY

DUNN'S IN THE MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV. 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

SHALLARD & FENDT
*Valeting*
*Dyers and Cleaners*
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.) BROMLEY

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
*We specialize in repairs*
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

### CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

### EXETER

Joan Cresswell
Limited
ARCADE CORNER HIGH STREET
EXETER
The fashion house with a triple alliance of Quality, Efficiency and Economy
PERFECT TAILORING
GOWNS OF DISTINCTION
EXQUISITE FURS
Hats by All the Leading Milliners
Complete Bridal Attire

PINDER & TUCKWELL, Ltd.
43/44, High Street
Civil and Military
TAILORS
School and College Outfitters
Phone 3234
JAEGER agents BURBERRY

TROULANS LTD.
2, High Street, Exeter
Suppliers of all types of Scientific Instruments, Magnifying Glasses, Barometers, Binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3933
(Also Torquay, Honiton, Totnes)

### KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

### LEICESTER

Millinery
GEE NEPHEW
MARKET PLACE · LEICESTER

THE OUTFITTERS
FOR GENTLEMEN OF TASTE
Knight's of Leicester
UNIVERSITY OUTFITTERS
Agents for Burberry & Jaeger
Under Grand Hotel, Leicester

## ENGLAND

### OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
*Oxford's Modern Store*

### PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

### PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
*Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing*
TELEPHONE 2241

### RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND.
SURREY
*The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District*
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

### SALISBURY

Wilson's Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
1, CATHERINE STREET, SALISBURY.
Also at:—
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe.
248, High Street, Exeter.
38/42/44, South Street, Worthing.

### SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
*QUALITY VALUE SERVICE*

### SUTTON—Surrey

DUGANS
*Outfitters and Tailors are noted for Quality and Good Service*
24, High St. Tel. Vigilant 0600

### TEIGNMOUTH

REGENT CAFE
(Thomas & Son)
TEIGNMOUTH
*Bakers—Confectioners*
Quality and Service Phone 41
Also Courtenay Restaurant
Newton Abbot

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
*"The Attractive Place to Shop"*
3, 5 and 7 High St. Frank East Phone 93
THE CENTRE OF FASHION
TONBRIDGE

### TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
*High Class Gem Work*
JEWELLER *and* SILVERSMITH
*Emblem Jewellery*
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

W. A. DEAKINS
*Builder Decorator*
29, Ilsham Road, Wellswood
Torquay Phone 3504

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
134, Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
7, Fore Street, St. Mary Church
Phone 87130
*Also*
Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry
122, Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 87130

### TUNBRIDGE WELLS

PAYNE & SON
*Old Established Goldsmiths and Silversmiths*
Always an interesting selection of Antique and Second-hand Silver, Jewellery Bargains
37, High Street, Tunbridge Wells
131, High Street, Oxford

### WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD LTD.
*Everything for Feminine Attire*
Worthing Telephone 1320

*When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

## Europe

### SWEDEN

### STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
*Wool Specialists*
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 30
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-63

### SWITZERLAND

### AARAU

Eugen NIL Aarau
Bachstr. 4 Tel. 2.23.07
feine alkoholfreie Weine
Preisliste verlangen!
(WINES WITHOUT ALCOHOL)

### BERNE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mollenhof
jetzt: Marktgasse 50 Bern
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC

## Union S. Africa

### CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL
We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES
Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

### DURBAN

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
*At Your Service—*
*Cheerily — Always*
Durban and District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums
Showroom—Tearoom—
Kitchen Requisites
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

### GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52, President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
*For Quality and Service*
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily

### JOHANNESBURG

TREASURES of ELOFF St.
*The House for Presents*
HANDBAGS
SYNTHETIC JEWELLERY
CULTURED PEARLS
TREASURES (Pty.) Ltd.
Walter Mansions, Eloff Street

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
*Printers and Stationers*
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

LANGTON GALLERIES
Constantly on exhibition, paintings, etchings, sculpture, by leading Continental and South African Artists
*Take lift Third Floor*
325-6-7, Grand National Buildings
c/o Pritchard and Rissik Streets
JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS AND TWO-PIECE ENSEMBLES

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

SEE NEXT PAGE

*Union of South Africa*

**JOHANNESBURG**
(Continued)

PHONE 34-2042
Campbell's Garages (Pty.)
*Garaging, Servicing, Repairs*
**HIRE A CAR—DRIVE YOURSELF**
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

**PIETERMARITZBURG**

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer,
Drainage Contractor and
Hot Water Fitter
*Estimates Free*
203a, Pietermaritz Street Phone 4809

**W. Goodwin & Co.**
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Body Builders, Duco Spraying,
Motor Trimming, Springsmiths.
Day Phone 2644—Night Phone 4428
373, Longmarket Street

CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETY LTD.
138, Church Street, Maritzburg
Branches at
Estcourt, Greytown and Mayor's Walk
**SHOP at the CO-OP**
For Highest Quality Goods at the
Keenest Prices
PHONE 2235 8 LINES

# New Zealand

**AUCKLAND**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GROCERIES
CROCKERY
STATIONERY
*and*
LENDING LIBRARY
Telephone your order with
complete confidence
*Prompt delivery and service*
**S. CORFIELD**
46 Virginia Avenue Phone 42-673

**BAGS GLOVES SHOES**
***Renewed and Redyed***
by New Zealand's Leading
Specialists
**The MODERN BAG CO.**
400 Queen St. 270 Karangahape Rd.

PRINTING, Etc.
THE FALCON PRESS
(F. D. KNIGHT)
Tirimoana Road, Henderson
(PHONE)

Auckland
**ROBERT A. GUMMER**
**HARDWARE**
Tools, Kitchenware,
Electrical Goods
Tel. 44-025 Herald Bldg. 151 Queen St.

GORDON CLARKE
*Seedsman, Florist*
Floral Tributes for all occasions. Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the highest quality. Bedding Plants in endless variety.
Queen Street. Opp. Smith & Caughey
PHONES 40-254. 18-126

Paints and Wallpapers
**Phillipps and Impey Ltd.**
Queen Street, Auckland

**Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.**
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

**DADLEY'S LTD.**
*High Grade*
**FOOTWEAR**
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

**Andrews & Clark**
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056. 40-282

*For your new*
*Courtenay* Radio
Turnbull & Jones Ltd.
Wellesley Street. E. Phone 42-810

EVERYTHING
FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

STREVENS
HOSIERY · LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats
Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling Repairs Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St Auckland

**Let the Advertiser Know**
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

*NEW ZEALAND*

**AUCKLAND**
(Continued)

Wearing Apparel for
Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
*"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"*
**GEORGE COURTS**
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons, Ltd.

**HORACE BULL Ltd.**
*Consulting Specialists*
*in All Men's Wear—Tailoring*
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

**RICKINSON & BIRTLEY**
*Family Grocers*
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

**SUPPLY LAUNDRY &**
**"TRI"- CLEANERS LTD.**
*Complete Laundering*
*and "Tri"-Cleaning Service*
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-895

**CHRISTCHURCH**

Reliable Shoe Store
*Noted for Quality and Value*
J. J. BROOKES
*Shoe Specialists*
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

*Flowers Bring Joy*
We send Flowers
anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
*Florists and Seedsmen*
271 HIGH STREET
Cables: "Blooms" Christchurch
36-171
22-495

**WELLINGTON**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays: 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*WHEN in Wellington*
*make this famous store*
*your headquarters*
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and up-to-date Beauty Salon.
*DIC on the Quay*
*WELLINGTON*

**JAMES SMITH**
**LIMITED N.Z.**
WELLINGTONS
MOST POPULAR
SHOPPING CENTRE

**STAR STORES**
*Quality Grocers*
We Guarantee What We Sell
*Free Delivery City and Suburbs*

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
*Booksellers and Stationers*
*Printers and Bookbinders*
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
209 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

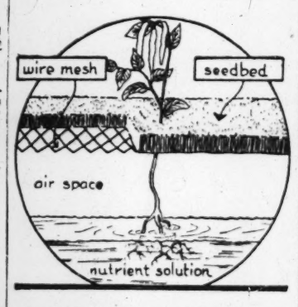
## FACTS & FIGURES

## Did You Ever Wonder

### *What Hydroponics Are?*

Hydroponics has been defined as the science of growing crops without soil. It may be contended for the method that it is not an unnatural crop-producing scheme but rather an attempt to reproduce, without soil, natural growing conditions for the plant.

The soil, for example, may be considered as a reservoir from which the plant draws water. In hydroponics this is replaced by a tank containing water in which the plant roots dangle. The soil, furthermore, supplies the plant with 11 chemicals or food elements in solution. These chemicals, in carefully measured proportions, are added to the water in the tank.




**Cross-section sketch of how plants may be grown by the hydroponic method.**

Still further, the soil serves as a support, anchoring the plant in place by its root system. In hydroponics, a seedbed is provided to hold the plants in normal position relative to the nutrient solution. This bed may consist of excelsior, sawdust, or peat moss spread on chicken wire.

Plants also need light and heat, and these must be supplied, either naturally or artificially, if one is to be successful in crop raising by hydroponics. The water or nutrient solution may be kept at the optimum growing temperature by submerged electric heating devices. Where necessary, heat and light may be supplied to the plant itself by keeping it under glass, as in a hothouse, or by the use of "sunlight" lamps. The most fertile field for hydroponics might seem to be regions which have mild temperatures and abundant sunshine but are short on natural soil resources, such as parts of New Mexico and Arizona.

Extraordinary results have been achieved by commercial applications of the principles of hydroponics. It is to be regretted, however, that some individuals have jumped to the conclusion that all that is needful to produce colossal yields of vegetables and flowers is an old tub, some seed, and a few cents worth of chemicals. This is far from the case, for hydroponics is a specialized field with special problems of its own. These problems must be recognized and solved before success in this fascinating field can be assured.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

### *Rock Salt and Roads*

First used to prevent frost from heaving the road surface, rock salt now has been found to stabilize the soil used in the subgrade, improving the road's wearing surface.

## *A Verse for Today . . .*

*Come in, thou blessed of the* LORD; *wherefore standest thou without? for I have prepared the house.*—GEN. 24:31

## *Daily Quotation*

*IT IS rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us— . . . that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain.*—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

*From the Gettysburg Address.*

## *Who Is This?*

**(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)**

This man is known as the first great American writer. Until his time Europe had never taken our authors very seriously, but this man's easy style and fascinating humor caught the eye of the world. He was born in New York City when that town was only a small village settled by Dutch and English. Much of his literary material he gathered as a boy while listening to the strange stories of the Dutch descendants.

**(Score . . . 100)**

His youth was unhappy due to the discouragement of trying to earn a living in America as a writer and also due to the loss of his fiancée, but a trip to Europe did much to bolster him. At last he made some influential literary friends in England and, with their encouragement, began to write in earnest.

**(Score . . . 75)**

In 1842 this man was in the diplomatic service of this country as Minister to Spain. While there he studied Spanish history with great benefit to his literary work. The last 13 years of his life were spent in Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, New York. He wrote some delightful sketches of this section of the country, one of which is "Rip Van Winkle" and another "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

**(Score . . . 25)**

**(Answer Appears Elsewhere on This Page)**

## *In Lighter Vein*

**Speedier for Him**

Professor (in math class): "What steps would you take to measure the height of a building with a protractor?"

Student (who knew all the angles): "I would lower the protractor by a string and measure the string."—Pathfinder.

**For Weary Wallflowers**

"B—'s School of Ballroom Dancing, Embassy Salon; Leaners' Class every Monday, 8-10:30, 1s. 6d."—Advt. in N. Z. paper, spotted by Punch.

## *Daily Anecdote*

### *Mutual!*

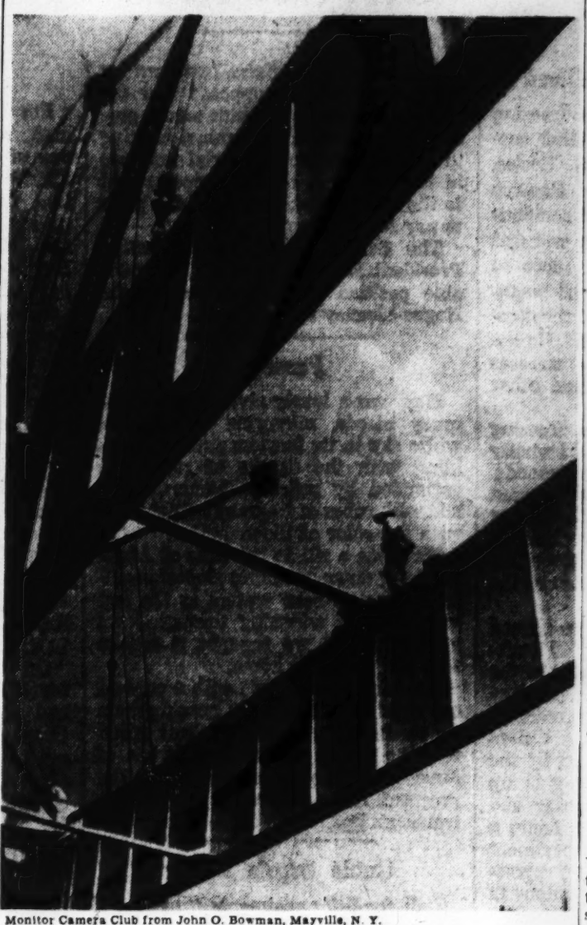
Chief Justice Story attended a public dinner in Boston, where he sat opposite Edward Everett. Desiring to pay the latter a compliment, the learned Judge said: "Fame follows merit where Everett goes."

Everett, smiling appreciatively, responded, "To whatever heights judicial learning in this country may aspire, it will never rise above one Story."

**Who Is This?**

Answer: Washington Irving.

## Camera Club



Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

**Essential Construction**

Ask thyself daily to how many ill-minded persons thou hast shown a kind disposition.—Marcus Aurelius.

### *Thoughtfulness in Business*

He had become an expert in airplane tools and parts, commanding a comfortable salary. Officials of a large airplane factory heard of his efficiency, sent for him, and offered double the amount he was making.

"Gentlemen," he answered, "I'll have to discuss this proposal with my present firm and my family."

The result—his own firm could not afford to match the large salary that was offered, but realizing the young man was equipped to take over the new position, offered to release him. To express his appreciation for all that he had learned on his old job, the worker offered to come back evenings and train a successor without any charge for his services.

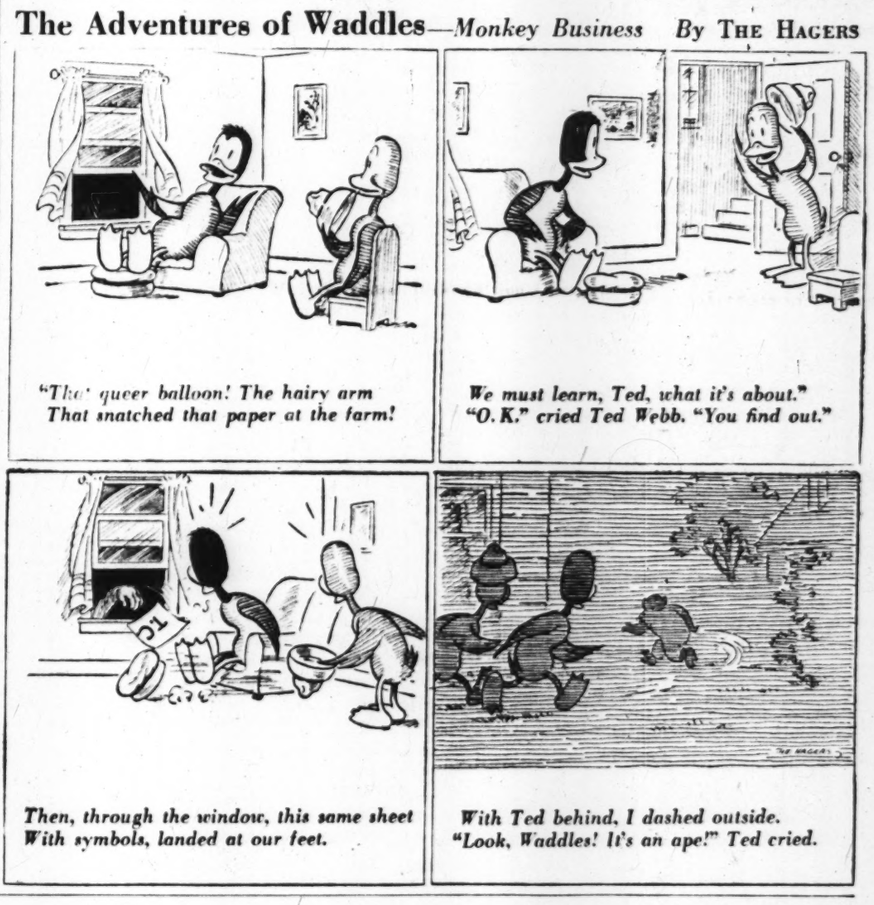
## *Brevities*

**Detroit News:** The Martha's Vineyard (Mass.) Gazette rushes the fish story season with one about the inexperienced cook who fried six papers of pins in the belief that they were shad.

**Dallas News:** Of course we aim to co-operate and everything, but, personally, we think the slacks look better on the clothesline.

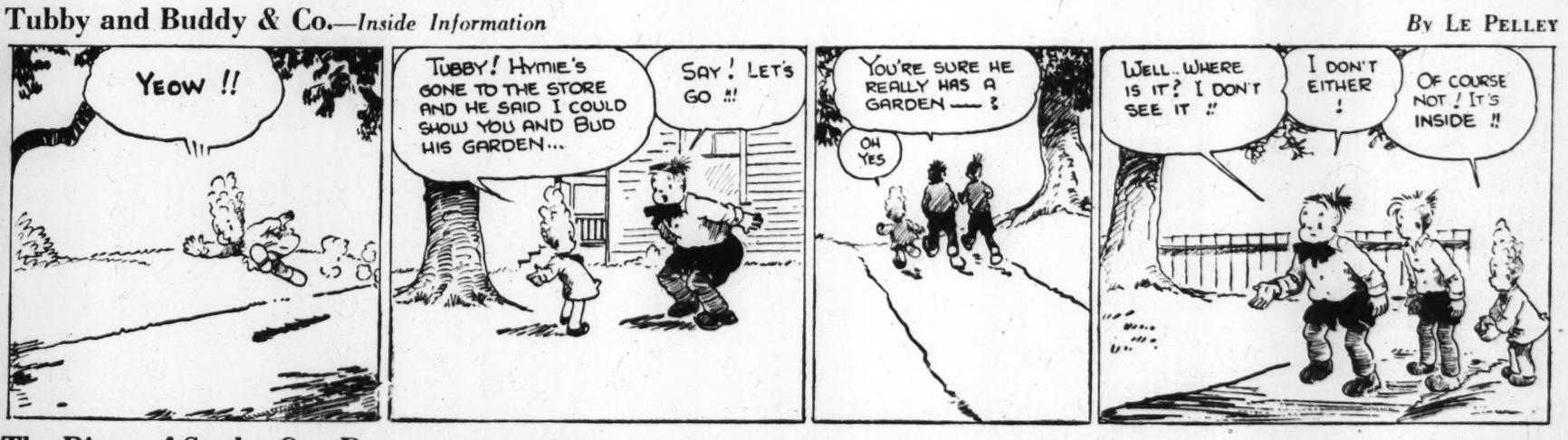
## The Adventures of Waddles—*Monkey Business*

By THE HAGERS




## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Inside Information*

By LE PELLEY




## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey! Just a Minute*

By RODGERS

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## Will Wages Stay Stabilized?

The argument about wage-freezing has suddenly moved on to rather surprising ground. Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said last Monday that competitive bidding by employers for war and non-war workers "is doing more to drive up the general level of wages and income payments than all the combined efforts of union leaders." He appealed for "firm restraint on increases in wages, salaries, bonuses, and other such payments."

Two or three weeks ago the freezing or stabilization of wages seemed wholly a matter of checking union demands. These demands are still being pressed in some instances, notably the case of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee against the Bethlehem, Republic, and Inland Steel companies before the War Labor Board.

But the Board not long ago turned down a pay-rise request for 1,700 workers on motor and aircraft parts in the Breeze Corporation plants in New Jersey. And it announced an agreement under which members of the United Automobile Workers employed by the General Motors Corporation give up premium payments for Saturday and Sunday work if within forty hours a week. At the same time the Department of Labor reported a voluntary agreement of the building trades unions in the American Federation of Labor to stabilize construction wages for the duration of the war, subject to adjustment for "abnormal change in conditions" or living costs.

Three lines of resistance now exist against the spiraling of prices through increase in wage rates.

The first of these is the War Labor Board and the example it may set by holding firmly against wage increases in the cases which come before it unless accompanied by utterly exceptional circumstances. But a far larger proportion of working contracts are negotiated directly between employer and union than ever come before the mediation board.

At least one company, a California aircraft manufacturer, had indicated a willingness to grant a wage increase without recourse to the board before President Roosevelt made a statement against such a policy. Under stimulus of war orders the tendency to bid at least for individual services appears widespread. Against this must be maintained a second line of resistance.

Government purchasing authorities might reasonably consider that a disposition to be overgenerous in wages, salaries, and bonuses—as in the case told to the House Naval Affairs Committee of the $50,000 bonuses paid by the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland—is prima facie evidence that a company could sell its product to the Government at a lower price. More directly, there is the move of the War Manpower Commission to limit transfers from plant to plant in critical industries.

The third line of defense is fiscal and indirect, but it may be even more important than all the rest. This consists of levying taxes and compulsory savings that will draw off surplus purchasing power and prevent it from bidding up prices which constitute the cost of living. If the cost of living can be kept stable there will be no reason for pressure to upset the level of wages.

## Shall Hague Boss the Bench?

Just a few years ago President Roosevelt was acutely conscious of the handicap of having judges on the Federal court benches who, to his way of thinking, had outlived their usefulness. One might presume from this that he would be particularly careful not to nominate for a judgeship a candidate who, if confirmed, would be of questionable value to the bench from the moment he donned the ermine.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee has under consideration the President's appointment of Thomas F. Meaney, for years a henchman of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, to be a Federal district Judge in New Jersey. Gov. Charles Edison of that State, formerly Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of the Navy, has been making a valiant fight against the influence of the high-handed "Boss" Hague and his sordid political machine. Governor Edison told the committee recently that Judge Meaney during all his adult life had been a member of that machine, obligated to it, and had served as the pawn of Hague in gaining control over State courts. He declared approval of the appointment would be equivalent to "putting Frank Hague on the Federal bench."

This seems an accurate statement. A wartime President does not have all the time he might wish in which to look into domestic affairs. In return for the judgeship it is supposed that the Hague Democratic machine would give something more than nominal backing to the Democratic senatorial nominee in November. A lifetime appointment to the Federal judiciary is a high price to pay for such support.

The Senate would be extricating President Roosevelt from a discreditable position if it should reject the Hague-Meaney appointment.

## Passage

May was a lovely river, a stream of many moods, mirroring a blue-and-white sky in its flawless surface, sparkling with the dances of raindrops, garlanded by reflected blooms, overlaid with robes of fragrant twilight soft with the color of lilacs.

May was a rill in the hills of April, laughing down greening slopes, swelling with new-born waters as the last snows faded, widening through level lowlands until we thought it a lake that had found its home.

But May was a river, with a current our ships could not resist, bearing them on to the wide sea, to the soft green sea, the sunlit, waving, gentle sea of June—a pleasant passage, and the prospect one to start a song on a traveler's lips.

## Uncle Sam's Nieces

Call for 540 enlistments for officers' training in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps precipitated a stampede of feminine patriotism that shook the nation. Thousands, from factory girls to debutantes, from youngsters just turned 21 to grandmothers, stormed recruiting offices. Army officers gaped in amazement.

Here were earnest, purposeful women, eager to enlist because they wanted to help win the war. There was not the slightest doubt of the seriousness with which they approached the prospect of military service. Many had brothers, a sweetheart or a husband in the Army.

Whether women will respond with as much gusto to the call for 25,000 privates on September 1 remains to be seen. Few would have the temerity to question it, however. The generous and impressive turn-out for this first recruiting has amazed even the most doubtful skeptics.

But there's one man who isn't surprised. The one in the star-spangled vest. He's known all along that—whether in the factories, in the forces, or on the farm—he could count on his nieces.

## A Tariff on News?

Just when gasoline rationing and other wartime restrictions are keeping eastern seaboard residents closer to their homes than usual, the Boston City Council apparently is disposed to see that they do not get even too much information from outside the borders of Massachusetts.

At the evident instigation of representatives of the Hearst newspapers, the Council last Monday passed with a minimum of discussion an ordinance which would require street vendors of any newspapers from outside Massachusetts to pay a virtually prohibitive tax of $10 a year. This was plainly aimed to stop principally the street sales of the New York newspaper, PM, which had been saying unkind things about the patriotism of William Randolph Hearst. But it would hamper also the distribution of the New York Times or other New York papers and make it difficult for sons of Maine, Rhode Island, or Connecticut to obtain the Portland Press-Herald, Providence Journal, or Hartford Courant in the Hub.

With the relations between PM and the Boston Record-American this newspaper has no concern. But the policies of free trade within the States of the American Union, and particularly free exchange of ideas and information, are fundamentals which deeply concern every American citizen. These fundamentals are closely linked to the freedom of the press, which the newspapers directed from San Simeon frequently invoke for their isolationism.

It is little wonder that a large number of Boston's leading citizens have protested vigorously to Mayor Tobin in the hope that he will veto the proposed ordinance. The Mayor has referred it to the City Law Department for review, especially as to the question of its constitutionality. Certainly Boston does not want to shut itself up behind an intellectual moat. Mayor Tobin would do well to veto the proposed tax at once.

As Hitler might say it: Veni, vidi, Vichy!

## Too Many Fronts

For the Nazis this war already has many more than two fronts. It was on one of them that Reinhard Heydrich almost tasted his own prescription this week. A bomb exploded in his automobile as it sped along the Prague-Berlin road. It wounded Heydrich, Deputy Protector of Bohemia-Moravia—or to name him more accurately, Nazi agent-of-terror over Czechoslovakia—apparently seriously.

The first thoughts of free peoples everywhere will go out to the Czech people, for whom this incident wakes new terrors. Perhaps the chief reason to suspect that Czechs may be involved is Heydrich's behavior toward them, which has been brutally typical of both Prussian and Nazi inability to rule other peoples even after conquest of their territories. Recently it has been Heydrich's misfortune to have to order conscription of Czech youths to fight Russia—to try to pit Slav against Slav in a war for Teuton domination.

On the other hand, there are reasons for believing that Czechs may have had nothing to do with this attack. Czech leaders-in-exile have discouraged such acts until they can be decisive. The Nazis themselves seem to be aware that others may be guilty, for the orders which will enable the Gestapo to round up all suspects apply not only to Czechs but to all citizens of the Protectorate, including Germans. It is apparently recognized that only someone closely connected with the Nazi party organization could have known of Heydrich's movements.

So the fronts multiply. They are not only in France, to which country he was sent only two weeks ago to strengthen Gestapo organization, not only in the Netherlands, to which he is reported to have carried new repressive measures even more recently, not only in Yugoslavia, where a Fascist prefect of police in Zara is reported killed, not only among the Czechs. The fronts may be among the Germans too, and possibly within the circle of Party confidants.

## Our Readers Say—

### Fascism—in Sheep's Clothing

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Perhaps the most persistent and active deception at work in this country is that one which would make it appear that America's most dangerous internal enemies are Communism and Communists.

While it may be true that there are some Communists in prominent places here, and that Communism is not in harmony with our democratic form of government, yet they are undoubtedly but a very minor danger in comparison with other "isms," mainly Fascism.

Fascism is unquestionably already rather widely and strongly intrenched, with a considerable number of Fascists holding high public office, such as judges, mayors, school officials, etc. Fascism works quietly and under cover—and to divert public attention, it makes a great outcry against "Communism" which it uses as a smoke screen.

Fascism is totally opposed to our form of government and our system of public school education. Its aim is to discredit and destroy both of them. Fascism is despotic, hierarchic dictatorship. In quiet and subtle, but planned, organized, and persistent ways, it is working to impose its dictatorship upon our various democratic institutions. Fascism is the major danger. So far it has quite successfully averted exposure. It needs to be uncovered, and its methods and purposes exposed in the light of publicity. Then it should lose most of its danger. E. G. C.

Chicago

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## Ganging Up on the French People

## Frieda: "Enemy Alien"

Frieda has taught me more about Hitler and the war than all the weighty articles I've read and all the lengthy speeches I've heard. I took her in my home, after a friend working with the American Committee for Christian Refugees had told me her story, because I wanted to give her an interval of rest and freedom in an American home. But she has done more for me than I for her.

She is a slight, pale little thing with a rather sad twist to her mouth. She has not heard from her family in Germany for four years. Now and then her brown eyes sparkle and you can guess she might have been pretty back in the thirties when she worked so hard with "the underground."

In her halting English she tells me the story—how she met with others in small circles, never more than four or five, to plot and plan. Always they were in danger of discovery by the Gestapo. Hence they used assumed names to protect their families. They pledged themselves—these young German men and women—never to touch liquor, for fear drink would loosen their tongues and secrets would come out.

* * *

Frieda was one of those who was sent to Holland from her home in a large city to smuggle out the tiny party newspapers. They were packed into coffee cans, hidden in dolls' clothing and in many ingenious ways smuggled into Germany. The postmaster in her section was anti-Nazi, he helped to get her letters past the censor.

Ostensibly she led the life of private secretary to a wealthy merchant, but her real life was in those stealthy meetings and her whole existence was centered in the struggle against Hitler. For the five years from 1933 to 1938, she escaped detection. But in the spring of 1938 her postmaster gave her a note from a friend warning her to leave the city. She told her parents and brother goodbye, and never since then has she heard how they fared. She visited friends in another town; then, fearing the Gestapo would find her there, she moved on, and at last crossed into Switzerland.

Frieda managed at last to get to Paris where she secured work as a seamstress, for her fingers are very skillful in needlework. But when the Germans drew near Paris in May, 1940, the French in desperate fear of the Fifth Column, swept all Germans out of the city. She was sent to a great camp, walking most of the long distance.

At this camp were 20,000 women and children separated from their men-folk, living in huge wooden barracks, surrounded by barbed-wire enclosures, guarded night and day. Only for one hour a day were the women allowed outside the dreary barracks. They had no beds, no tables, no chairs. They slept on straw thrown on the floor, ate sitting on the floor.

I look at Frieda's slight, childish figure, and I wonder what carried her through those two long months. But she had a few precious books, among them her Bible. Frieda is a deeply religious Lutheran. She made friends with some of the Spanish women and learned a little Spanish. She helped care for the babies in the barracks—two were born there. She taught some of the little children to sing German songs.

In August, she was transferred to another camp, where accommodations were slightly better, and the food much better, under the direction of the Quakers. In her broken English she tells the story of how as the new women marched into the camp, those already there thronged to the doors, murmuring, "Who comes here?"

Then a girl with yellow hair calls out loudly from one of the barracks—"Frieda! It is my Frieda!" Frieda runs toward her answering—"Gretchen!" She manages to get put into the same barracks with her friend and together they write letters to friends in America. They wait a long time, but on Christmas day they get their American visas "That was a goot present," says Frieda earnestly.

* * *

With her thin, delicate fingers she traces their journey on the map: Nice, Barcelona, Madrid, and at last in June, Lisbon.

In July she landed in New York and was met by her German-American friends. She wanted to work and earn her way, but her lack of English held her back. Her only job had been working long hours in a restaurant. Now free at last to study she is vigorously attacking her English. She carries with her a little dictionary and often stops in her conversation to look up a word.

Frieda is classed as an enemy alien, but those hard words do not fit her at all. She really belongs to that world-wide group of indomitable men and women in every country who are willing to work and fight for their ideals, the "little people" who hate tyranny, injustice and cruelty so much they will give up all else to fight it. The real Germany is not dead as long as people like Frieda can come out of it. I. M.

## Notes From a German Prison Camp

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Here is a letter and card from two members of a Scottish Regiment who were taken prisoners by the Germans during the evacuation of Dunkirk.

I learned from the wife of a member of the regiment that parcels of food might be sent to prisoners of war through the International Red Cross. I told her that I would be glad to "adopt" one prisoner for the duration. Several friends of mine have also adopted one. We write to our "adoptee" once a month and send $2.40 to the Red Cross for a parcel of food.

These two replies I thought might be of interest to your readers. I have enjoyed many letters published in The Christian Science Monitor.

Los Angeles CLARA A. DIXON

Dear Miss Dixon:

You must excuse my not writing before to thank you for your two kind letters and the parcels you say are on their way. We are strictly rationed in correspondence and I have had to wait for October to spare a letter. The parcels your Red Cross send are excellent and will be most welcome, and I really cannot thank you enough.

I have been most interested in your descriptions of California, which I know well by repute, and my uncle, who is a keen arboriculturist, has photographs he took as a young man of the redwood trees. He also arranged for one to be shipped to Kew Gardens, London, where it was set up as a flagstaff, and is still the longest single spar in Great Britain.

I myself come from Argyllshire in Scotland, where we have a mild west-coast climate and scenery not unlike that of Seattle or Vancouver. My mother and father are there alone now, as my two brothers are also in the Army, and my sister, whose husband is in the Navy, is also engaged in war work; but they write very cheerfully, and are very busy, like everyone else connected with the land. My work (before the war) was in London, but I was able to join my own regiment.

We have arranged all sorts of activities here, with classes in everything you can imagine, and an orchestra and dance band in which I play, and plays are put on from time to time. We are being moved shortly to another camp, and I hope its address will be on this letter. I am afraid I cannot contrive to write to Mrs. M. at present but perhaps you would be good enough to send this on to her.

With every good wish and many, many thanks. D. S.

Oflag VII C, Germany

Dear Miss Dixon:

Very many thanks for your letter by air mail and for your kind thought in sending a parcel. Afraid it will not arrive for a month or so. We are rather like children where letters and parcels are concerned, even the anticipation is a great thrill, as we had rather a thin time for the first five months. We now get letters and have a number of books. I have also had four parcels from the WSA. Two of my children are at Millbrook, N. Y., for the duration. I am 43, was in the last war, then fourteen years in South Africa, and hope some day to return to my farm near Oban. J. I.

Oflag VII C, Germany

## The Wide Horizon

### Viva Argentine Democracy!

By Roland Hall Sharp

A marvel of democracy is forcing its way to the surface through one of the hardest political encrustations ever imposed on the Argentine people.

First tests of strength in the new Congress at Buenos Aires hint that the convictions of everyday Argentines are breaking through in spite of the "state of siege."

Already the ground has shaken somewhat beneath the feet of Acting President Castillo and his ultra-conservative cohorts. They failed to win a majority in the Chamber of Deputies even though every power was in their hands, including the ballot box.

Tampering with elections is so routine a feature of Argentine politics that the Government-in-power can deal with any ordinary opposition. This time the Castillo regime openly proclaimed its intention of taking over a majority in the Chamber. Buenos Aires during the election campaign witnessed unexampled expenditures by Castillo forces on posters and curbstone slogans.

Argentines who knew that they had to hold a slender majority in order to make their voices heard on the side of world democracy, defeated the Government.

* * *

Such a decision at the ballot boxes in present-day Argentina ranks with the great moments of democratic history anywhere. Had any way been open to the Government for manipulation of the returns sufficiently to avert defeat, that way certainly would have been exploited. The full story has not been told, may never be told, of the victory won by everyday Argentines. They evidently voted at critical balloting places in such volume that the result could not have been falsified enough to swing the result without inviting revolution.

Admittedly the majority commanded by the opposition is slender. Admittedly also the Radical Party lost ground. Yet a new and surprising upsurge by the Socialist Party deprived the Castillo supporters of a majority. The crucial margin receded just beyond their finger tips.

For an assured control of the Chamber, Dr. Castillo needed 80 votes. His own party, the Democrata Nacional, managed to increase its former strength, but fell short of an absolute majority. Even with sympathetic independents, the Government rallies only 76.

Against this the Radicals bring 65—a decided drop—but the Socialists add 17—a decided gain at the expense of the Radicals. This totals 82, or three more than half of the House. So the Socialists actually hold the balance of power. In the past they have supported the Radicals against Castillo. Under the leadership of Dr. Nicolas Repetto, an ardent democrat, the Socialists again can swing the lower house.

Unable to win the election, Dr. Castillo sought to prevent a calling of Congress, May 1, the date prescribed by the Constitution, passed without action. Further delays followed, until demands could no longer be denied. Then the Government reluctantly set May 28. The Senate, dominated by Castillo supporters, has not been summoned.

* * *

In the first test of voting strength, the Government tried to block election of an opposition member as President of the Chamber. Resorting to an old trick, the Administration delegates walked out en masse, trying to prevent a quorum. But the opposition had just the required number present—81—and elected José Luis Cantilo, stanch supporter of the United Nations.

How the Argentine people feel about world affairs had earlier been underlined by the large vote cast for Deputy Raúl Damonte Taborda, chairman of the committee investigating Nazi activities. He led among Radicals in the capital city.

Able to control the purse strings, democrats in the Chamber are setting about the business of compelling the Castillo regime either to respond to national desires for collaboration with other free peoples, or to step down.

Three main issues emerge: Election frauds; the "state of siege," originally decreed as a means of silencing the opposition, and the Castillo foreign policy which is highly pleasing to Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo. Under the third heading, Test Case A is this: Can the opposition force a break of diplomatic relations with Berlin et al? Test case B is: Will the Damonte Taborda investigation be shelved, or strengthened?

It remains to be seen whether the aroused forces of Argentine democracy will be able to carry through all the way without resort to revolution. Initial successes are heartening.

**Test of Strength in Argentine Congress: First Page, Second Section.**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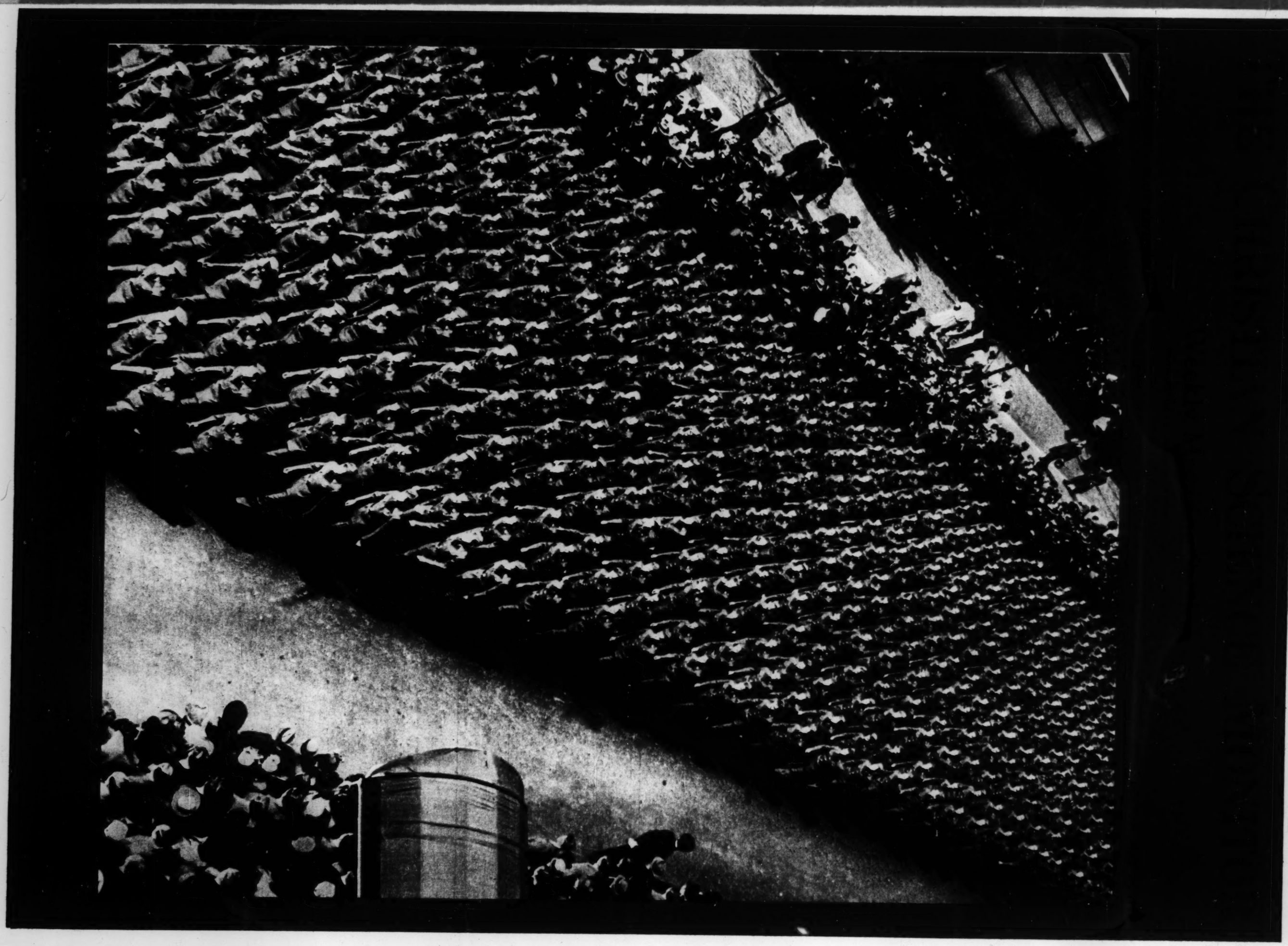
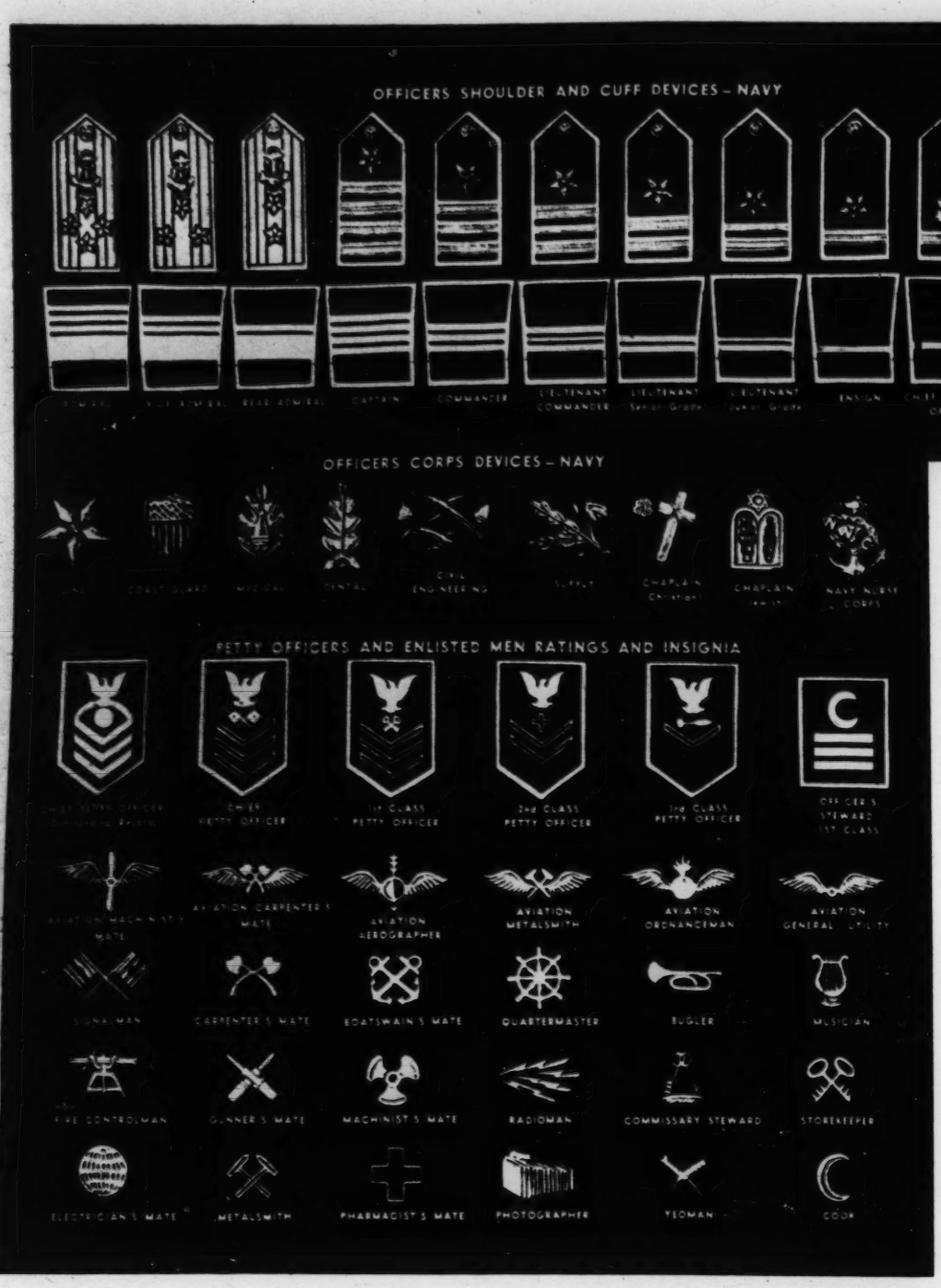
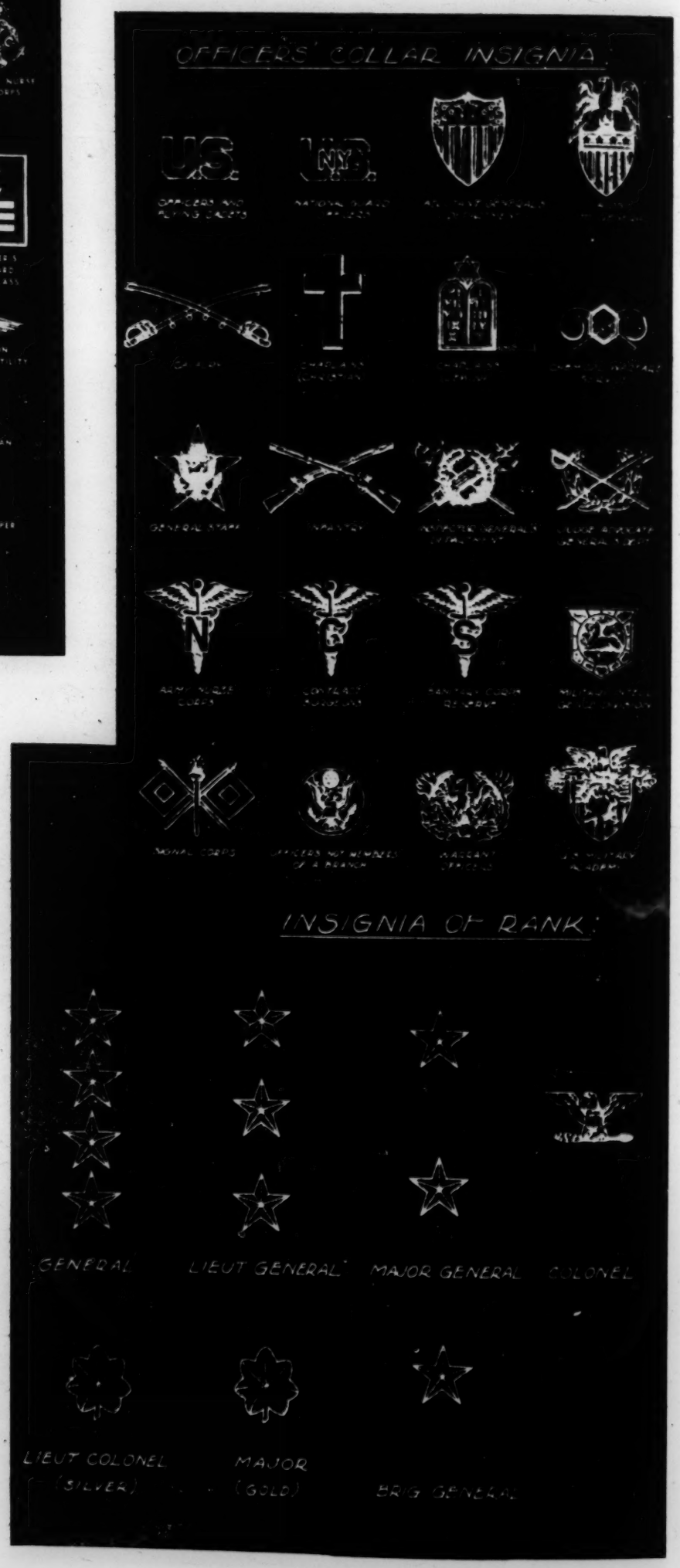





# How to Tell Them

## (But Don't Try to Tell Them Much)

**By Mary Hornaday**

When President Roosevelt recently bestowed the Medal of Honor upon a hero of World War II, personally, he read a citation showing that the recipient, Lieut. Edward H. O'Hare, U. S. N., had shot down five enemy bombers single-handed, and read further an order promoting him from Lieutenant (Junior Grade) to Lieutenant Commander as a reward for his feat.

Then the President turned to news cameramen and jokingly remarked that Commander O'Hare hadn't had time to get the new "fixin's on his sleeve."

Coming from nonmilitary families, most Americans are only now getting acquainted with these "fixings" that distinguish between rank and branches of the military services. Medal lore is also a new subject to most of us.

Men in the services tell us that one of the simplest ways the folks back home can show their support and appreciation of the armed forces these days is to be able to recognize from their insignia their proper rank and branch of service.

If you want to do your "bit" for the nation's fighting men, sit down now and memorize these:

### Army

*Insignia Worn on Each Shoulder*

General: Four silver stars.
Lieutenant General: Three stars.
Major General: Two stars.
Brigadier General: One star.
Colonel: Silver eagle.
Lieutenant Colonel: Silver leaf.
Major: Gold leaf.
Captain: Two silver bars.
Lieutenant: One silver bar.
Second Lieutenant: One gold bar.

*Sleeve Insignia*

Sergeant: Three stripes.
Corporal: Two stripes.
Private First Class: One stripe.

*Officer's Collar Insignia*

Each branch in the Army has its own collar insignia, ranging from crossed rifles for the infantry to a lyre with U. S. superimposed for the band. There are 37 of these at the present time.

### Navy

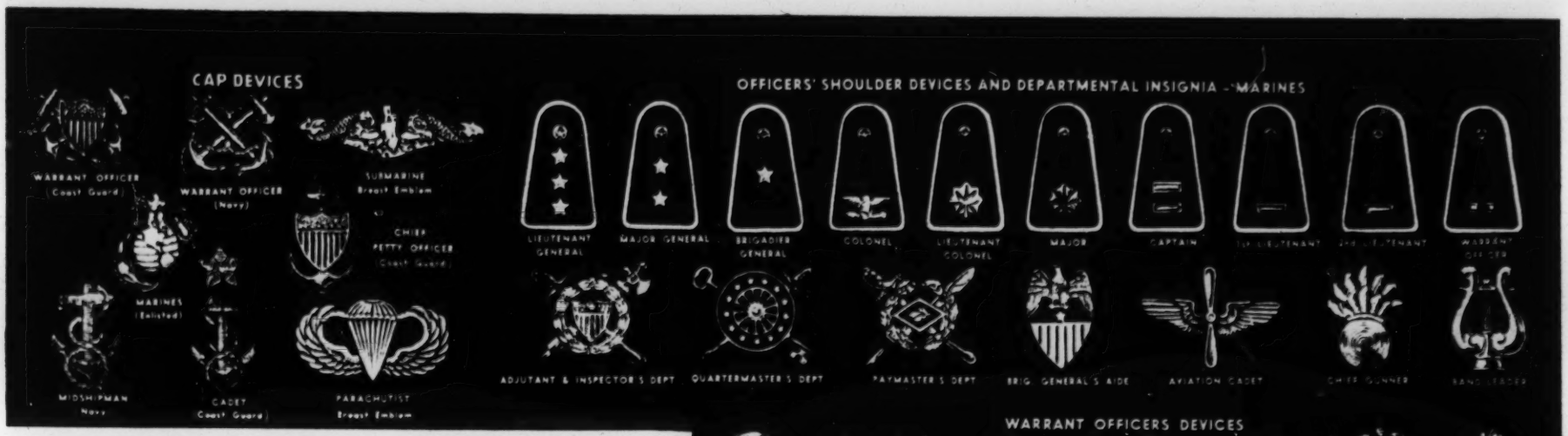
Insignia worn on the sleeve by officers of the following ranks:

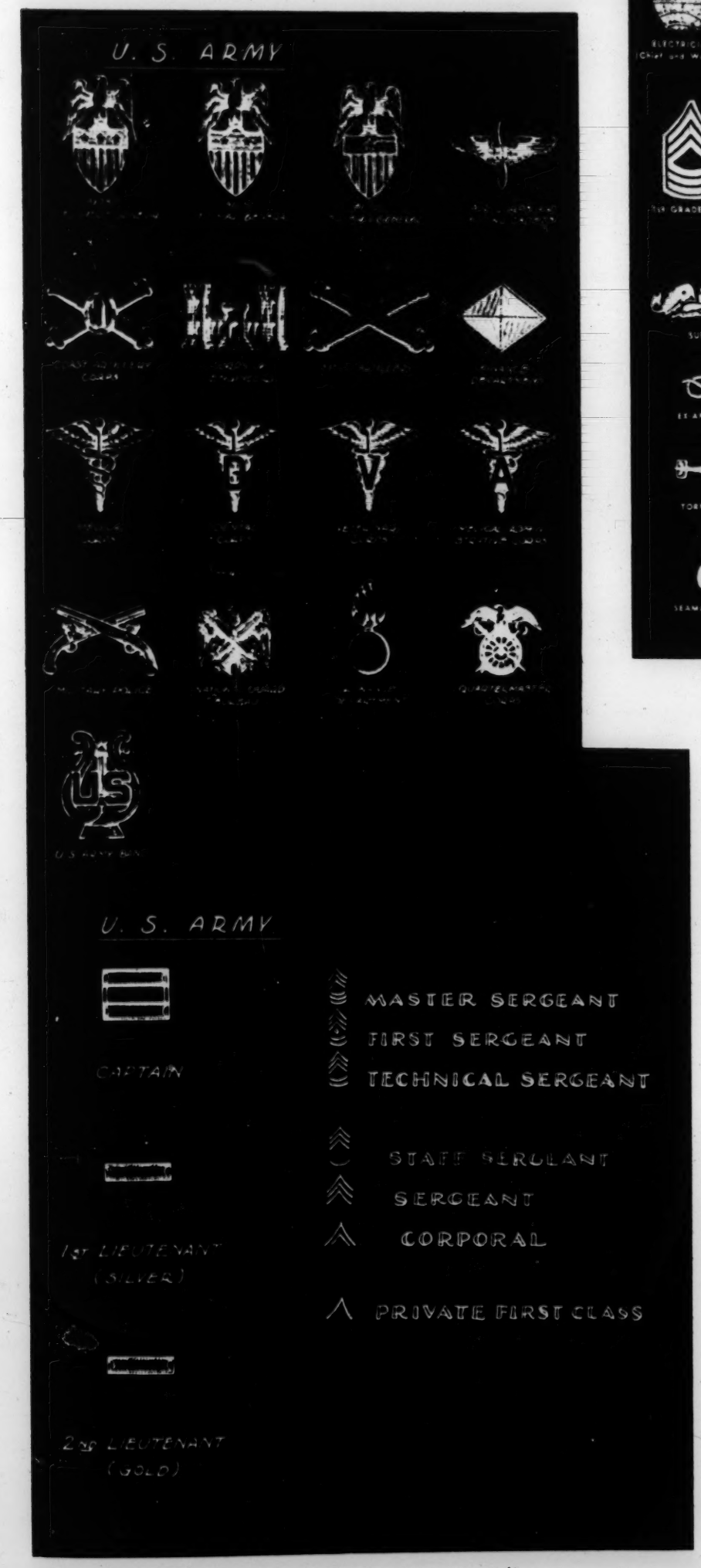
Admiral: One 2-inch stripe with three ½-inch stripes above it.

Vice-Admiral: One 2-inch stripe with two ½-inch stripes above it.

Rear Admiral: One 2-inch stripe with one ½-inch stripe above it.

Commodore: One 2-inch stripe. (Many still living, but rank no longer appointed by the Navy.)




Courtesy Commercial Credit Company, Baltimore; Army Day Review

Commander: Three ½-inch stripes.

Lieutenant Commander: Two ½-inch stripes with one ¼-inch stripe between the other two.

Lieutenant: Two ½-inch stripes.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade): One ½-inch stripe with one ¼-inch stripe above it.

Ensign: One ½-inch stripe.

In addition to the insignia of rank, officers wear ¼ inch above the golden stripes a "corps device." Most common of these is the five-pointed gold star, denoting a "line officer." Medical officers, dental officers, supply officers, chaplains, naval constructors, and civil engineers have various other designs, chiefly oak leaves and acorns.

### Decorations

*Medal of Honor*

The Army and Navy each has its Medal of Honor, oldest and highest decoration conferred by the United States.

The Medal of Honor is awarded in the name of Congress to each person who, in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, "distinguishes himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty."

Designs of the Army and Navy medals are different, but each has a five-pointed star as its motif. The Army medal has the star imposed on a laurel wreath.

The Navy medal of honor is hung from a ribbon that goes over the wearer's head. The Army's is a chest medal.

Others of the most important medals being awarded to men for outstanding service in the present conflict are:

*Army*

Distinguished Service Cross—Awarded to persons who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, "distinguish themselves by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy."

Distinguished Service Medal—For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States.

Silver Star—For gallantry in action in situations not warranting the award of either the Medal of Honor or the Distinguished Service Cross.

*Navy*

Distinguished Service Medal—Second most important medal given to men of the U. S. Navy is awarded for "exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility" in time of war while in naval service.

Navy Cross—Awarded to men in time of war for extraordinary heroism or distinguished service not being sufficient to justify the Medal of Honor or the Distinguished Service Medal.

*Army and Navy*

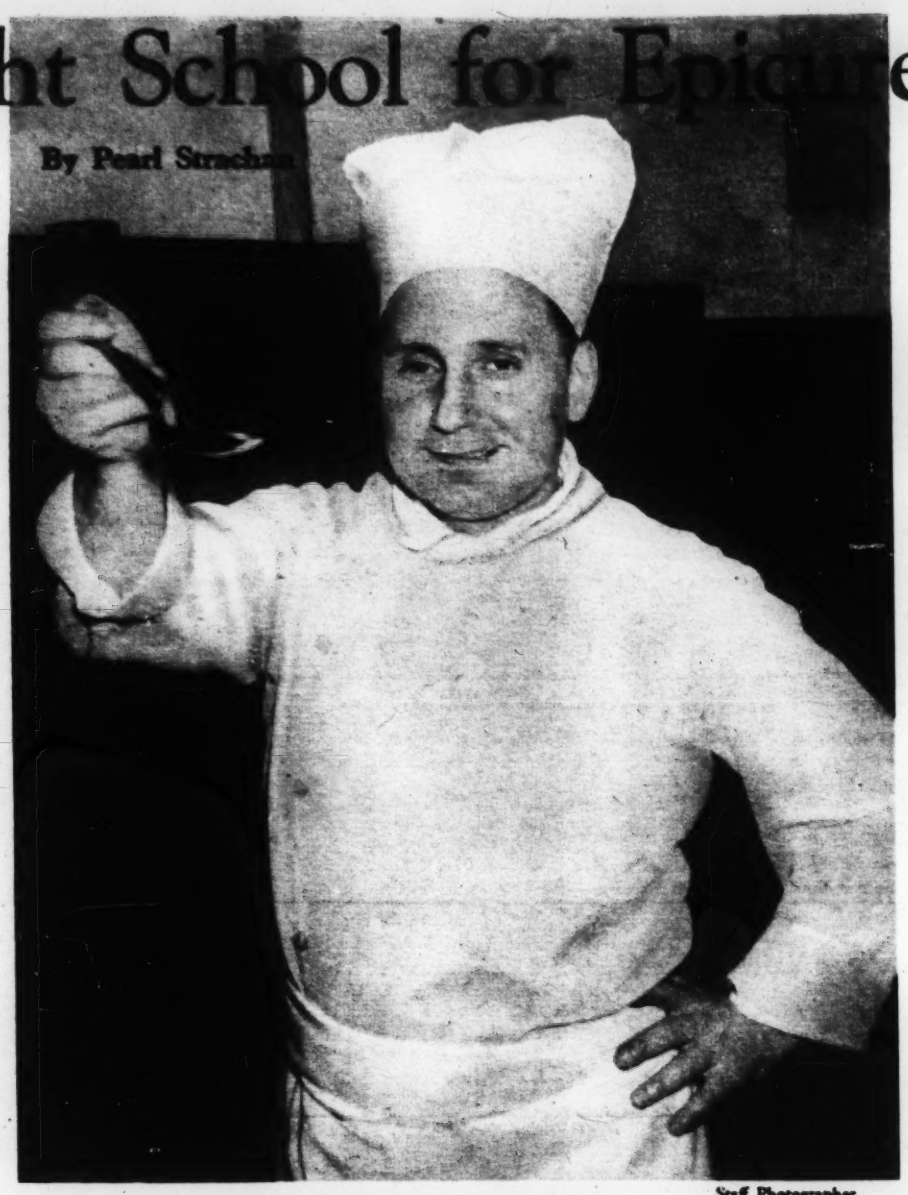
Distinguished Flying Cross—Highest aviation honor is awarded to airmen of the Army or Navy who have distinguished themselves for "heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight."

American Defense Service Medal—First service medal to be awarded to personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard for service rendered the United States during the present emergency.

Issuance of this medal has been authorized to all U. S. military personnel for honorable service by those who entered upon a period of active federal service of 12 months or longer and who, in discharge of such service, served at any time between Sept. 8, 1939, and Dec. 7, 1941, inclusive. Bronze stars will be awarded for wear on the suspension ribbons of these medals in cases where personnel were exposed to hostile attack during the period for which the medal may be awarded.

# Night School for Epicureans

By Pearl Strachan



Staff Photographer

**EPICUREAN INSTRUCTOR**
**Charles Banino, Chef at the Ritz-Carlton in Boston**

BY THE KITCHEN CLOCK it is nearly nine. Orders have stopped coming from the dining room upstairs. A cook's assistant moves deftly from one end of the long gas range to the other, cleaning up. The other workers have gone home, with the exception of a young dishwasher and the chef. The latter, still wearing his white uniform and high, pleated cap, looks as alert, after a full day, as if just beginning his day's work.

Charles F. Banino likes to work; to do fine work. It is not just the couple of small, thin bay leaves, or the one whole pepper grain, or the four kernels of mignonette dropped cautiously into a sauce that have brought him his culinary success. He puts everything he has into his job, including creative imagination and the skill of long experience. He is one of the comparatively few American chefs who received the French cuisine type of training in Europe. This group now is eager to pass along their traditions and techniques to younger men. He gives most of the lessons in a unique course of instruction sponsored by The Epicurean Club of Boston. Another teacher is Gaston Thierry, chef at the Pioneer, whose son is enrolled as a student in the class.

* * *

The lesson we are attending is given below stairs at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, where Mr. Banino has been chef for the past 10 years. There are between 20 and 30 pupils. They have all put in at least eight hours on their regular jobs as cooks, vegetable scrapers, pastry makers, salad concocters, kettle cleaners and so forth, in various establishments in Greater Boston. Their lesson lasts from 9 until midnight or after. They pay no fees. The teachers donate their time. The Ritz, like the Pioneer and the Copley-Plaza, when lessons are held there, furnishes the food. The young men, eager to learn the fine art of cooking, are members of the Junior Epicurean Club of Boston, dues 25 cents a month.

Tonight's menu is a borsch (Russian soup), breast of duck bigarade, a very special sauce for the duck; and sweet potatoes. The way Mr. Banino does it, each dish is a masterpiece. That knowledge such as he gained through patient years of apprenticeship, first in his native Italy, from teachers of the French cuisine, then in famous hotels and restaurants on the French Riviera, is not to be lost.

"Soup is a lengthy affair," Mr. Banino remarks, "give me whites of eggs and potato." Immediately, three or four students become active, one chopping up shallots until they are like the finest of bread crumbs; another cutting carrots in the "julienne" fashion, while still another dexterously dissects the three ducks, dressed and ready for the "pièce de résistance." Celery, turnips, leeks, parsley, onions, tomato and cabbage go into the soup. The teacher asks for a couple of bay leaves and sends them back for smaller ones, murmuring, "Not too much bay leaf; it is strong." Then he calls for whole peppers and ginger, a few crushed grains of coriander seed, ground beef to clarify the stock, and raw beet juice strained through a cloth.

* * *

All have a turn at preparing the contents of the four-gallon kettle. There is a right way to stir, one student learns as the instructor seizes the wooden spoon and demonstrates. As for the tiny rissoles to be eaten with the pink soup, we learn it takes years of practice to make puff paste correctly. If the butter in the dough is permitted to run, ever so little, it becomes short pastry for pie crust, rather than puff paste. It must be rolled "thin as a dime," pulled evenly first to one side, then to the other, never on an angle, and every particle of air must be pressed out from the folded edge.

"Don't rush your dinner," Mr. Banino advises. "Don't have things ready at 5 when dinner-time is 7." The breast of duck must not frizzle, or "it will have no more meat than a sparrow." If the fork thrust in (and never in the breast) draws no blood, then the duck is ready to serve. "You don't want it any done-er than that." And clean up right away, after each process, is the instruction, for you can't have flavors mingling.

One youth is criticized for cutting the sweet potatoes for the casserole into uneven pieces, some large, some small. "You must be like the decorator of a house," chides the teacher; "you wouldn't put up one sort of draperies and an altogether different kind of carpet. Make things harmonize." Cook food properly, he cautions, "even if you have to make a customer wait a while. Do it right." The sauce has its ritual. The shreds of orange peel must be cut so fine that no tang of pulp adheres to them. There must be an adequate number of strainings through cheesecloth, careful seasoning, blending of spices.

Mimeographed sheets of "Practical Instructions — Beginners' Class" — contain récipés for "Petite Marmite Parisienne," with turnips cut as "thick as a pencil," 12 chicken wings, chopped venison, and floating rings of bone marrow.

Two pages contain 25 different methods of cooking potatoes, among them that of the allumette (size of a wooden match), the long branch in deep fat, and special types to be served with grilled noisettes of lamb, tournados of beef, mignonettes and escallops of veal. Wisdom and experience enrich the sentences. Appended to the récipé for Irish lamb stew with dumplings is the enlightening note: "The Irish and English people are not fond of highly spiced cuisine, and consequently their creations are apt to be more or less dull in taste; notwithstanding these facts, the English were the first spice traders and importers in Europe and the Latin race was the great user."

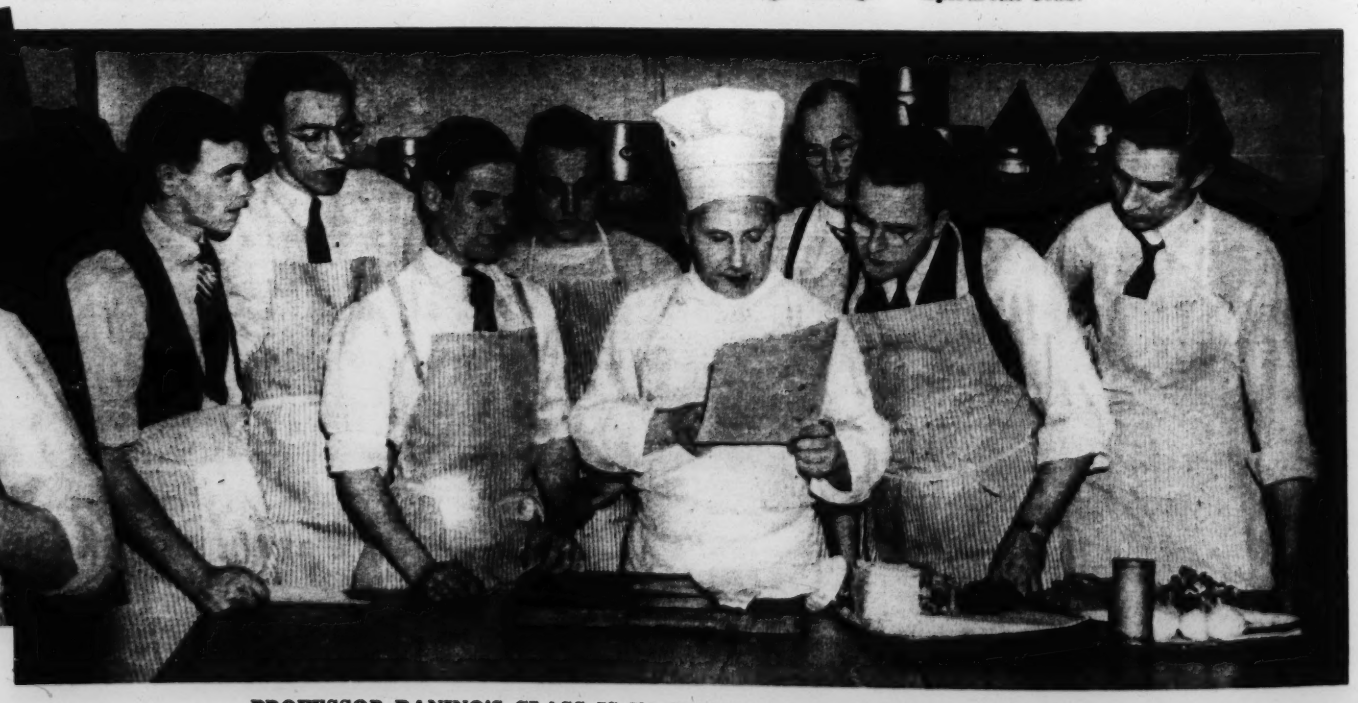
* * *

We enjoy the paragraph about eggs: "I, as well as any of my colleagues, will challenge all the scientists of today whose claim is to substitute a fresh egg by anything so far discovered. I do not believe that using this or that by-product is just as good as fresh eggs; probably it will give you the same result and probably a better finished product, but what is expected from an egg in food value isn't there."

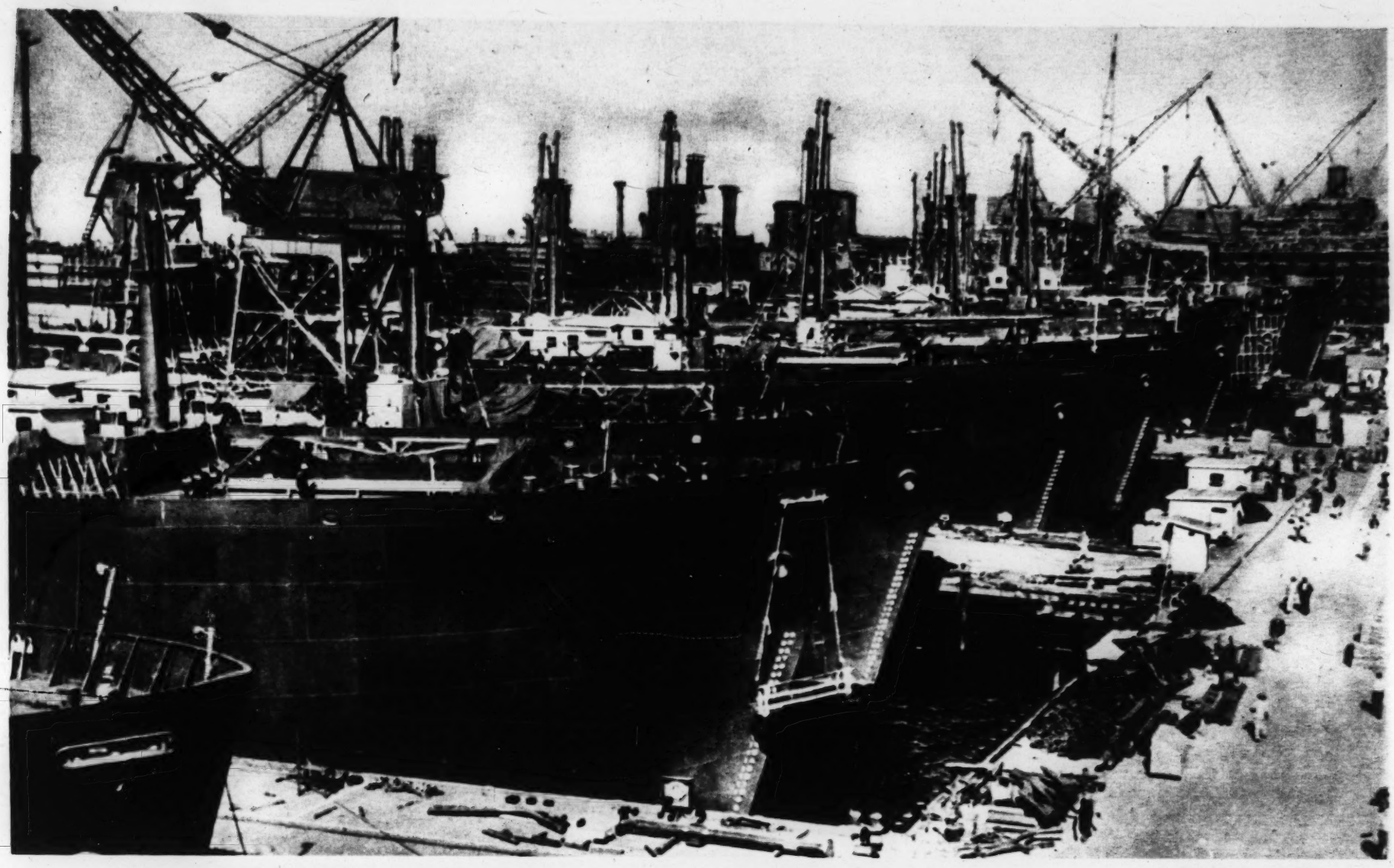
At half-past 12 we all sit down, around a long kitchen table, and eat the delicious borsch, with sour cream, and the breast of duck bigarade. The huge platter is decorated with daintily scalloped slices of orange (the bigarade) and tiny green diamond-shaped slices of citron. Now it is the students' turn to criticize. One thinks the borsch might well be a little sourer. One student must leave in the middle of the meal, to catch the last bus to Whitman, where he is employed.

By 1 a. m. the class members are on their way home from school. Mr. Banino, smiling contentedly, says he would much rather teach this class than "be bored in moving pictures." He is a member of The Epicurean Club of Boston and vicinity, which arranged the classes and conducts examinations, and of the Hotel Association of New York. The course for the Junior Epicureans lasts three years, with a weekly lesson from September to May. For the final examination, the students are left alone with a menu, and when the instructor returns several hours later they are expected to have the dishes all cooked. The latest examination took place in the kitchen of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where the chef, Carlo Tolini, also gives some of the lessons. Success in the test admits the student to the Senior Epicurean Club.

**SAMPLING THE SAUCE**



**PROFESSOR BANINO'S CLASS IS IN SESSION BELOW STAIRS AT THE RITZ**



Wide World, Associated Press

LIBERTY SHIPS: UNITED STATES MARITIME PLANS CALL FOR LAUNCHING TWO OF THEM EVERY DAY IN THE NEAR FUTURE

# They're Improving on the Impossible

By Harlan Trott

"THERE ARE NEVER enough ships unless there are too many; an adequate merchant marine means one that is too large."

This epigrammatic appraisal of our shipping policy is as applicable now as it was to the peacetime era in which it was written. We cannot afford to be complacent about the bottleneck in ships; but it will not hurt to be philosophical about it.

If we had too many ships today, we would still be having bottleneck trouble, only it would be a production problem instead of a shipping problem. We would be goading our war industries for not turning out materials fast enough to keep all the ships busy.

Theoretically, we should balance our munitions output with a shipbuilding program big enough to get the materials to the front on time, and in that way make sure of using our steel and labor resources most effectively. But it seldom works like that, because in war there is never any way of telling in advance how much is "enough" or when is "on time." Maybe the Boston baseball pitcher had the right idea, edging Chicago 2-1 the other day. Talking about how well his fast ball was working, he said, "I kept throwing it past the batter like I was trying to throw it through a brick wall." In war, everything has to be done like that.

The need today is to bear down harder so that munitions will not pile up on our piers nor our fullest potential 1942 hitting power be weakened for lack of ships. There is no implied rebuke in this for our shipping administration. Actually, we are turning out better ships faster now than during the last war, and ahead of the schedule Admiral Land worked out to meet the shipping estimates given in the President's message to Congress. But we are not doing well enough. One of the main reasons is that the emergency program has been based on estimates of our capacity to build them rather than on our needs. The most vital lack in our shipbuilding program has not been a lack of materials or labor but a lack of imagination within the industry and the Government.

This is proved by the wonderful results of the Pacific coast shipyards which are completing cargo ships weeks ahead of East-coast yards and ahead of their own contract schedules. These are the shipyards run by Henry J. Kaiser, builder of bridges, dams, and pipelines. Neither Kaiser nor his principal assistants had ever built a ship when he signed a contract to build 30 cargo vessels for the British in December, 1940. Today, his yards are running circles around experienced East-coast shipbuilders.

The industry and the Maritime Commission have been striving to build ships faster than ever before, and they have succeeded up to that point. But Kaiser has given them a wider goal to shoot at. He is building ships like a man trying to throw a ball through a brick wall. He is showing them how to do the impossible.

Workers in the Kaiser shipyards have more wrinkles up their sleeves than there are in an elephant's hide. "All we do is build a ship in pieces scattered around the yard so that a lot of men can work on them without getting in each others' way," says Clay P. Bedford, Kaiser's foreman, "then when the pieces are fabricated we weld them together, and there's your ship." But that's only the half of it. Kaiser's shipyards are swarming with men and ideas. Anybody down to the third-assistant rivet boy is welcome to spring them.

One trick is to build curved ship sections upside down on the theory that it is easier and quicker to construct something on the floor than on the ceiling. New England small-boat builders have been building them upside down for years, but it remained for the Kaiser yards to try it on a 10,000-ton scale.

One day somebody got a notion it might be quicker to drill rivet holes instead of running heavy plates through an unwieldly punch press. They tried it. They'll try anything once around the Richmond or Todd-Cal or the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation yards. Now one man goes around the floor on a low-traveling crane, drilling holes a gang used to punch before.

The East-coast and Gulf yards have fabrication plants, of course, but nothing like the Kaiser setup. When the Kaiser crew came down off the Grand Coulee job they brought their equipment along with them. It is nothing to see a giant crane in a Kaiser plant making for the ways with a 150-ton hunk of ship dangling in its grasp.

The Kaiser outfit's giant jigsaw game cut shipbuilding time from six months to less than four. Early this month the Maritime Commission reported the Oregon plant had shaved the time to 86 days. Now they're aming at delivering ships 60 days from keel-laying.

HENRY J. KAISER
He Finds Ways to Build Ships Faster

Word of what the Kaiser organization is accomplishing has got around into the other big private yards. Shipworkers everywhere are talking about it over their dinner pails. And recently William S. Newell, head of the Bath-Todd plant in Portland, Maine, went out to the other Portland to have a look around for himself at the yard that is beating his all hollow on Liberty freighters.

Newell is the man who got off the Kennebec Limited one day a few years ago to make the Bath Iron Works Corporation the best shipyard in the country at turning out good Navy destroyers. The nucleus of his yard force is made up of old-time Yankee shipwrights, experts with either wood or steel, seasoned with a sprinkling of Clydeside dialects. According to Kaiser's amateurs, these are the hardest kind of men to adapt to Kaiser's way of slinging a ship together. Tradition keeps getting snarled up underfoot with the remark that, "That's no way to build a ship." They say the reason the Kaiser crews are so fast is that none of his bridge and pipeline builders ever saw as much salt water as you could wring out of your sock, and consequently nobody knows what can't be done in shipbuilding. They have nothing to unlearn.

It's a healthy sign of the times that Newell's Maine men are beginning to grouse a little nowadays whenever they have to crawl in behind some cramped bulkhead, using up valuable man-hours of ship labor cutting off the ends of bolts to satisfy half a pay roll of Government inspectors hanging around underfoot. The general impression seems to be we're not building yachts any more, so consequently we don't have to dot every "i."

"When we get all these fellows trained to do one operation well," one of Kaiser's right-hand men remarked the other day, "we'll build a ship a week."

This is heartening talk, coming from shipbuilders who are showing the rest of the industry how to put it into 10,000-ton steel shapes. Now all we want is too many of them. And all at once.

"THIS IS ALL I WANT," HITLER TELLS VIENNA

Wide World, Keystone

THE STATE OPERA HOUSE IN NOT-SO-GAY VIENNA

# Austria's Pearl in a Nazi Setting

By Georg Bittner

WHEN HITLER "ELECTED" SEYSS-INQUART GOVERNOR

THROUGHOUT AUSTRIA there is no more desperate group of men than the Austrian officers in the Nazi Army. They remember that when World War I was lost the officers of the old Austrian Army were thrown out into the street overnight—nor did the officers of the German Army fare much better. Now they see the same prospect looming, for of all people they are in the best position to know that the Nazi armies cannot win the present war.

The skill of Nazi propaganda is reputed to border on magic. But in Austria, at least, it has never been able to overcome the irreconcilable disaffection among the people. On the contrary, it is forever committing the most outrageous blunders.

In one of Vienna's largest motion picture houses, in the heart of the city on the Wollzeile, a German propaganda newsreel was being shown. "German Air Raid on a British City," the caption read. Suddenly a German soldier leaped up in the darkened orchestra and shouted: "But that's Hamburg—that's my home town, Hamburg!"

The good people of Vienna in the audience broke into roars of laughter and salvos of applause, but the few scattered Nazis shouted: "Lights! Lights!" The performance had to be interrupted while they called the police, but by the time the police arrived the soldier from Hamburg had vanished without a trace.

When the campaign against Russia was four months old, Hitler put German casualties at 87,000. A few of us were in the habit of discussing the communiqués with a general in the old Austrian Army. "The Russian front is 3,300 kilometers long," he told us, "and the Germans are on the offensive throughout its length. Suppose that they lose but one man per day per kilometer, a ridiculously low estimate, as I can assure you on the basis of my experience in the last war. Yet that would mean 3,300 men lost per day, or some 400,000 in four months. There can be no doubt that such an estimate is far too low. The German losses must be running into the millions."

We spread the word around, and soon the whole city was saying that the German communiqués were lying. There was other confirming evidence, too. Some 6,000 college students were living in a Horst Wessel Student Home established by the Nazis. One Sunday in August they were all given four hours' notice to clear out and make room for wounded soldiers—the hospitals were already crowded to overflowing. The people were requested by the Nazi authorities to do their "patriotic duty" and take in the students, but most of them could find no such havens.

The people of Vienna are far from bashful in exhibiting their aversion for the Nazis. The storm troopers in their brown, and the élite guards in their black, shirts no longer like to show themselves on the streets, for fear of meeting with the favorite taunt: "What are you fellows doing here? Why aren't you at the front in Russia?" Both these Nazi formations have now been put into the field-gray uniforms of the regular German Army.

Most people in America are unaware that the re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1940 served Hitler and his henchmen as an occasion to renew their persecutions of the Jews. The Nazi press spread the word that the election was due solely to world-wide Jewish agitation and called for reprisals against the Jews. As a result, new torments for the Jews were put into effect. Thousands were shipped to Poland. Those permitted to remain in Austria were deprived of their homes and a large part of their rations.

As for those destined for deportation to Poland, their distress began even before their departure. Men and even women and children had their hair shorn. The word Jew was stamped inside their forearms in indelible ink. All their property was confiscated. Though each deportee was supposed to be permitted to take along 100 marks, 90 marks was deducted for "traveling expenses." Thus these exiles had only the equivalent of $4 as they traveled toward a prospect of maltreatment, hunger, thirst, cold, and lack of shelter.

Those who were spared deportation lost their homes. They were summoned to the Housing Bureau, where they were informed that they had to vacate within a week or ten days. Whenever a Jew dared protest, he was taken to the cellar and forced to do knee-bends until he consented.

Hitler once told the people of Vienna that their city was a "pearl in the crown of Germany," which he would "place in its proper setting." The Germans have turned it into a famished, deserted village. The square facing the Opera used to be one of Vienna's busiest spots. At the height of traffic, it resembled the Champs Elysées in Paris or Fifth Avenue in New York. Today a prankster might readily go to sleep in the middle of the square. The police might interfere, but by no chance would he be run over. There are no more automobiles in Vienna, nor even horse-drawn vehicles. Buses run sporadically during daylight hours. Even the streetcars run infrequently, at slow pace to conserve electric current.

More than half the city's shops are closed. Once Vienna's trade supplied a large part of Central Europe and all of Eastern Europe, all the way to Asia. But many Vienna businessmen have been drafted into the Nazi Army. Others are unable to obtain merchandise. Still others have gone into bankruptcy, because of the depression that afflicts economic life in Austria.

Vienna's cafés were famous throughout the world. But today more than half of them are closed, for they have little to offer their patrons. It is the same with restaurants and other places of entertainment. Most of them are open only a few hours each day.

Once mountains of provisions were heaped in Vienna's great food markets. Today they exhibit the same bleak aspect reported from Paris, Oslo, and Belgrade. There is little for sale except greens, a few turnips and beets, and most recently various herbs that grow wild around Vienna. The Nazis have tried to persuade the people that this stuff has great nutritive value. Well, it may be food fit for goats and rabbits—but certainly not for human beings. Since corruption flourishes in Hitler's realm, only those can eat their fill who have enough money to buy on the Black Market, where a pound of butter costs $4, fat $6, meat $2.50.

Under such circumstances it hardly needs saying that the people of Austria are filled with a cold fury against the Germans—not merely the Nazis—who have brought famine and misery to their country. While America often hears of Norwegian and Serbian resistance to German tyranny, little about the outbreaks in Austria gets into the press.

The Viennese, for the most part, remain at home at night, leaving the streets to the Germans. In dark nights, unknown hands used to open many manhole covers in the streets, and so many Germans fell into the holes that the Nazi authorities quickly ordered street illumination restored.

The Viennese also imitated the acts of terror the Nazis originally introduced before the Anschluss. Public telephone booths were blown up. Mass arrests were ineffective. On the contrary, during one week end 21 telephone booths were blown up in the First Ward alone. Opposite the Opera House in the Kärntnerstrasse the German Travel Bureau was severely damaged by a bomb one night, and the Italian Travel Bureau and local Nazi Party headquarters suffered a similar fate. Bombs

*(Continued on page 15)*

# Back to the Old Harbor House

**By Millard C. Faught**

*The author has recently completed a year's sociological research on Cape Cod. His story about the Quisset Harbor House on Buzzards Bay documents an all-but-vanished phase of seaside Americana.*—EDITOR'S NOTE.

ALONG ABOUT VERNAL EQUINOX, people, whose names have found their way onto the mailing lists of travel bureaus, begin to receive pamphlets and brochures from obsolescent institutions known as "summer hotels." These hostelries are, as a group, hangovers from the highbutton era of whalebone and hooks, and their conveniences are strictly prezipper. Their barrack-like construction was designed for that period when vacationists arrived trunk laden at the nearest railroad station, from there to be ferried in the management's buckboard (now replaced by a station wagon) to the hotel where they rusticated for a month and went home.

Today, the second and third generation owners, by inheritance or foreclosure, of these rambling rural bunkhouses play one-night or week-end host to a highly itinerant clientele of holidaying tourists and wish-you-were-here office help, and hope that they will end up the season with enough to pay the taxes and overhead. The New England mountains and seashore are dotted with these recreational remnants of the unstreamlined past.

But there are exceptions to virtually everything, and on the picturesque slopes of Quamquisset Harbor, along the Buzzards Bay shore of Cape Cod, stands one of these bastions of antiquity that is older than most, more ramshackle than the average, and has a minimum of what might be termed "modern" conveniences. It does no advertising and hasn't even a sign telling the uninitiated where or what it is. Yet "Quisset Harbor House," as this anomaly is called, has a clientele and aura of tradition that would bring tints of envy to the faces of many a manager of "ultra" resort hotels.

The raisons d'etre of this unorthodox bulwark athwart the path of custom and progress are a mixture of chance, antiquity, and the general irrationality of men.

A century ago, Quamquisset Harbor was home port for several odorous but romantic whaling ships of the Moby Dick variety, and local history even suggests that the tiny, secluded basin harbored marauding British frigates and sloops in the War of 1812. At any rate, the shore land was occupied by scattered farms, and on the curving neck of land forming the east side of the harbor, some pre-Revolutionary had built a sturdy, two-story dwelling. Known as the Hammond House, it was constructed for the ages with heavy, hand-hewn beams and 18-inch floor planks, and was heated by great fireplaces, even the upstairs bedrooms.

One summer, shortly after the hotel came into being, there chanced to visit this quaint place a Stephen W. Carey of the prosperous shipping firm of Carey, Yale, & Lambert, who ran a fleet of clippers between the United States and the British Isles. He became so enamored of the secluded harbor and the surrounding terrain that he bought the hotel, the Victorian cottage of one Col. James Lewis, and most of the land in the neighborhood.

Finding the cottage too small for a residence, Mr. Carey moved it up near the already heterogeneous hotel and connected the new addition on by means of a hyphen-like shed of old storage bins left over from a decadent salt works on the shore. Then, at some later date which escapes local memory, another patch was put on the rear, about midships, to serve as a dining room. This brings the accumulating edifice down to date.

Reading from starboard to port, that is, moving in the general direction of Martha's Vineyard, there is first the 200-year-old Hammond House, referred to affectionately by the clientele as the "Ritz." Then comes the three-story "nucleus," followed, at an angle of some 20 degrees off the course, by the Jenkins' cottage, and fortified in back by the dining room. Trailing off from the corner of the Jenkins' cottage, rather like the bent handle of the big dipper, is the row of salt bins, now converted into six small, friendly bedrooms and dubbed the "Bowling Alley." Finally, dangling from the loose end of the Alley, is the daintily corniced little Victorian cottage of old Colonel Lewis.

The whole conglomeration is given a semblance of unity by an outside covering of shingles painted a time-scorched yellow and trimmed in red weather strapping. A parliamentary majority of the windows still retain their shutters, but of these only a few have a quorum of slats in them.

A wooden porch detours along the entire front of the building, pitching at odd angles as it rounds the many corners, like the decks of a stranded ship. By long experimentation, the habitues of the porch have sounded out the spots where it is safe to trust themselves to the full tilt of their rocking chairs, treasured articles in the hotel's equipment.

When one crosses the oak thresholds, worn round and smooth as oxen yokes by years of casual feet, he finds himself in a rare, antique atmosphere. There is no ramshackle cheapness about the Harbor House. Only an air of fatigued but ageless solidarity. In the sitting room is a massive fireplace, which one senses immediately as having come honestly by its look of senescent utility. On the walls, in massive, tarnished frames, are paintings of the Carey sailing ships—clippers and barkentines, with taut, bulging sails. Over the fireplace is an especially commanding canvas of the three-masted Robena, painted in 1858 by J. L. Tudgay.

Modern convenience is anathema to the interior of the Harbor House, and no violence has been done its antiquity since the coming of electricity in the early twenties. If the hotel were modernized it would lose more than half of its present clientele to whom the status quo is cherished and inviolable. A few years ago, when the Harbor House passed to Stephen W. Carey's grandchildren, the heirs were petitioned by dozens of guests to keep it in operation as before. This June it will open its many doors for the seventy-fifth consecutive year.

There are no obsequious bellhops at the Harbor House. If you want your keys or your mail, you may go behind the gnarled counter in the front entrance and fish them out of the pigeon hole corresponding to your room. There is no running water in your room. Only a stone pitcher and a basin. Every morning there will be left outside your door a second pitcher of hot water and another of ice water. There is no unnecessary clutter of useless furniture in your room either. An iron bed, a chest, and a closet are enough for a person on vacation anyway.

On the wall next to the window you will find a coil of rope hanging over a sign reading: "In case of fire, throw this rope out of the window and use as a fire escape."

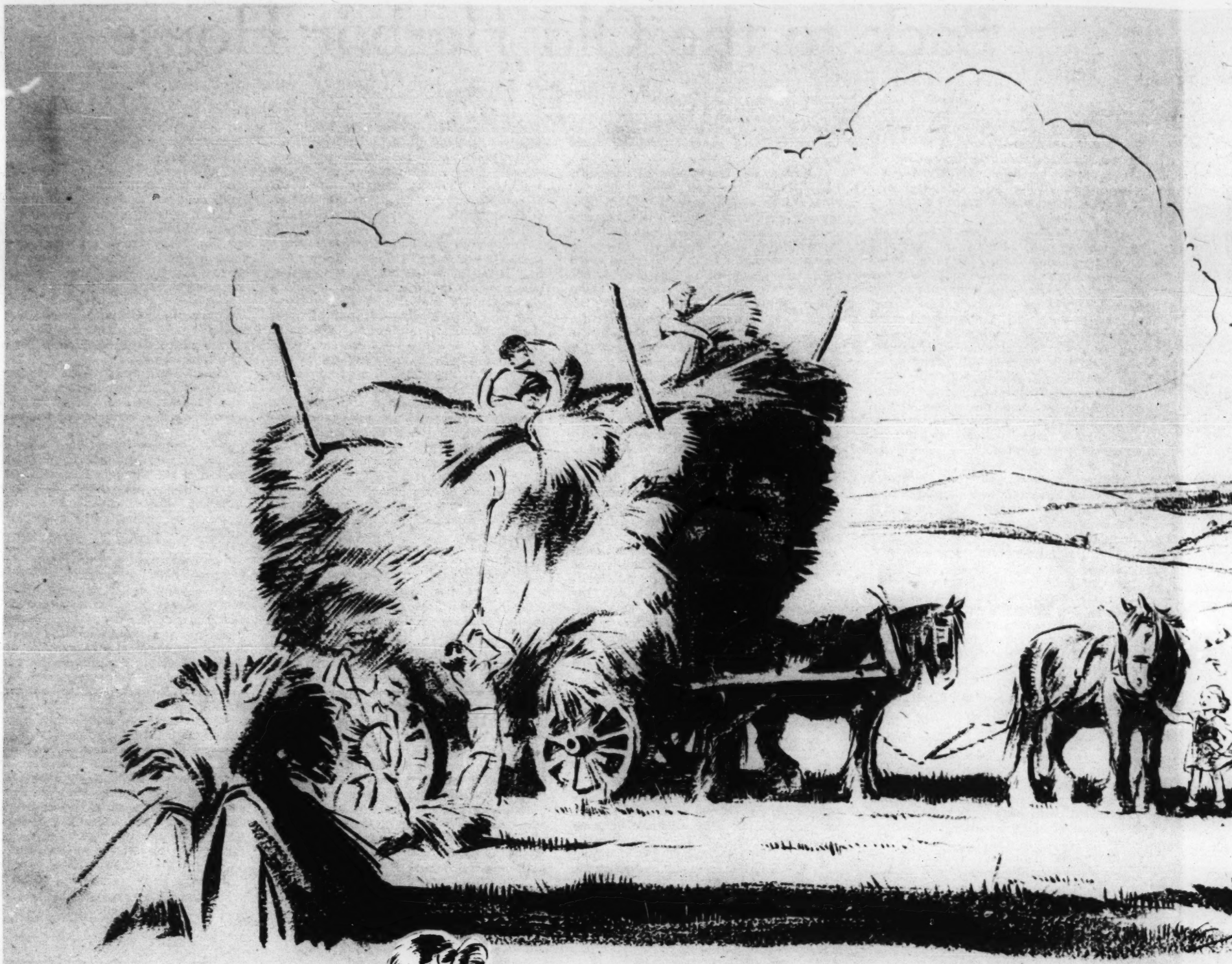
In only one section of the Harbor House is any concession made to progress, and that is in the kitchen. But even here the quality of the present has been added to but not allowed to interfere with the quantity of the past. Any guest who can find fault with Harbor House food is not deserving of the fundamental amenities afforded by such an institution.

Some slight deference is also paid to convenience in the bath houses, built near the sheltered cove that serves as a beach for Harbor House guests. Instead of enameled steel hooks to hang your garments on, there are pegs made of old-fashioned clothespins. Even the garages, for the modern, luxurious automobiles of the guests, have an air of the old carriage shed about them.

Who, one might ask, would pay good prices to rusticate in so desuetudionous a place when for the same money he could spend the summer at a modern resort hotel? Suffice it to say (since nobody claims to know the answer—not even the owners) that, without advertising, the Harbor House is full every season. Sometimes there are three generations of one family at the House at one time, the

*(Continued on page 15)*

Photo by Author



SCHOOLBOYS HELP BRING IN

YOUNG FARMERS' GOATS HAVE BECOME GREAT PETS

EIGHT-YEAR-OLD Bryan rattled the cups on the tray impatiently as he came in from the garden. "How can I be expected to get my chickens fed when people send me out on a wild-goose chase like this?" he grumbled.

David and Bryan had gone down the garden to feed the goats, chickens, and rabbits as usual that morning, but there had been the irresistible attraction of a Bren gun carrier parked on the grass verge beside the road. The army were on maneuvers.

"Could you kids get us a cup of tea?" asked one of the soldiers. "We've been here since 2 this morning."

"Oh, yes," came the eager replies, "Mummy has just put the kettle on for her early cup."

But the children's kind intentions had ended in disappointment, for when they had returned with the tea that would have been so welcome, the Bren gun carrier and its crew had gone. There was no time even for a cup of tea when the army got its orders to advance.

The children busied themselves to make up for lost time. There were the goats, Mary and Louise, to be fed, milked, and groomed; the chickens to be let out and fed; the rabbits too.

All over Britain the children are anxious to be playing their part in the war effort. In private gardens, allotments, or school grounds, they are digging for

Illustrations by the Author

IN THE HARVEST

THE POTATO CLAMP

# Young Britain Lends a Hand

By Eileen A. Soper

victory, or looking after chickens, or animals of some kind, to help with food production. Throughout the country, the movement known as the Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs is hard at work. Wartime need for extra food production has accelerated the movement, and boys and girls, from 10 years of age and upward, have grouped themselves together to form clubs.

The clubs' affairs are managed by the children, who choose from among themselves chairman, treasurer, and secretary. A club leader, or advisory committee of adults, guides the club members, and the money for purchases of stock is loaned by interested adults, the County Council, or a bank. Record books and accounts are kept by the children, and the profits shared. Prizes and cups are offered for competition in the Young Farmers' section at most county agricultural shows, and the clubs also arrange their own shows of stock, flowers, and vegetables.

All children are welcome as members of the Young Farmers' Clubs, and they often vary from farmers' children to evacuees from the towns. But knowledge is quickly passed on, and even the little town dwellers soon become interested and competent Young Farmers. Each child has the care of some living creature, and among the stock kept are calves, pigs, sheep and lambs, poultry, rabbits, and bees.

Although often a wide selection of stock may be kept, all these are not likely to be found together at one club. At one village club, quite recently formed, the schoolmaster took me into the school garden to show me the chicken and rabbits belonging to club members. "And here," he said, "the children grow the food for their stock." Sunflowers were ripening, and the bean crop had been harvested. The children were busy making a potato clamp. In these constructions of earth or turf, lined with straw, potatoes are stored for the winter. They were proudly putting on the finishing touches, and their clamp was as good as any to be seen in the village.

* * *

Some clubs confine themselves to one kind of stock, such as poultry, sheep, or pedigree calves. Goats of one village club yield many quarts of milk each day. They are groomed, fed, and milked by the children, and have become great pets. The Young Farmers collect waste and hedge clippings to supplement the goats' diet, and they have learned that goats cannot, as so often supposed, eat anything. Armfuls of suitable vegetation are gathered daily by the children, throughout the spring and summer, and much is dried and stored for winter food.

The children take a great interest in all branches of farming, and under the instruction of experts, club members can learn plowing, hedging, ditching, milking, sheep shearing, and other crafts of the farmer. Carpentry, too, forms a useful part in their tuition, and many clubs have built all their own sheds for the stock. In some counties Young Farmers may be seen taking part in their own plowing contests, with horse-drawn plows, or with tractors. In County Durham the Young Farmers compete in sheep dog trials, and a great understanding is achieved between the children and their dogs.

The Duke of Norfolk is president of this movement, which, although of peacetime origin, is now giving English children so much interest, and satisfying in many ways their eagerness to help their country in wartime. This eagerness is found even among the youngest. The "under tens" can join the clubs as "learner members," and they delight in taking care of calves, lambs, ducklings, and chicks.

All the children cannot be Young Farmers, but there are plenty of other ways in which they can help. Many are doing good work by collecting salvage and waste, and another task has been found for those living in the country, in the gathering of herbs. Sackfuls of wild plants have been gathered by children, since a broadcast appeal was made for them.

Then there are the boys and girls who helped to bring in the harvest. Schools camped out near the farms, and the boys rose early to the call of "Woo-up!" by the farm foreman, to join him and the other laborers in the fields. Starting work at 7 a. m., they carried on till dark to bring in the food that would conserve shipping, and feed their country throughout the winter. It was hard work for muscles unused to throwing corn sheaves high onto the wagons or ricks. The boys flung themselves down at night to sleep on camp beds hard enough to keep them awake at any other time. But the boys carried on. They were paid for their work at the rate of 6d. an hour. What would they do with their money? "Buy War Savings, of course," was the general chorus.

* * *

For those whose interests are in the Army, Navy, or the Royal Air Force, there are the Cadet Corps, the Naval College, or the Air Training Corps. The formation of this corps has proved that young Britain is air-minded; there was an overwhelming rush to join, and there is now a membership of more than 160,000 boys between the ages of 15 to 18 years. Tuition is given in mathematics, Morse, wireless, engineering, and other subjects for aeronautical training. The boys show exceptional keenness for their lectures and classes. "I think they would be here every hour if they could," one commanding officer said. These are Britain's defenders of tomorrow, for they pass from the ATC to the RAF.

# Among the New Books

## Creatures of the Sea

**Under the Sea-Wind, by Rachel L. Carson. New York: Simon and Schuster. $3.**

AN OCEAN and its shores will never again seem deserted or lonely to one who reads "Under the Sea-Wind," for through the pages of this enthralling and unusual book one is made aware of the myriads of interesting creatures both beneath and beyond the surging waves.

In rhythmic phrases of rare beauty and scientific accuracy Miss Carson describes the animal communities of three localities—the shore, the open sea, and the sea bottom. A stretch of North Carolina sea coast with vivid green marshes, rolling dunes and the recurrent crash of waves upon its beach forms the backdrop for the first scenes. The spring skies are clouded with great drifts of migrating shore birds which sweep down to probe among the sands and become for a time members of the shore community of crabs, sandfleas, and small animals. With dramatic detail the departure of Blackfoot, the sanderling, and his mate, Silverbar, is told. One of the most satisfying chapters of the book is devoted to the summer stay of these wayfarers amid the vast grayness of the tundra. Following them in their return to the Carolina sound country, the book records the changing seasons in the movements of birds, fish, shrimp, and other water creatures.

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## Locked-up Sound Set Free

**Ancient European Musical Instruments, by Nicholas Bessaraboff. An Organological Study of the Musical Instruments in the Leslie Lindsey Mason Collection at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.**

THIS book is much more than a catalogue. It contains elements of music history, acoustics, musical biography and bibliography. The author, Nicholas Bessaraboff, a Russian by birth, is an engineer by education, and musical investigator by avocation. "Musical instruments to this writer," he says in the introduction, "are living entities possessing their own personalities and reflecting the collective personality of the men who have had anything to do with them. . . . They are poems and epics reflecting the religious, social, economic and even political relations of racial and social groups of men. Beyond musical instruments is the vast canvas of humanity."

The study of musical instruments Mr. Bessaraboff calls "organology." He divides the instruments into idiophones, membranophones, aerophones, and chordophones, according to the method of sound production. Idiophones are self-vibrating instruments, such as jingles and glass harmonicas. In this terminology, the piano is a "struck keyboard chordophone," and a whistle is a "flue-blown aerophone." But Mr. Bessaraboff admits that even his all-embracing classification of instruments cannot account for the entire variety of methods of sound production. He is baffled, for instance, by the Hindu instrument, *nyastaranga*, in which the sound is produced by sympathetic vibration, the player pressing the instrument against the larynx while humming a melody.

The unseasoned reader may demur at Mr. Bessaraboff's definition of music as "a four-dimensional space component, a Platonic archetypal idea, a Kantian entity, manifesting itself in the three-dimensional objective sphere of perception as various musical instruments," but elsewhere in the text Mr. Bessaraboff uses plain English, and his notes on instruments are delightfully readable.

Mr. Bessaraboff's characterizations of individual instruments are particularly fine. He describes the trombone, "if played in good taste," as a serious, powerful, and solemn instrument. "It can express some of the deepest religious emotions, dramatize a situation, or discourse epically like a bard. The fact that it is put nowadays to certain ignoble uses does not affect in the least its true stature. . . . The trombone is like a man who has reached an age of discretion and concentrated power: its utterances have weight, and it cannot engage in a 5-o'clock-tea-talk." The resentment against "certain ignoble uses" to which instruments are put in modern practice is expressed again here and there. Mr. Bessaraboff believes that progress in instrumental technique is often accomplished at the high cost of dignity.

The author's account of the bagpipes has humorous undertones: "The music of the bagpipes, especially that of the Scottish Highland bagpipe, affects the emotions strongly. It is passionately loved by many and disliked just as intensely by others. The perpetual pedal of the drones induces a philosophical calm in lovers of the bagpipe and completely unnerves the haters." And there is Kipling-like majesty in the very catalogue item of the piob mor, the great Highland bagpipe, with its chanter and three drones, and the blow-pipe of ebony with an ivory mouthpiece.

The sight and sound (for the author has tested by actual playing the instruments of the Boston Museum collection) of the cavalry trumpet elicits from Mr. Bessaraboff the following remark: "Here is a trumpet that is a trumpet! Not an instrument for sissies!" The kettledrums, the author informs us, were, like the trumpets, the prerogatives of nobility, and were valued in battle by the Orientals as highly as the banners. "Borne with the colors, they were defended in the Orient to the last man. For this reason their possession by a regiment was a badge of hard-won distinction. The reverse was also true, and the loss of the kettledrums has caused the disbanding of a unit which had so disgraced itself."

The author has a pat word for each instrument in the collection, which includes such fascinating curiosities as "nun's fiddle," "nail violin," "onion flute," "sausage bassoon," "watchman's horn," "boatswain's pipe," "jingling Johnny," "curfew bell," "rocking melodeon," "bull-roarer," and "Zazah." Then there is a buccin, whose dragon-shaped bell with a red forked tongue used to scare the children at city fairs. There is also one of the few crwths extant. A crwth (pronounced crooth) is a Welsh viol.

The volume is richly illustrated by plates, diagrams, and reproductions from old books on instruments. In the preface, Edwin J. Hipkiss, Curator of the Department of the Decorative Arts at the Museum, writes:

"There have been numerous revivals of the playing of musical instruments of the past, and there is ample evidence of a real interest in the subject. It is hoped that this work will aid many in pursuing the fascinating, although difficult, study of the technicalities of old instruments and their music." There is no doubt that the volume will justify these expectations. NICOLAS SLONIMSKY

## Naziism and the Family

**No Retreat, by Anna Rauschning. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $2.75.**

NO RETREAT is a very personal description of some aspects of life in Nazi Germany. The author is the wife of Dr. Hermann Rauschning, who became famous through two books purporting to reveal statements by Hitler on his aims and plans. Mrs. Rauschning's work is more moving than her husband's writings, because it is more intimate and human, and also seems more authentic. This is one of the most convincing of recent publications about the intolerable tyranny of Hitler's "New Order."

The reason it is so convincing is because it centers about a family, about children, home life, a farm, hired women, pet dogs. It is rather guileless, rather simple, quite limited in sphere and scope. It is largely devoid of philosophy and politics, and avoids most generalizations. It is not a treatise against tyranny but a rather fragmentary description of what happened to boys and girls and their parents under tyranny.

It covers very few people, for even though Mrs. Rauschning's husband held for a time a high position, she herself wasn't much interested in affairs of state. She was a rather typical German woman, interested in cooking, farming, gardening, looking after domestic animals, bringing up her children, helping her husband, enjoying association with her neighbors.

She was a straightforward, outspoken person who had to work hard, was often very poor, had a good deal of trouble, enjoyed holidays, loved her four daughters and one son, and sometimes scolded her husband. If you recall having seen an American father and mother with five children on a picnic, you can imagine the Rauschnings. Herr Doktor Rauschning was a bit stiff, but his wife was a very sociable person and the life of the party. And the family excursions were especially enjoyable, because the Rauschnings drove an excellent team of horses called "Fleet" and "Swift," and had lots of relatives to visit.

Hitlerism came and destroyed all that, not as an abstract thing, but as something very concrete. It entered the stable and kennel and kitchen and parlor and school. It came in the morning, glowering on holidays, lurked in the darkness of night. It corrupted, mangled, and tore to pieces. Nothing was left unsullied. The home was swept away, opportunities for the future development of the children ruined, buying and selling curtailed, elementary safety threatened.

All the above characterizations are big phrases; they are generalizations. But life is not made up of generalizations. Nor is Mrs. Rauschning's book. It is made up of Hermann, Heiling, Ise, Fritz, Anneregine, and Elisabeth. It tells how they all went through harvests, Christmastides, entering the Nazi Party, joining Hitler Youth, being disillusioned, suffering betrayal, and finally escaping.

If you look at your own William and Henry, Mary and Helen, and read this book, you'll know what we are fighting for—not for theories, but to prevent abominations affecting your home, your neighborliness, your town, your state, and your church.

R. H. M.

## The World of Poetry

REFRESHING INTERVAL in the week's work is time out to dip again into the poems of A. E. Housman. Thanks for the reminder go to Grant Richards, whose memoir of 40 years' friendship, "Housman, 1897-1936," came recently from the Oxford University Press (New York, $4).

Useful to the scholar and student of Housman, the book is too rambling and loose with detail to hold the interest of the more casual reader, who will not care particularly about the poet's meticulous insistence on perfect reprints, in foreign periodicals, of all his commas, nor his epicurean taste in Burgundy or Moselle. What is important to a publisher is not always important to a reader. The reader, it should be noted, however, does owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Richards for having taken over the publication of "A Shropshire Lad" and rescuing it from near-obscurity when the first edition, by Kegan Paul, had become exhausted.

From this book about Housman, with whom the publisher kept in close touch from 1897 to the poet's passing, in 1936, one turns joyfully to the familiar "Bredon Hill" (pronunciation "Breedon") and reads again the opening lines:

> In summertime on Bredon
> The bells they sound so clear;
> Round both the shires they ring them
> In steeples far and near,
> A happy noise to hear.

After all the clumsy speeches and ponderous articles on what the democracies are fighting for, after all the involved references to political reorganization and progressive idealism, one opens the Latin professor's book of poems, with its language so cultured yet so simple that a farm hand can enjoy it, and finds the sum of all that one believes. Whatever temporary neglect Housman may suffer, his poems will remain a vital link in the long chain of English poetry. It is good, in the midst of confusion, to be reminded of those clean-cut lyrics with the breath of hawthorn in them, and the cool starlight on an English weir, to read again:

> Once in the wind of morning
> I ranged the thymy wold;
> The world-wide air was azure
> And all the brooks ran gold.

PEARL STRACHAN

## The Book Window

**The New Alphabet of Aviation,** written and illustrated by Edward Shenton (Macrae Smith, $1.75). Provides clear and concise answers to questions often asked by air-minded youngsters, and their elders, too. Effective illustrations and diagrams occupy a good share of the space.

**Hollywood,** by Leo C. Rosten (Harcourt, Brace, $4). A painstaking factual account of the life and work of players, executives, and technicians in the film capital.

**Little Children,** by Harold Burdekin (Dutton, $1.75). A distinguished photographer of juveniles tells how he does it.

*Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

# How to Win the Peace

**The Winning of the Peace, by Heinrich Fraenkel and Sir Richard Acland. London: Victor Gollancz. 3s. 6d.**

THIS BOOK is an exhortation to the world outside Germany to re-examine the German problem, and the winning of the peace, from the revenge-free angle, without losing sight of the fundamental issues involved. The authors, one a German refugee, and the other a member of the British Parliament, maintain that preparations for winning the peace must begin now, and that the tone and type of these preparations may determine the success or failure of that peace.

They recommend a clear line of policy and an unequivocal statement of peace aims by the British Government, 100 per cent discrimination against the Nazi leaders, the directors of German heavy industry, the Reichswehr officer caste, and the large estate-owning Junker class, but 100 per cent hope for the German people.

Sir Richard Acland suggests giving the German people a chance in the future—since British policy in the past seems to have been everything for the Nazis and nothing for the Germans. Both authors agree that Germany's problem is internationally rooted, and can only be internationally solved.

* * *

Herr Fraenkel has some detailed constructive criticism to offer of British propaganda to Germany, and warns against playing into Goebbels' hands by threatening the German people, along with the Nazi leaders, with dire penalties. He recommends constant repetition of such promises as that of immediate food relief after the war, and co-ordination between Russian and British propaganda, especially on the terms of the Atlantic Charter and its references to self-determination and Germany's duties as well as rights under the peace plan.

It is open to doubt, however, whether the most fervid promises will awaken belief in the German people, who have been taught a cynical attitude to the democracies and their Wilsonian gestures. Sir Richard Acland thinks the time ripe for the British people to give tangible evidence of a break with the old domination by big business, and of their having learned the lesson that "common ownership is the logical conclusion of political democracy" and vice versa.

Herr Fraenkel, by quoting figures on industrial management and profits since the Nazis came to power, shows the fallacy of believing that National Socialism has produced some sort of socialism. Of all the directors of big cartels now working for Hitler 85 per cent are the same men as before 1932. By 1938 German industry, represented by 616 big trusts, controlled 77.29 per cent of the nation's total share capital, and it is making fantastic profits out of the war.

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Sir Richard Acland believes that the British should dismiss revenge as a motive force, giving it as his opinion that exponents of revenge are more interested in property than in human life. He holds the view, too, that Germany after the war, if left to settle its problems itself, will do away with vested interests in land ownership and industry, and that Germany and Europe would reject a peace policy of Britain's sponsoring which advocated a return to the old economic order.

The authors' remedy for a lasting peace in Europe is not unilateral disarmament, which they feel would perpetuate the old fears of encirclement, but an end of all national armed forces in favor of an international force, of young, picked men, trained in internationalism. Sir Richard suggests that a small beginning might be made in Britain today with the numbers of soldiers of varying nationality at its disposal. He also urges the international teaching of European history, instead of the usual recital of the individual nation's deeds of valor. There is a common history of Europe, and war must be painted as the most bitter tragedy for all humanity.

This book can be of great help in informing the man in the street of the fundamentals behind the German problem. It is also an inspiration to those who believe there is an opposition inside Germany waiting to throw its weight on the side of co-operation and international behavior. R. P.

# The Philosopher as Philologist

**A New Dictionary of Quotations on Historical Principles from Ancient and Modern Sources, selected and edited by H. L. Mencken. New York. Knopf. $7.50.**

MENCKEN is the philosopher as philologist. He studies language as a means to understanding men. As a result, this—his most recent work—is good for both reference and reading. It is both truck and pleasure car. The most conveniently arranged of all dictionaries of quotations, it adds pleasure to usefulness and learning to the pleasure of browsing. It records wisdom both seriously and gaily. Note, for instance, how close this Irish bull comes to defining the indefinable. "Poetry," said some anonymous author, "is saying something that cannot be said." And another Irish bull excellently well defines a folk song. "A folk song," writes another anonymous author, "is a song that nobody ever wrote."

A man can use this book in many ways. He can look up a great world poet like Shakespeare and, because quotations are dated whenever possible, find recorded an outline of the ups and downs of his reputation from his century to ours. He can turn to an American writer like Whitman and find Emerson writing to him on the appearance of "Leaves of Grass," "I greet you at the beginning of a great career"; he can turn to Emerson and find Walt saying of Ralph: "A just man, poised in himself, all-living, all-including, and sane and clear as the sun." Or he can do what this reviewer did: he can have a look at each of the states of these United States for a cross section of American proverbial lore.

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In so doing he will find Thomas R. Marshall describing Indiana as "the home of more first-rate, second-class men than any state in the Union." "It's a Kentucky of a place" is a Kentucky preacher's description of Heaven. That is in the mood of the saying, "The sun shines nowhere so bright as in Virginia," which every Virginian says and believes. I was a bit surprised not to find it here under Virginia. But Noah Webster's description of the Virginians makes up for its omission. Incidentally, this dictionary well establishes that Noah Webster is eminently worth reading. I was also surprised to find nothing on the Connecticut Yankee.

An anonymous writer's description of Texas is full both of style and the good-humored exaggeration of the Far West: "The place where there are the most cows and the least milk and the most rivers and the least water in them, and where you can look the furthest and see the least." Everyone, of course, will note his own omissions. Looking under colleges, I was surprised not to find that excellent example of anticlimax, "For God, for country, and for Yale."

* * *

This is certainly both the most personal and the least solemn dictionary of quotations yet published. Mencken has put more personality into a dictionary than did Fowler when he compiled his excellent and entertaining "Dictionary of Modern English Usage." The result is an alive and consequently most readable book. The user of this book can share many a chuckle with Mencken, for humor, wit, satire, irony, as well as learning, have gone into its making. And in no other book of quotations, neither in Morley and Everett's Bartlett nor Burton Stevenson, will you find anything like so much that reveals the American mind and spirit. Here, for example, is the American philosophy of life in good American English: "It's better to have been a has-been than a never-was-er."

The range of the book is wide: from such bits of the American credo as "I like to visit New York, but I wouldn't live there if you gave it to me," to such bits of Biblical beauty as "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings."

Mary Baker Eddy is quoted twice, once under Christian Science: "Christian Science reveals incontrovertibly that Mind is All-in-all, that the only realities are the divine Mind and idea" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 109, l. 4); and once under Cause and Effect: "Christian Science explains all cause and effect as mental, not physical" (ibid., p. 114, l. 23).

"This is no book," declares Whitman of his "Leaves of Grass." "Who touches this, touches a man." That, although Mencken does not quote it, refers equally well to Mr. Mencken's dictionary. Because it is the most human, it is the most pungent of the books that record the familiar sayings of all men of all times. HORACE REYNOLDS

# Cameos of Gospel Scenes

**In the Years of Our Lord, by Manuel Komroff. New York: Harpers. $2.50.**

MANY BOOKS have been written seeking to re-create the atmosphere of the age in which Christianity was born, and this latest volume by Manuel Komroff may justly be described as one of the most successful. The author's long experience as a writer of fiction aids him in setting forth an enthralling tale of the ever-memorable times, while its interest is enhanced by a combination of an unusually fine English style with the fruits of much preparatory study and historical research.

The book opens with a description of the return of the Magi from Bethlehem: "The enchantment was over. No words had been spoken. All three drew their silken robes about them and departed. . . . For a brief interval they had completely forgotten the existence of those things which usually filled their lives"; and the chapter goes on to suggest that, though originally enemies, they now departed friends, while the new exaltation of spirit which they shared gave them practical protection from marauding robbers.

On their way eastward, they met a rich desert sheik named Ben Shaba, who marveled at the narrative of their visit to the cradle of the Christ Child. Later on, this same Ben Shaba, traveling into Egypt, overtakes Mary and Joseph fleeing with Jesus from Bethlehem, and he sees that they are brought safely across the Nile. In Egypt, Ben Shaba frees, and later marries, a Judean girl held there as a slave, and they are represented as eventually becoming the parents of Martha, Mary, and Lazarus. After some years they all return to Palestine, and we are given a particularly vivid picture of the converse of the Master at the age of 12 with the elders in the Temple.

The chapter entitled "Dialogues in the Desert" deals with the scene and the nature of the Temptation in a manner both reverent and psychologically probable. Other familiar Gospel scenes live again before our imagination as fired by the author—the sad plight of the 10 lepers in the wilderness, followed by their incredulous joy at the release brought them by the Mäster; the eagerness of Levi, the customs officer, to meet the Nazarene, despite the constant demands of his business; Jesus' conversation with a young scapegrace who broke down and admitted his misdeeds and set off for his father's home, thus providing the setting for the parable of the Prodigal Son—"the youth threw his tattered coat over his shoulders and started down the hill. His feet seemed to know how to find every turn in the path."

Lazarus is represented as a good friend of Pilate, and as entering a chariot race in the Roman arena at Jerusalem, during which he was mortally injured in an accident caused by the jealous machinations of the Jewish officials—an accident from the fatal issue of which he was saved by the healing power of the Nazarene. It is refreshing to find a historical novel of this character which seeks in no way to deny the Master's wonderful works, but rather emphasizes them. In the words of one of its characters, "I followed him, and wherever he passed, the evil was cast down." Judas is regarded as misguided rather than intentionally traitorous, as one eager to force his leader's hand, thus urging him toward the demonstration of temporal power. "At any moment," Judas is supposed to say, "I expected him to perform the miracle which would not only set him free but would make him king over all."

In this volume delicate cameos of Gospel scenes are united by a chain of finely wrought deduction and fiction. It is a book which, once taken up, cannot readily be laid down. T. L. L.

# Naval Aspects of the War

**Sea Power in Conflict, by Paul Schubert. New York: Coward-McCann. $2.50.**

HAVING SERVED in the United States Navy for four years after graduation from Annapolis, the author has a background which has been put to good use in preparing a summary of the war at sea, with explanations of the changes brought about by the introduction of new factors, especially the internal combustion motor.

There is a comprehensive description of the manner in which the rapid evolution of naval affairs during the World War era was succeeded, in so far as the subscribers to the Washington Conference of 1922 were concerned, by 20-odd years of intensive research where qualitative was substituted for quantitative competition. The result was the design of battleships of unprecedented power, and cruisers in which the horsepower soared to over 100,000.

The stage, therefore, was set for naval building competition in its characteristic form when Japan abrogated the several disarmament treaties to which it was a party.

The author is in error in describing the German pocket battleship as a milestone in naval construction that exercised great influence on naval construction. As a matter of fact, this type of ship has not been copied by any other nation, and has failed to live up to expectations.

The chapter devoted to naval bases covers the subject thoroughly without going into distracting technical details, and should prove interesting and instructive to the lay reader.

A similar chapter on navies is devoted to tracing the impact of modern inventions on the strategy and tactics of today's war at sea. There is a comprehensive comparison of the various navies which goes into material, personnel, and probable performance under battle conditions.

An interesting section of the book deals with the "given an inch, take a yard" manner in which Germany attained submarine strength in defiance of the provisions of the Versailles Treaty which denied it this type of ship. Germany's use of torpedoes, mines, and raiders is described.

The invasion of Norway is skillfully treated and is summed up in the statements, ". . . Germany displayed a new kind of sea power," and "the British, relying upon traditional naval tactics, were caught off guard—they had neither a defense nor an adequate counter-attack to offer."

The circumstances leading up to and the operations at Dunkerque, Oran, Dakar, and Taranto are conventionally handled, no new information being provided.

An excellent description of Germany's U-boat war is given, the author dividing it into three phases. First, a prosaic continuation of the 1918 type of U-boat warfare until 1940, when the French coastal ports fell into German hands; then a sensational period of combined aerial and submarine activity, succeeded by the so-called "wolf pack" method of operation which is still in use. F. L. O.


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# The Cripps Career in Summary

**Stafford Cripps: Prophetic Rebel, by Eric Estorick. New York: John Day. $2.50.**

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS' rapid rise to something approaching a dominant position in British politics has directed popular interest to this well-to-do Laborite, whose prominence is due not so much to any outstanding brilliance as to strong loyalty to his own convictions.

To meet the general desire for information about this political rara avis, Mr. Estorick has produced a summary of Sir Stafford's career, rather than any attempt at a biography. It is the career, rather than the man, that is presented to us, with a recapitulation of the main political events in Britain in which that career has been set. The study is supplemented by extensive quotations from Sir Stafford's thoughtful, though not otherwise greatly distinguished, public utterances.

* * *

Sir Stafford has had the courage of his convictions at a time when statesmen and public alike have been hesitant and confused. In this respect he has been the Labor counterpart of Winston Churchill. Both had a strong, aggressive program when their respective Conservative and Labor parties were helplessly watching the Chamberlain doctrine of appeasement bringing the Empire down in ruins about their heads. Both were consigned to the shelf for their pains.

Sir Stafford's proposal, in 1938, when the Government was recklessly throwing the friendly republican government of Spain to the fascists and preparing to do the same to Czechoslovakia, was to form a Left Front coalition capable of ousting the Government and reversing the policy of appeasement. Sir Stafford, together with three other Laborites, Harold Laski, D. N. Pritt, and Ellen Wilkinson, submitted to the Labor Party executive a memorandum to this effect.

* * *

When the executive did nothing about it, Sir Stafford was so sure of the urgent necessity for such action that he side-stepped the leaders and broadcast copies of his policy to all labor unions. Some 544 labor organizations lined up behind him, but the affront to the party executive was more than the leaders could stand and Sir Stafford was expelled from the party.

With no party, but with all his convictions intact, Sir Stafford stalked out of the country on a trip around the world, during which he met the leaders of India, China, and Russia. It was on this itinerary that he developed his present program for postwar settlement on the basis of a co-operative socialist, instead of an imperialist, order.

According to Mr. Estorick, it was Sir Stafford's insistence to Molotoff that the Finnish war was stirring up a hostile public opinion in the democracies against Russia—and therefore endangering prospects of eventual Russian rapprochement to the democracies—that caused Moscow to end the war without completing its conquest.

Although Mr. Estorick, with the material available to him, is able to convey little of the personality of Sir Stafford, he does succeed in leaving the impression that the Englishman who could go to Russia, India, and China, and quickly win the confidence of the leadership in each, is a statesman of unusual qualities. It was those qualities which marked out Sir Stafford as the one man to send to Russia when Britain desperately needed Russian help. It may well be that the same qualities will mark him out for a leading part when the time comes for resettling the world on a new and stable basis.

H. J. S.

# When Wyoming Was Young

**Sons of the West, by Lorah B. Chaffin. Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton. $3.**

IN SPITE OF ITS YOUTH (it was admitted to statehood in 1890), Wyoming claims the oldest settler (probably) on the American continent—the Folsom Man. Although little is known about him aside from the fact that he made some of the most beautiful and efficient stone artifacts yet discovered by archaeologists, and that he chased the giant Bison taylori, now extinct for several millennia, yet he must have been a vigorous and colorful person. These qualities have persisted in the sons of Wyoming, down through the days of such flaming individualists as Red Cloud and Sitting Bull, to the State's outspoken senior Senator, Joseph C. O'Mahoney, as Lorah B. Chaffin demonstrates in "Sons of the West."

A great many of these sons were perforce adopted, the first, like the Sieur de la Verendrye and his confreres, and the members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, being mere transients. With them must be placed John Colter, still wide-eyed from his discovery of Yellowstone Park, and still limping from his hair-raising escape from the Blackfeet; John C. Fremont and his madcap pathfinders; the argonauts who dared Indian arrows, hunger and thirst in their search for free land in Oregon; the soldiers—Crook, Howard, and Miles among them—who protected the great Overland Trail from the uneasy and fight-brittle Sioux; General Grenville M. Dodge and his crews, who built the Union Pacific, shovel in one hand, rifle in the other.

But the cattlemen who trailed their longhorns up from Texas and found the grass exceeding good, came to stay. They brought their Texas drawl and their lightning draw with them, and oftentimes their feuds. Men who live by rope and spur have ever been jealous of such things as free grass and water rights; the Johnson County War was one of the bitterest arguments that ever blazed across the frontier. Wyoming runs largely to superlatives; the Fetterman Massacre in 1866 rivals the Little Big Horn for utter disaster; there is pretty good evidence that the first rodeo took place in Wyoming, and the Cheyenne Frontier Days may, with considerable justice if not modesty, claim to be "the daddy of them all."

But there is scarcely a phase of human activity in Wyoming which did not or does not have its breezy, colorful figures. A ferryman on a deep, fierce river (as rivers are apt to be in Wyoming, unless they are mere trickles across a waste of sand); a bearded bull-whacker, trudging beside his six- or eight-yoke team, punctuating his remarks with his 20-foot lash; a stage driver, handling the ribbons over his six horses with arrogant nonchalance; a frontier editor, whose vocabulary was apt to be as unhampered by libel laws as by laws of rhetoric; a business man who perhaps started his bank in a tent—any of these may have a tale well worth telling.

Mrs. Chaffin gathered up a few dozen of them from old letters, newspaper files, and oral reminiscences, and has made of them a loose history of the State. One might wish that she had recast more of them, instead of quoting from accounts which do not equal her own style in verve and interest.

K. C. K.

# Novel Studies Child in War

**The Sun Climbs Slow, by Julia Davis. New York: Dutton. $2.50.**

THE essential quality shown by Julia Davis in her novel, "The Sun Climbs Slow," is restraint—restraint over emotions that might have become unbearably acute, restraint of a pen so that it shall not rage when coolness and humor can accomplish more, restraint in her style, which has a clean-cut, classic beauty. Miss Davis has used a theme of illimitable poignancy, the effect of war upon little children exposed to its full fury, but she has made her story simple in its treatment, brave, and winsome, and thus all the more potent.

It may subtract a little from the immediacy of the theme that the war described now seems almost remote—the late civil war in Spain—but too well do we know that the effect of that war upon two tiny children of a Spanish Republican has been repeated times without number in the experience of British, French, Dutch, Polish, Russian, Chinese children, Greek children—children now, this moment, throughout the war-smitten world. Authority is added to Miss Davis's treatment of her subject in that she is the daughter of a former Ambassador to Great Britain, John W. Davis, and that in her private life as Mrs. Paul West she has herself cared for two Spanish refugee children.

* * *

At the beginning of the story Jaime Aineto, journalist, poet, soldier, was walking down the gangplank to a New York pier, with his three-year-old girl in his arms, his four-year-old boy by his side. That was in March of 1939. He was on his way to Mexico after having worked, written, and fought for the Republic in Spain; but before he could go to Mexico he must make arrangements for the children until such time as he could have a fit home for them in his new surroundings.

Fortunately Aineto came upon Jean Curtis again, and she rescued him. They had been acquainted in Spain, they had corresponded when she wrote to ask him for help in getting trace of her husband, lost in the Spanish fighting. When she saw little Xaim and Marca, the Aineto children, it took her only a short time to decide to keep them with her on her upstate farm until their father could have them in Mexico.

* * *

It was a difficult and delicate task for her to restore their confidence in the world about them. They had been through bombings and the sudden loss of their mother, they had been moved from place to place, and when they reached a refugee camp in France they found there ruthless efficiency instead of love. Small as they were, they had learned that planes meant bombs, that a golden moon meant planes, that strange noises were cannon, and that strange people were often unkind. Marca was a jolly, ingratiating little thing who managed to pick out the soft spots, but Xaim was proud, self-contained, and wary. Aineto's heart had almost failed within him when he saw his children at the refugee camp in France.

Jean Curtis's work was rehabilitation; to give the children warmth, comfort, and safety, to supply security and a normal childish existence. She did it by wisdom and love, and in doing it she found her own happiness involved with that of the children and their father.

Against a distant background of war, the incidents are homely and trivial, sometimes gay, and always realistic. The extraordinary and heart-lifting part of it is that the children, in spite of what they had been through, could so soon become whole and free. The book is beautifully written and sincere, and shows the enriching effect of a large theme on a writer who has done well with lesser subjects.

W. K. R.

# Twilight in Rumania

**Athene Palace, by R. G. Waldeck. New York. McBride. $2.75.**

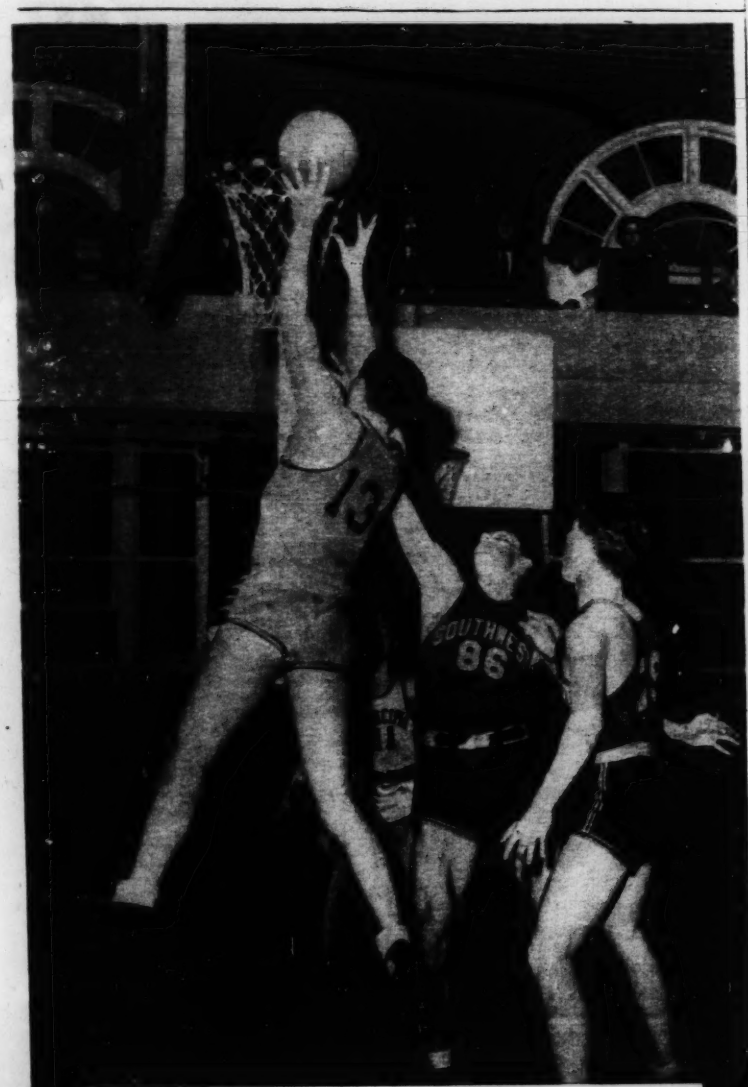
COUNTESS WALDECK's report of life in Bucharest since June, 1940, is a spicy record of observations made in one of the world's most volatile of social and diplomatic populations. The author expresses her views frankly. Her shrewd guesses as to Hitler's next move, she reports, sometimes made Nazi agents ask her where she got her "information." Hatred of Nazi-ism did not dull her curiosity. She sought contact with Nazi officials and Gestapo spies, thus obtaining considerable information first-hand.

She regards atrocities with journalistic detachment, tersely recording the horror of the revolt, and presents a colorful picture of the throng of native dignitaries, politicians, royalists and non-royalists, anarchists, Iron Guardists, foreign diplomats and journalists, demi-mondaines and Quislings in that once-glamorous Balkan capital. The book offers plenty of entertainment, of its kind.

The author appears to collect her materials from everybody — the "Old Excellencies" with their poisonous boudoir tales, who sit all day in the hotel lobby; the secret police, the hairdressers, the Gestapo, the beauties in silver fox furs sent from Germany, according to the Countess, to charm Rumanian officials and wean their sympathy away from France. To illustrate the subtle elegance of German agents, she selects the Count with the face of a medieval cardinal, whom she finds waiting for her each noon when she descends to the first floor of the hotel.

She tells in a rapid but effective manner of the confusion and bloodshed following the King's abdication and the revolt of the Guardists. She leaves the reader with no romantic illusions concerning Carol or Lupescu.

While the Rumanian story is interesting and important, many will find even more absorbing her account of Nazi opinions and reasons for certain courses of action. Her conclusion regarding Rumania reads, " . . . detested as Carol was by his people, the possibility of his return to the throne of his fathers should not be ruled out. For this, too, I learned at the Athene Palace: nobody is so detested that a few years later someone else is not detested more, and the old hate falls into oblivion before the new fresh one."

A basket for Principia! . . . During the 1940-41 season, Principia Upper (High) School teams participated in 137 interscholastic contests: basketball, football, baseball, tennis, track, hockey, swimming, and golf. Coaching and equipment are also provided for wrestling, boxing, handball, softball, badminton, and table tennis. . . . Write for Illustrated Upper (High) School Catalog.

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# "Arizona Nightingale"

**This Field of Mules on the Hineman Mule Farm near Dighton, Kan., will help Kansas Farmers to Solve Their Tire Shortage Problem**

THERE'S A LOT of very usable power packed into the heels of the Kansas mule these days. These agile and shapely beasts have gone "all out" for defense in their effort to help the farmer with his tire-shortage problems.

Out on the 6,000-acre Hineman Jack Farms near Dighton, Kansas, they are setting a table for 200 mules, 250 mares, 90 jacks, 150 jennets, and 1,500 cattle. George E. Hineman is enthusiastic over the prospects of a good demand for mules and horses in the near future —especially mules. Owing to the shortage of rubber, he feels that mules will be needed more than ever in the Southern cotton-producing states; and medium-sized horses and mules that can be worked at most any job around a farm will be in demand in all sections of the United States. As soon as the present supply of tires is exhausted, many farmers will have no other means of transportation on their farms. From all over the South, buyers are flocking to Wichita's busy mule market; and, according to Mr. Hineman, the price of mules is at present 25 per cent higher than a year ago. Horses are 15 per cent higher.

* * *

Already inquiries are coming from Cuba, Central America, Brazil, and Mexico, where rubber shortage is causing men to rely upon the faithful mule and horse for the production of farm crops. During recent years, Mr. Hineman's mules and jacks have been shipped to Venezuela, Brazil, and Australia. One order from the Government of the Union of South Africa called for 22 jacks and jennets. These animals, accompanied by a man to tend them, were on shipboard 32 days, crossing the Equator over such rough sea that angle irons on the pens had to be reinforced with chains. Stalls were placed on the top deck, where the ocean spray helped to cool the animals. Joe Louis, a grand champion jack, sold to the Union of South Africa for $2,500.

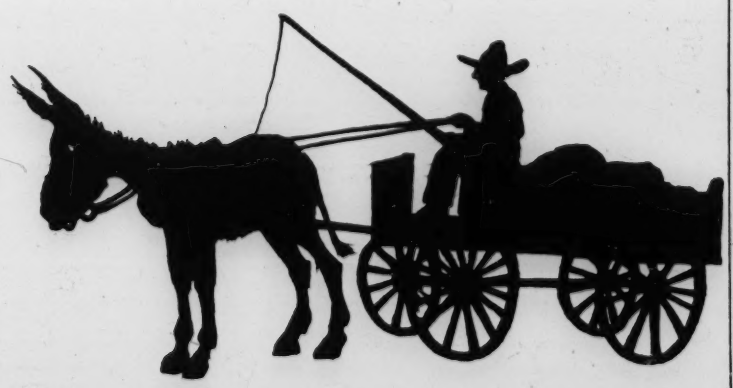
Each year Mr. Hineman exhibits his mules, jacks, and jennets by the carload at the largest state fairs in the United States, and they have won for him more than 2,000 ribbons. During the low prices of horses and mules following the last war he continued to build his jack and jennet herd and add new blood, until today he claims to be one of the largest breeders of registered jacks in the world.

* * *

While the long-eared "Arizona nightingale," as the mule is called, is the butt of many jokes, it is said to surpass both the horse and the ass in intelligence; and no other beast of burden is so sure-footed or so capable of enduring fatigue. It can subsist upon a greater variety of food, and endure heat, hunger, and thirst better than the horse. Ever since pioneer days, when they hauled long lines of heavy Conestogas and rattling express wagons across the plains, and bore the packs of traders and trappers along the Santa Fé trail, mules have been valued in the West as pack animals. Mules were reared more than 3,000 years ago in Asia Minor and were frequently mentioned by Homer. In ancient Italy they were used for hauling loads on the highways much as they are today, and the Latin names, "mulus" and "hinnus," have been handed down in our mule and hinny. No matter how mechanized our army may become, it seems impossible to wage wars without the aid of mules.

MARGARET WHITTEMORE

**Mrs. Robert Sellar, Wife of the President of the Animal Rescue League Farm in Dedham, Mass., and Two of the Farm Mules**



Drawing by Margaret Whittemore

## Rounding Up Scrap

AID OF THE Work Projects Administration has been enlisted in collecting from the nation's farms accumulated scrap metals and rubber urgently needed to keep war production at top capacity.

Provision for the use of labor and trucks furnished by the WPA in gathering the scrap from the rural areas was made in a nationwide project sponsored by the Bureau of Industrial Conservation of the War Production Board. The WPA collection supplements the "Salvage for Victory" program in operation under the direction of the Bureau through State Salvage Committees set up in 42 states, in co-operation with the State and County War Boards of the Department of Agriculture. WPA's efforts are being devoted chiefly to areas where the scrap metals and rubber were not being moved in sufficient quantities because of the lack of collection machinery and labor.

* * *

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, is appealing to farmers through letters urging them to give or sell their waste materials to the Government to further the war effort. Farmers have been requested to reply on enclosed franked postal cards addressed to the War Production Board, care of the State WPA Administrators, indicating their willingness to donate or sell their available scrap, and giving information as to quantities on hand. The letters to the farmers contain printed instructions from the War Production Board, together with a statement of the prices to be paid for metals and rubber to those farmers who don't feel that they can donate their scrap.

Farmers who charge for the scrap will be given official Government receipts and later will be sent Government checks. All scrap collected becomes the property of the Federal Government until disposed of, and all proceeds from the sale of the scrap are to be used in helping to finance the war.

Rural areas are considered a great potential source of discarded metals and rubber scrap. It is estimated that approximately 6,500,000 farms in the United States have idle scrap metals averaging about one quarter of a ton per farm, as well as large quantities of useless rubber tires and tubes. Although substantial amounts of these waste materials already have been moved back into production as a result of current salvage efforts, it is believed that from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000 tons of assorted metals are still available. Much dormant material has not been salvaged owing to the lack of transportation facilities, or because junk dealers found it too costly to go to the farms for it. This is the source that the Work Projects Administration will tap.

* * *

Farmers have been warned against attempting to hold their scrap for higher prices by Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, in a statement in which he points out that price ceilings on scrap metals set by the Office of Price Administration will not be raised. "There will be no profit in hoarding—only a loss of self-respect by anyone gambling for personal gain at the expense of the common effort to whip our enemies." He added that the "drive to obtain for our war industries scrap from the barns and farmyards throughout the rural areas of our country deserves, and I am sure will receive, the wholehearted support of farmers, industry, and all Federal, State, and local governments."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# Rare Volumes Ages Old

THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON library has just completed arrangements for the housing of the Burgess book collection, one of the finest groups of rare manuscripts and incunabula in the entire West.

Dr. Edward Sandford Burgess, for 30 years head of biological sciences at Hunter College of the City of New York, gathered much of the material on his frequent trips to Europe. When he passed away in 1935 his sister, Miss Julia Burgess, who for 28 years was professor of English at the University of Oregon, inherited the collection. She gave a great portion of it to the library and the balance was purchased from funds contributed during the past few years by friends of the university throughout the State.

During the last years of her life Miss Burgess gave much of her time to identifying and authenticating the books. The work was nearly completed when she passed away on Feb. 12 of this year, and within a short time a catalogue describing all of the material will be printed.

The illuminated manuscripts of the medieval period are among the outstanding works in the collection. These books were made with care and with devotion by monks in the monasteries of that era. They were hand-lettered on vellum, which was so costly that seldom more than one copy was made.

The oldest book in the collection is such a manuscript, one of the works of St. Augustine which was copied in northern Europe in the eleventh century. The script is of square Gothic characters on parchment, decorated with painted initials and grotesque dragons.

In the twelfth century the books were large, with brilliant black Gothic script. Two volumes illustrate this period.

Large numbers of small Bibles were produced during the thirteenth century, and one of these is in the collection. The lettering is minute, yet clearly legible, on the thinnest of opaque vellum. All of the books of the Bible are there and the whole volume is no thicker than a present-day Bible printed on India paper. Other examples from the thirteenth century include a large volume of the Decretals of Gregory XI.

During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, France and England held the supremacy in beautiful manuscripts, many of which are in the Burgess collection. One of the most noteworthy is a French manuscript, "Book of the Hours," a small prayer book exquisitely adorned for persons of rank and wealth. The one in the collection belonged to the De Gaulle family in France (the present General de Gaulle is undoubtedly of the same family), and the births and deaths of two generations are recorded in the book.

One of the interesting developments of this period was the production of miniatures. The illumination was done by skillful artists who used mineral pigments—the blue from lapis lazuli and the red from cinnabar or minium. It is interesting to note that the word miniature in its origin did not refer to the size of the painting, but to the fact that the artist was a miniator or one who painted with minium.

Many of the miniatures were adorned with pure gold leaf which was made from coins beaten into thin sheets; however, sheets much thicker than those in use today. It was then embossed on vellum and burnished to shine like a mirror. There are several examples of these, both Italian and French, in the collection.

In the Oriental section are manuscripts dating from the sixteenth century. These include a Greek liturgy, an Armenian prayer book, an Arabic Koran, an Ethiopic Ritual with paintings which resemble Haile Selassie, and a Russian Apocalypse.

One of the most beautiful of this group is a volume of poems by the Persian author, Sa'di, which was once owned by John Ruskin. It is richly ornamented and bound in red velvet with silver clasps.

Besides the manuscripts, the collection includes 60 incunabula, or books printed during the infancy of printing from about 1455 to 1501. Examples from most of the early presses, including those of Schöffer, Jenson, Aldus, Koberger, Zainer, Etienne, and others, are on display.

Some of the rarer books in the list of incunabula include the following:

"Gart der Gesund Heit," a German rendering of Hortus Sanitatus which is illustrated with some of the first hand-colored woodcuts of plants. It was printed by Peter Schöffer, successor to Gutenberg, in Mainz in 1485.

Cicero's "Epistolarum Familiarum" which was printed by Nicolas Jenson in Venice in 1471. The cover of this very rare volume is of stamped pigskin.

Aristophanes' "Comedies" is printed in Greek with woodcut decorations in imitation of the earlier Greek manuscripts. It is of the first and only fifteenth-century edition printed by Aldus in Venice in 1498.

St. Isidorus Etymologiarum, an Encyclopedia of St. Isidore, Bishop of Seville in the sixth and seventh centuries, printed by Gunther Zainer in Augsburg in 1472. Zainer's Roman type was first used in this book.

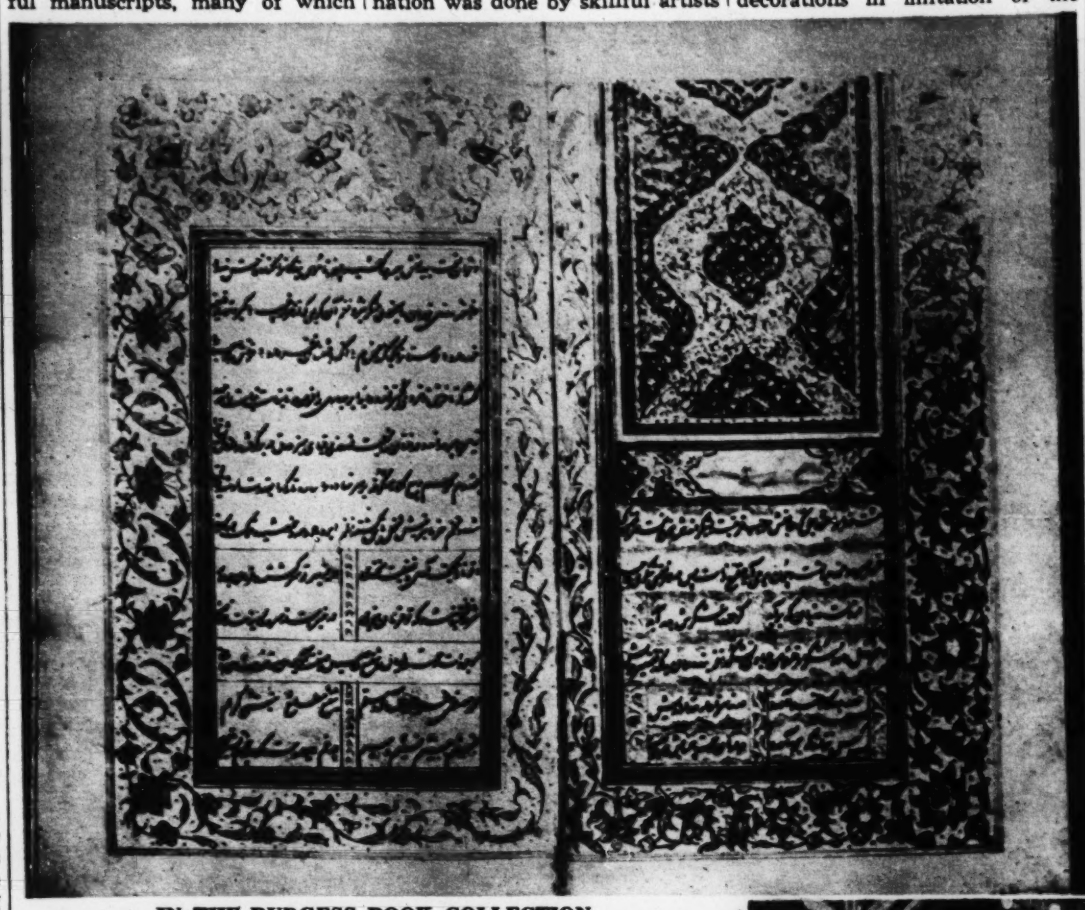
Bartholomaeus Anglicus' "De Proprietatibus Rerum," printed by Anton Koberger in Nuremberg in 1492. Initial letters in the book are painted and some are overlaid with gold leaf.

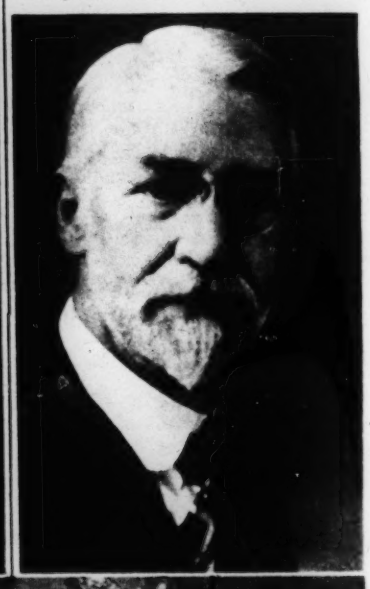
Averrhoes' "Liber de Medicina," the work of a Moorish philosopher, printed in Ferrara in 1492. Only one edition was published prior to 1500 and there are only two other copies of the book in the United States.

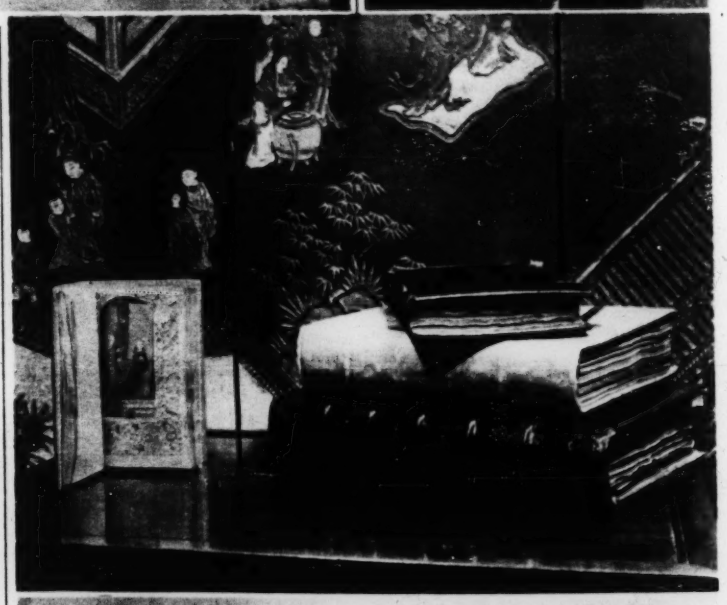
Dr. Burt Brown Barker, vice-president of the University of Oregon, purchased several hundred volumes of modern works from the Edward Burgess library and added them to the collection. These include first editions of Tennyson and Browning, early and first editions of Byron, Shellyana, letters of Wordsworth and Emerson, Americana, association volumes, and interesting books of travel.

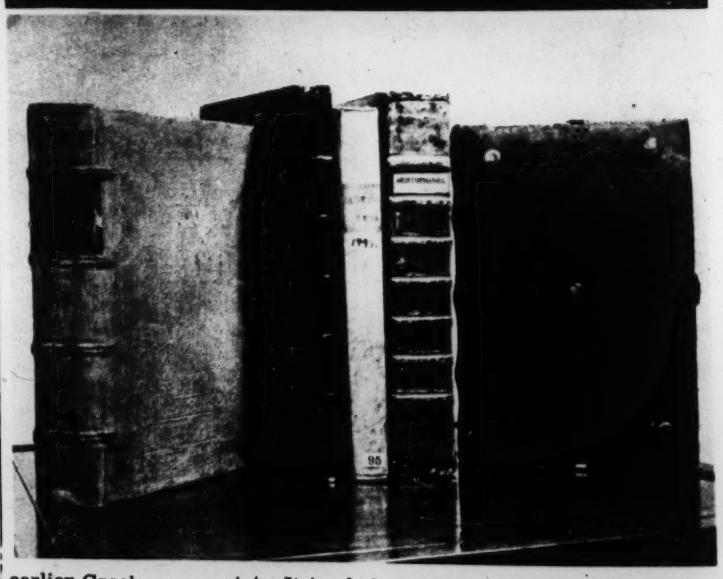
The Burgess collection now contains more than 1,000 volumes and it is housed in a special room in the library which was recently equipped for that purpose by the Alumni Holding Company of the university.

C. C. S.









**IN THE BURGESS BOOK COLLECTION**

**Beautifully Decorated Persian Manuscript, Bound in Red Velvet, With Silver Clasps, Which Once Belonged to John Ruskin and Contains a Presentation Letter Written by Him to a Friend. It Is a Work of the Persian Poet, Sa'di, and Is Dated 1615. Right: Early and Rare Manuscripts in Ancient Bindings. Upper Right: Dr. Edward Sandford Burgess**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# . . Austria's Pearl . .

*(Continued from Page 6)*

were exploding on every hand, vividly expressing the sentiments of the Austrian people.

Baldur von Schirach, appointed Gauleiter at Vienna by Hitler, enjoyed spectacular unpopularity. On one occasion, when he attended a football match, all the tires on his car were slashed and a large part of the crowd joined in a demonstration against him.

The Nazis, of course, were unable, in view of such widespread disaffection, to rest content with arresting Jews. But revenge motives continued to dominate their policies. They bore down on the monarchists, whom they had always characterized as their arch-enemies.

The result has been to make all Austrians feel that they have been enslaved by Hitler. Except for a few German Party members, the official Nazi emblem is never seen in coat lapels. As for the frequent Nazi street collections, the universal answer to even the most insistent pleas is: "Not a penny!"

Wherever the Germans have gone, inconceivable corruption has followed them. Are you a Jew and have you money? Very well, you may go to Gestapo headquarters, now in the palace of the Viennese Rothschilds, and buy your way out of deportation to Poland. All that is necessary to get an exit visa extended is to bribe the proper official. Indeed, if you have the proper approach, a payment of 10,000 marks will get you certified as an "Honorary Aryan." It is common gossip in Vienna that many have taken this course.

Have you been ordered out of your home, with no chance to find shelter elsewhere? A payment of sufficient size to the right official will keep you in your apartment. True, this particular form of graft quickly became known—the housing officials sought to get rich a little too quickly. The head and ten of his underlings were arrested and tried. An old Party friend of Hitler's, possessor of the notorious "Blood Order," was appointed. "Augustin," as he became universally known, immediately denied all Jews access to his office. He admitted only his closest friends, who were also his agents. He had them list all large apartments still occupied by Jews, and then summoned the tenants, giving them short notice to clear out. But before the notice expired, he would appear in the apartments in person, picking out rugs and art objects and agreeing to keep the tenants in their homes unless they protested the seizures. The loot was immediately loaded into his car and carried off. His underlings followed his example, except that they were interested only in cash, rather than in art objects. But evidently certain other Nazis envied Augustin his fat source of revenue and he, too, was arrested and sentenced—to a very mild term. He got six months and his underlings eight months in prison, but after only three months they were all released, allegedly for reasons of health. Obviously, the Nazis are quite tender-hearted toward crime in their own ranks.

It should not be thought that only the Jews are plundered. Churches and monasteries have been robbed of all of their gold and silver utensils and of most of their works of art. The rest of the population is impoverished by means of taxation. Even in the middle brackets, taxes go as high as 55 per cent, with a war surtax of 50 per cent, bringing the total to 82.5 per cent of gross income. Impoverishment is the inevitable result, especially since normal production and economic life have long ceased in Austria.

Undersecretary Reinhart is the power in Austrian taxation. Reinhart proved himself an able disciple of his Führer. Hitler, as will be remembered, renounced any salary and was modestly content with the millions of revenue derived from "Mein Kampf" and the official Nazi paper, Völkischer Beobachter, compulsory throughout Germany and the territories it has occupied. Well, Reinhart did not renounce his salary, but he, too, is a publisher—of a tax publication to which virtually every tax official and businessman must subscribe. The resulting income, indistinguishable from blackmail, is heavy.

These have been but a few highlights from the present-day Austrian scene. They clearly reveal the impoverishment and enslavement of a people by German tyranny.

# Over the Editor's Desk

THE PRESENT INSIGNIA of the U. S. Army, Navy, and other military services dates back to 1780, when the system of stars to indicate rank was instituted, and to 1782, when the system of stripes was added for further differentiations. There were changes in the markings up to the time of the Civil War. Since then they have remained practically unaltered except for the additions indicating new modern services, though in 1902 and later there were revisions that had mostly to do with details of uniforms and equipment. Mary Hornaday of the Washington Bureau news staff of The Christian Science Monitor describes the insignia as now worn.

Georg Bittner is a former Austrian journalist. Before World War I he was long a reporter in the Vienna Parliament, in which all the countries of old Austria were represented. During that war he was a military correspondent attached to the Austro-Hungarian armies. He continued his journalistic career in Germany, France, and Austria until just before the Nazi invasion of the latter country, when he went to France. There he prepared radio propaganda opposing the invaders, directed at the Austrians, prepared by the French Ministry of Information. The fall of Paris found him with this government bureau in Tours and Bordeaux; but soon he decided to avail himself of an opportunity to go with his family to New York, where he has lived since.

What is being done about the bottlenecks in the United States shipbuilding program is told by Harlan Trott of the Monitor Magazine Section staff.

Millard C. Faught came upon many interesting historical details about the people of Cape Cod in the course of the year of sociological research which he recently completed.

Courtesy Natural Bridge Inc.

**VIRGINIA NATURAL WONDER**

Eileen Soper gives us another of her jolly stories of child life in Britain, with her own sprightly illustrations.

Pearl Strachan of the Monitor's Boston staff recently came upon new proof of the devotion of French and Italian chefs to their profession.

# .. Back to the Old Harbor House

*(Continued from Page 7)*

grandparents having been Quisset Housers for more than 50 years.

Hidden away in a growth of scrub pine near the hotel, we found a weathered pergola, on the benches of which were initials, hearts, and other jackknife art dating from the nineteenth century. One bench carver had registered his attendance annually from 1897 to 1911, and his son had added a "Jr." in 1934.

The Harbor Housers are not necessarily eccentrics, although each in his or her own way is perhaps "exceptional." In the 1920's, the hotel was a favorite summering place for a group of actors, most devoted of whom were the three Holland brothers, Joseph, Ned, and George, and their friend, Joseph Jefferson. Joe Holland was the first commodore of the Quisset Yacht Club, and Joe Jefferson, a fisherman of sorts, used to invite his crony, ex-President Cleveland, down for a bit of piscatorial diversion in the near-by waters. The old "Colony Club," once the "400" of Cape Cod native and summer society, also held convivial meetings in the Harbor House.

The present clan of seasonal habitués is composed predominantly of New York and New Jersey business and professional people — industrialists, architects, professors, many of whom are sufficiently well known to appreciate the anonymity of the Harbor House, where there are no social climbers or hollowly attentive lackeys.

With effort, one might rationalize the strange hold of this anachronistic summer hospice on its faithful following. Above all, it is something authentically different—a rear window looking out on the rapidly receding past. Only a two-base hit from the highway and the rushing civilization of summer Cape Cod, the Harbor House on its hidden inlet is still one of the places where men, surfeited with the pulsations of streamlinity, can slow down to the languid pace of the past.

## African Resources

Probably the greatest copper deposits in the world are located in Cape Province, North Transvaal, and on the Northern Rhodesia-Belgian Congo border. The reserves in the Rhodesian mines, of which three are now in operation and a fourth under construction, are enormous. The Transvaal is an important producer of manganese ore. Northern Rhodesia and the Congo both possess lead and zinc mines, and the Congo produces tin, gold, vanadium, and cobalt.

**"WHO — ME?"**

Not right now, sonny. But you just wait! This whole great country is going to be needing you. Say about 15 years from now, when you've acquired a little algebra, and a best girl, and 100-odd more pounds of bone and muscle.

**"What'll it need ME for then?"**

For lots of things. For jobs a great deal different and better than today's. You like airplanes, don't you?

**"Airplanes? You bet!"**

Well, we'll need you to fly them. Better planes than any we have now, flying higher and faster. They'll be safer, and the whole world will be safer, too, when you take to the air. We're determined on that, and we're doing everything in our power to make sure of it. What else do you like to do?

**"Well, we're buildin' a clubhouse . . ."**

Building! Just the thing! We're going to want your help with a lot of building. Houses, and the things that go into houses. Things like air conditioning, and better heating and lighting, and refrigerators. I tell you, you're going to be busy!

**"Bu—but I like to PLAY!"**

And you'll have some wonderful things to play with! Radio such as nobody knows today, and television, and the results of new research in electricity and plastics and electronics—things that aren't even imagined yet. Things that you'll have a hand in imagining, and then making real. And you'll find there's no play in all the world that's as much fun as helping to build the world of the future.

Yes, sonny, we're all going to need you. And we're all of us—fathers and mothers, soldiers, men and women of American industry—working and fighting right now to make sure that this world of the future will be a better world. A world in which a young man like you can find the fullest opportunities to work and build and play. *General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.*

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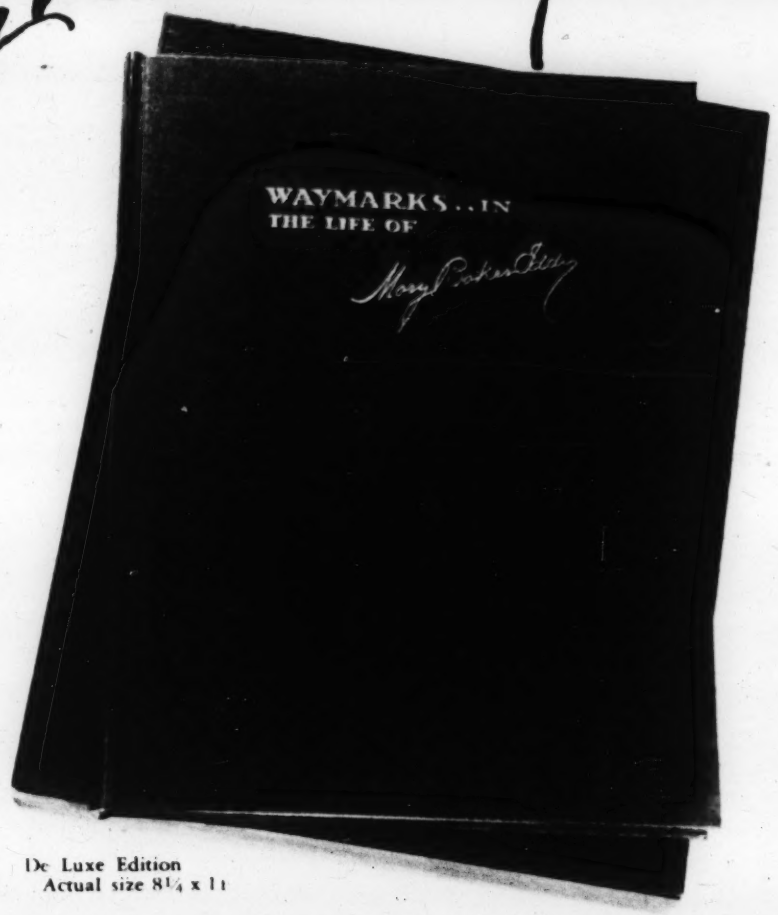
# WAYMARKS . . IN THE LIFE OF Mary Baker Eddy

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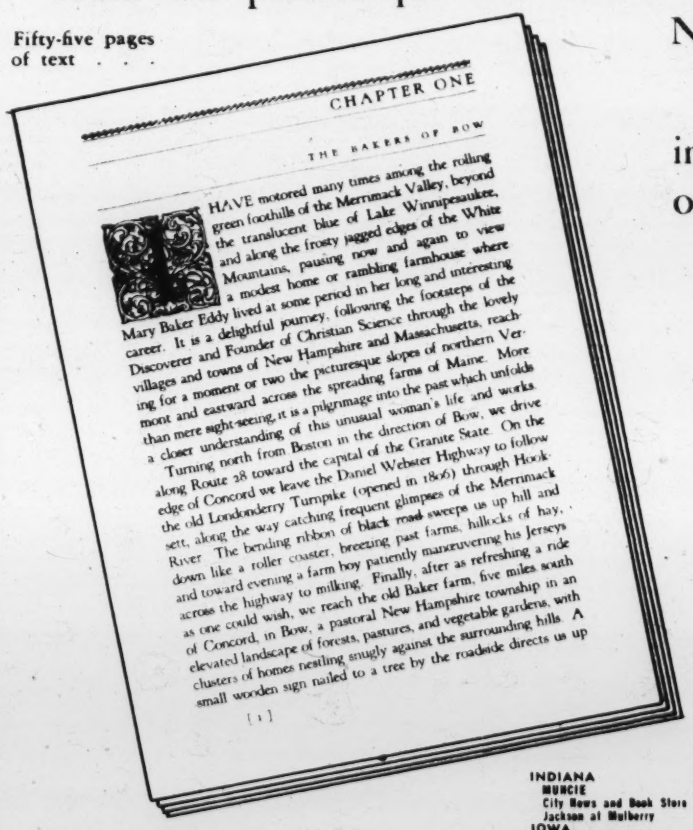

CHAPTER ONE

THE BAKERS OF BOW

I HAVE motored many times among the rolling green foothills of the Merrimack Valley, beyond the translucent blue of Lake Winnipesaukee, and along the frosty jagged edges of the White Mountains, pausing now and again to view a modest home or rambling farmhouse where Mary Baker Eddy lived at some period in her long and interesting career. It is a delightful journey, following the footsteps of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science through the lovely villages and towns of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, reaching for a moment or two the picturesque slopes of northern Vermont and eastward across the spreading farms of Maine. More than mere sight-seeing, it is a pilgrimage into the past which unfolds a closer understanding of this unusual woman's life and works.

Turning north from Boston in the direction of Bow, we drive along Route 28 toward the capital of the Granite State. On the edge of Concord we leave the Daniel Webster Highway to follow the old Londonderry Turnpike (opened in 1806) through Hooksett, along the way catching frequent glimpses of the Merrimack River. The bending ribbon of black road sweeps us up hill and down like a roller coaster, breezing past farms, hillocks of hay, and toward evening a farm boy patiently manœuvering his Jerseys across the highway to milking. Finally, after as refreshing a ride as one could wish, we reach the old Baker farm, five miles south of Concord, in Bow, a pastoral New Hampshire township in an elevated landscape of forests, pastures, and vegetable gardens, with clusters of homes nestling snugly against the surrounding hills. A small wooden sign nailed to a tree by the roadside directs us up

[1]

The end-sheet is a decorative map graphically depicting the points of interest where most of the long years of Mrs. Eddy's active life were spent.

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